THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1941—VOL. XXXIV, NO. 2

** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5, 14 and 15.

U.S. Holds Up Oil to Spain; Britain Studies Subjects; New Ship Ways for Hub

The World's Day—November 26, 1941

Washington: Oil Shipments to Spain Held Up

Three oil tankers about to sail from United States ports to Spain have been delayed in a general order by the Export Control Administration to hold up all oil shipments to Spain pending developments in North Africa.

President Roosevelt told his press conference he hoped to be able to reach Warm Springs, Ga., by Nov. 29, in order to enjoy a twice-postponed Thanksgiving Day dinner.

William C. Bullitt, former United States Ambassador to France, was designated by President Roosevelt as special American representative in the Near East, including the present war zone in Libya.

The special board appointed by the President to review the railroad wage controversy was reconvened at the President's request to consider "new facts" that have arisen and make another attempt to arrange a settlement. [Page 6.]

United States troops have landed in Dutch Guiana, according to reports. The number, the time of their arrival and their deployment have been kept secret.

In Europe: Britain Weighs Subjects' War Effort

Britain was considering an investigation of whether its subjects still resident in the United States were contributing sufficiently to the war effort.

Gen. Georges Catroux, Free French commander in Syria, proclaimed the independence of Lebanon adjacent to Syria, and termination of the mandate in the name of France.

Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop declared that even if the United States entered the war against the Axis it could not prevent the triumph of Germany and its allies. [Anti-Comintern Development: Page 9.]

New England: $210,000 Shipyard Assistance

Facilities costing $210,000 for manufacture of naval vessels will be built at East Boston by the Government's Defense Plant Corporation. [Page 2.]

waitresses marched on the Massachusetts State House to urge their minimum wage be enforced with penalties for violation. [Page 2.]

James M. Curley maneuvered to bring the Boston Election Commission into the courts on a voting list issue. [Page 5.]

Shunning marble halls and needing more space, the OPM in Boston moves next week out of Federal Reserve Bank. [Page 2.]

Chairman of the Connecticut Republican State Committee asked his Party to take a stand on the war issue. [Page 5.]

New England Quartermaster Corps, in a report, showed that building a city is all in a day's work. [Page 5.]

National: Coal Arbitration Board Sits

New York—The special three-man board appointed by the President to arbitrate the "captive" coal mine dispute—Dr. John R. Steelman, Benjamin F. Fairless, and John L. Lewis—held its first session at the Hotel Commodore.

The strike situation improved substantially, with no new major strikes called, with the settlement of the strike of 2,500 freight handlers in Chicago and with prospects of an early settlement of the strike of 8,500 machinists in St. Louis. [Page 7.]

Americas: Avila Camacho Seeks Solidarity

President Avila Camacho of Mexico, speaking before the Confederation of Latin-American Workers, said that a solid front of "the armies of democracy at home and on the battlefield" would insure defeat of the forces of "hate and violence."

In Panama, the Government of President de la Guardia made three more arrests in a move to suppress an alleged presidential plot on behalf of Third Vice-President Anibal Rios. Twelve persons previously arrested were formally charged with complicity in a "subversive" movement.

Men in the News: Steinhardt Reaches New York

Laurence A. Steinhardt, United States Ambassador to Russia, reached New York on the first westbound flight of the Pan American Capetown Clipper which flew from Leopoldville, Belgian Congo.

Several American newspapermen were claimed captured by the Italians and an American tank observer was killed on the Libyan front.

King George of Greece will visit the United States in January. A visit late this month had been postponed.

War Summary: Britain Denies Cruiser Sunk

Britain flatly denied a German claim that the British light cruiser Dragon had been sunk in the Atlantic, stating that the vessel had not even been attacked. RAF bombers attacked Brest and Cherbourg, while Nazi bombers hit at widespread targets in England.

Nazi forces in Libya rushed up reinforcements for an apparent last ditch attempt to break through a British trap closing on them at a point between Tobruk and Rezegh. [Page 1.]

In Russia, heavy fighting was reported by Moscow in the region of Stalingorsk. [Page 1.]

In the Rostov sector to the south, Gen. Semyon Budenny was reported to be continuing a counter-attack in which the Russians claim to have driven the Germans back more than 60 miles.

Orient: Americans Again Warned to Leave

United States Consulate in Tokyo advised American citizens once again to consider leaving Japan promptly. About 360 Americans, mostly missionaries, are in the Japanese Empire. The Tatuta Maru will sail Dec. 2 for Los Angeles, enabling more Americans to leave.

Japanese Minister Tatsuki Sakamoto will leave by plane tomorrow for Washington for what some diplomatic quarters said was "an extremely important" conference with Saburo Kurusu, special Japanese envoy participating in American-Japanese talks.

French Indo-China's Government charged the Japanese with "flagrant violation of French sovereignty" by blocking off parts of the cities of Saigon and Cholon last week and arresting 60 Chinese and 40 Annamite natives without giving any reason.

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Weather Predictions

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Congressmen Back Probe Of Lobby Racket

Salesmen are charged with bleeding industry and boosting cost of defense program.

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26—A full-dress congressional expose of "racketeering lobbyists," declared to be preying upon the defense program and private industry to the extent of millions of dollars in fees, is in the making and received new support today in the Senate and the House.

A nonpartisan demand is being pressed in both houses for new legislation to curtail activities of so-called "defense contract salesmen" who, it is contended from the floor of Congress, are "bleeding private industry and increasing the defense bill."

The pressure for congressional action against "defense brokers" and "profit patriots" developed simultaneously on three fronts:

1—Senator Carl A. Hatch (D) of New Mexico, supporting a Federal law to prohibit former Government officials from practicing before any Federal agency for two years after leaving Government service, disclosed that he is compiling a list of former Federal employees who would come under his proposed restrictions, not the least of whom would be "Tommy" Cochran whose manifold activities in and out of Government departments have been the talk of Washington since his retirement as White House confidant.

Detailed Data Sought

Various Government departments, Senator Hatch said, have been requested to furnish detailed information and the Senator hopes to obtain open hearings on his measure in the near future.

2. Senator Alexander Wiley (R) of Wisconsin is pressing a bill to require publicity of all fees above $10,000 paid in connection with any defense contract.

3. Representative Benjamin J. Gehrmann (P) of Wisconsin is asking the House Rules Committee for prompt approval of his resolution calling for appointment of a select committee to investigate the inns and outs of all "racketeering lobbyists." He took the floor of the House Nov. 25 to cite the suit of former Representative Charles West (D) of Ohio, claiming $687,000 due him for helping get defense contracts, as "strengthening" his "resolve" to press his investigation to the full.

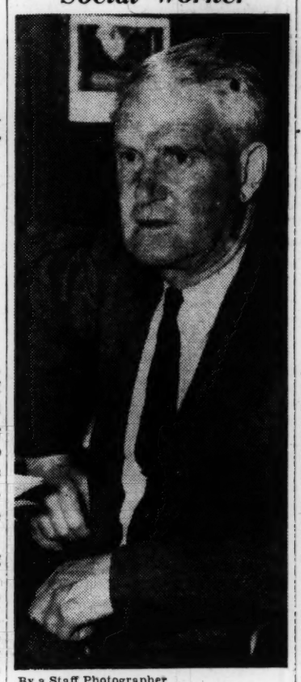
Mr. Gehrmann recited to the House the circumstances of Mr. West's suit and inserted into the Congressional Record a statement of those circumstances from which the following are direct quotations:

"A suit on file in New York courts disclosed today that Charles West, former Ohio Congressman, seeks $687,000 from the Empire Ordnance Company for helping the firm obtain munitions orders.

"West's petition says he was engaged by the company last No-

Continued on Page 12, Column 6

Social Worker



By a Staff Photographer

Dr. Cheney C. Jones

Superintendent of New England Home for Little Wanderers.

More Juvenile Officers Urged For Probation

Expansion in the number of juvenile probation officers in Massachusetts and in the force of workers in the State Division of Child Guardianship was called for today by Dr. Cheney C. Jones, Superintendent of the New England Home for Little Wanderers. Dr. Cheney spoke before the Massachusetts Conference of Social Work at its four-day meeting at the Hotel Statler.

The number of juvenile probation officers in Massachusetts could be increased under the proposed reorganization of the District Courts of the Commonwealth, the speaker pointed out. He added that a new law already passed by the legislature gives "greatly increased powers" to the administrative committee of the District Courts for creation of a specialized probation service and judiciary for juveniles.

Emphasizing that expansion of the Child Guardianship force is likewise "necessary," Mr. Jones pointed out that each worker in Massachusetts now supervises 145 children, or "more than twice as many as the standards set by the Child Welfare League of America."

Waiting List

He also reported that State schools for mentally defective children have a waiting list of about 3,000 and therefore "must be expanded." Mr. Jones's discussion came in a forum on child welfare, of which the chairman was Ida M. Cannon, chief of social service at the Massachusetts General Hospital. The forum included presentation of a colored motion picture showing Massachusetts Bookmobile services for rural children. This was presented by Catharine M.

Continued on Page 2, Column 8

Special Legislative Session Is Sought to Raise State Pay

The biggest move that organized labor has undertaken here in the field of state employees was announced today. The project consists of a drive for a special session of the Legislature to give state employees an increase in pay.

Greater organization of state employees is also sought by the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor in these plans, reported Kenneth I. Taylor, its Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent.

There are at present between 350 and 400 state employees enrolled in the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees. Chapters are located in Boston, Springfield, Lawrence-Lowell, Fall River-New Bedford, and Worcester. Membership is mostly confined to the Division of Employment Security.

An unusual feature of this union is its stand against strikes. Local charters contain this provision, and the national constitution also forbids strikes.

Faneuil Hall Meeting

A mass meeting will be held at Faneuil Hall tomorrow night. Mr. Taylor and John M. Casserly of Lawrence, president of the American Federation of State, Municipal and County Employees, will speak. Memberships in the union will also be taken.

It has been learned that Governor Saltonstall has been invited to attend with officials of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor.

"Hitherto no concerted effort among state employees has been made here by the American Federation of Labor," Mr. Taylor said.

"Now that they are in real need of wage improvements, they must approach this question collectively, and logically through the A. F. of L.

"State employees like all other employees must realize that they need to act collectively like other employees to obtain wage betterments and improved conditions of employment.

"People are too ready to believe that employees of the state who render such excellent service are well paid and content. Such is not the case. Outside of a few isolated instances, state employees have not received much consideration with respect to an adequate wage for many years.

Sees Service Threatened

"Increased costs are making it impossible for a state employee to maintain his accustomed standard of living. If nothing is done about this, the state services will begin to deteriorate as trained employees leave to go into industry paying higher wages.

"Our chief interest is now the special session as an immediate practical step. We are more anxious about this than signing up people, but expect that memberships will come in natural consequence of the need for organized action."

Originally, Mr. Taylor wrote to Governor Saltonstall last October requesting that he send a message to the Legislature in behalf of a special session. At that time Mr. Taylor spoke of a 20 per cent wage increase.

It would seem that Mr. Taylor probably would be receptive of a modification of this proposal today. But, in any event, the State Federation has announced its determination to press for a reasonable raise.

Twin Attack On President's Price Measure

Licensing provision stirs opponents who see it as a New Deal attempt to control business.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26—President Roosevelt's proposal to control inflation and the cost of living by selective price and rent ceilings fixed by Price Administrator Leon Henderson is facing a two-way battery of opposition on Capitol Hill.

Republicans and anti-New Deal Democrats, concerned lest the Administration's price control bill now before the House will turn Mr. Henderson into an "Economic Czar" are having to decide whether to vote for the Baruch universal price ceiling proposed in the substitute bill introduced by Representative Albert Gore (D) of Tennessee or of letting uncontrolled inflation carry the nation into another postwar collapse.

Much of the old bitterness between business and the New Deal has been dragged into the three-day debate in the House. Especially obnoxious to the Republicans and old-line Democrats is the proposal to license all business which has to do with the sale and distribution of any article upon which a ceiling has been put.

Mr. Henderson and his legal advisers say the licensing provision is necessary to enforce the ceilings. His opponents see them as a New Deal attempt to control business and industry.

The House Banking and Currency Committee yesterday provided the opposition with another target for attack by approving powers for the Price Administrator to buy or sell any commodity, domestic or foreign, to aid in price stabilization.

Controversies Revived

Both of these highly-controversial provisions were reinserted in the bill on Administration insistence after having been eliminated at the time the bill was reported out of committee.

The Gore bill, embodying the inflation control proposals of Bernard M. Baruch, War Industries Board Chairman of the World War, was defeated by Administration opposition to an over-all ceiling. It would have put a ceiling on wages and all rents, as well as on prices. Mr. Baruch, who saw first-hand the inflation experience of the United States in the last war, has been highly contemptuous of the "piece-meal" plan written by Mr. Henderson and his legal assistants.

The Administration is opposed to ceilings on wages which it insists must be fixed by negotiation. Also, it intends to inaugurate Federal rent control on a limited scale only in defense areas.

Debate on the price control measure has become bitterly partisan and has been infused with references to the political views of Mr. Henderson and his associates. Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas yesterday led a personal attack on Mr. Henderson in which he called upon President Roosevelt to purge the Office of Price Administrator of "its Communists and fellow travelers."

Two Amendments

"Once this is done," he argued, "the Congress will more cheerfully agree to a temporary suspension of some of our cherished freedoms."

Representative Jesse P. Wolcott

Continued on Page 12, Column 5

Axis Battles Libyan Trap; Nazis Gain Near Moscow; Hitler to Raze Belgrade?

International

Escape From Nazi Prison Camp

Three British soldiers, two of them Rhodesians and the other an Englishman, recently marched into western desert army headquarters and said they had come from Bengasi, Libya, after escaping from a German prison camp where they had been held five months. The soldiers were identified only as (left to right) Oldham, Hasler, and Cocker.

Germans rush tanks to Rezegh sector in an attempt to hold gate open to west.

By the Associated Press

Wednesday, Nov. 26

The Battle for Libya remained concentrated within a small sector around Rezegh—10 miles south of Tobruk—where German reinforcements were being rushed today presumably in a final effort to break out of the Eastern Libya trap.

A Cairo communiqué from British headquarters said the British had wiped out a third of the tanks in a German column which attempted to divert attention from the main battle by a thrust eastward across the frontier.

The Tobruk garrison, with the support of tanks, penetrated farther east into its encircling line of Axis troops and captured more prisoners and 24 field guns, the communiqué added.

Around Rezegh, the British Imperial Forces were pouring infantry reinforcements into the lines to relieve tank fighters who so far have borne the brunt of the fighting.

Nazis Hold Gate Open

As an intensification of fighting in this sector loomed, it was apperent that Nazi Gen. Erwin Rommel sought to concentrate virtually all his desert forces to keep the Tobruk-Rezegh gateway open westward for his trapped advance forces in the Tobruk-Salum-Sidi Omar-Rezegh rectangle. An Italian-built spur of the coastal highway strikes westward about midway of the 10-mile span between Tobruk and Rezegh, by-passing British-held Tobruk. It rejoins the main coastal road some 20 miles west of Tobruk.

That spur road is the single hard-surfaced route over which men or supplies could reach Axis forces in the closing trap once the British reached Rezegh. They already have closed the Salum-Mekili military road 10 to 20 miles farther inshore than the coastal highway.

It was pointed out by observers that if British tank forces closed the Rezegh-Tobruk gap completely, it would bar the Axis troops from food, water, ammunition and, most of all, oil for their tanks. It also would snap shut the only gate whereby they could escape westward.

To thwart a Nazi attempt to break through, considerable British tank reinforcements previously held in reserve were reported from Cairo to have reached the forward battle areas to join other armored forces which had been reorganizing for resumption of fighting in the Rezegh area.

New Zealand reinforcements with important tank formations were making "steady progress westward" despite "considerable opposition," the announcement said.

German Units Attack

The Germans, recovering from the shock of the British offensive surprise, were said to be attacking in some sectors of the confused front.

A British military spokesman in Cairo said that as the desert battle developed the Germans, through fierce counterattacks, no longer were encircled to the same extent as earlier in the campaign.

He contended that this did not greatly change the picture, however, since the object of the campaign was to destroy German armored forces in Cirenaica.

British reports from the front said German armored units, weakened by repeated British blows, nevertheless struck heavily at several points in the desert in the last 48 hours. It was hinted that perhaps it was the Nazis final struggle, but added that fighting may continue on these desert sands for days; possibly weeks.

In one sudden thrust, the Germans were said to have confronted South African infantry with an overwhelming concentration of armored vehicles until the arrival of British tanks for the counterattack threw them back again.

German dispatches optimistically announced that British forces in Libya had been encircled, and that the action no longer could be regarded as a British offensive.

Far to the south of the main battle zone, a British motor column of indeterminate size and importance was making headway toward El Agheila, on the Gulf of Sirte, encircling the main battle arena.

Rome dispatches acknowledged the capture of the Gialo Oasis in the southern Libyan Desert by a British column, which it discredited as an "overwhelming force."

Yugoslavian Chief Tells Of Threat to City

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 (AP)—The White House disclosed today that Government intelligence services had reported Germany was preparing to raze Belgrade, Capital of conquered Yugoslavia, because the Nazis are convinced that the Chetniks, Serbian guerillas, are using it as a base of operations.

Stephen Early, Presidential Press Secretary, said the report quoted a high German official as saying that "the bombardment to which Belgrade has been subjected will be nothing to compare with what is now in store for the City."

By R. Maillard Stead
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 26—Gen. Simovitch, Prime Minister of Yugoslavia-in-Exile, has personally assured me of the complete authenticity of his information about a Nazi plan to blow Belgrade to pieces unless Yugoslav troops still in action among the mountains and forests cease their guerrilla opposition to the German Army of Occupation.

The interview was in French, because the General's mastery of English is slight. Regarding proof of the Nazi threat, what he said, in effect, was, "I can't divulge my

Continued on Page 12, Column 4

Soviets Push Nazis Back In Rostov Region

By the Associated Press

Wednesday, Nov. 26

The Russians admitted serious new German gains on the northern and southern flanks of Moscow's defense arc, but declared that Red Army counterattacks in the Ukraine had thrown the Nazis back six more miles northwest of Rostov-on-Don, in the sector where the Germans had already lost from 37 to 60 miles.

S. A. Lozovsky, official Soviet spokesman, said German casualties in the fighting around Rostov totalled 37,000 and that the two major drives against Moscow had cost the Nazis more fatalities and wounded than the 330,000 they lost in the World War Battle of Verdun.

Soviet front-line dispatches conceded that a powerful thrust by German tanks, planes and infantry had broken through the Stalinogorsk sector, 120 miles southeast of Moscow.

Wider Flanking Maneuver

Stalinogorsk itself is 60 miles east of Tula, 100 miles south of Moscow, which has long been the scene of heavy fighting.

Stalled at Tula, the Germans were now apparently striking in a wider flanking maneuver.

The Russians also acknowledged a grave new threat on the north, reporting that the Germans had scored a break-through to a main highway somewhere between Moscow and Klin, 50 miles northwest of the Capital.

A London radiocast said the Germans had captured the village of Gora, 40 miles northwest of Moscow, while the German High Command previously had claimed the capture of Solnetschnogorski.

Dispatches to the Soviet newspaper Pravda, however, reported that Red Cavalry and tanks had recaptured five villages in the Klin sector, somewhat easing the pressure at that critical point.

Pravda said German onslaughts in the sectors of Mozhaisk, 57 miles west of Moscow, and Maloyaroslavets, 65 miles southwest of the Capital, had been beaten off.

Nazi Rear Endangered

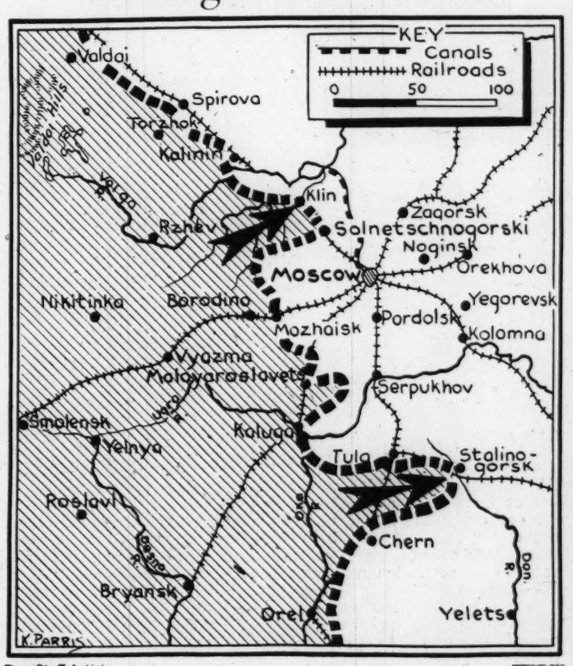
Heavy fighting was reported in the direction of Volokolamsk, 65 miles northwest of Moscow, and Rostov as well as at Stalinogorsk yesterday by the Soviet Information Bureau.

Russian dispatches indicated that the rear of German forces which broke into Rostov last week was endangered by the counter-offensive reported to have driven back invading armored and infantry units more than 60 miles.

In the north, Soviet soldiers were said to be holding the initiative generally about embattled Leningrad, with 3,000 Germans killed in one recent action. Red Army troops, it was reported, had gained a foothold in the southwestern section of strategic Tikhvin, 110 miles east of Leningrad.

The Soviet Government said 10,800 Germans had been killed in other recent actions and 98 tanks, 21 armored cars, 61 guns, hundreds of trucks and other war material were destroyed or captured.

Shifting Eastern Front



By a Staff Artist

Tide of Battle in Russian Campaign

Black line indicates approximately the present line of fighting, while the arrows show the two main points of German advance. Territory occupied by Nazis is shaded.

Boston OPM Going Into Less Ornate Quarters Around First of December

'Going, Going, Gone' Rings At Westminster's Auction

To the rhythm of an auctioneer's monotonous chant, one of Boston's old landmarks—the Westminster Hotel—today was being ruthlessly stripped of its once luxurious furniture and transformed into an unromantic insurance office.

The second day of the public auction, which began yesterday in upstairs bedrooms, got under way today in the Blue Room, where not so long ago an orchestra played soft music, couples danced, and you paid up to $3 for a steak dinner.

Garish yellow spotlights played upon the faded velvet wall hangings, cast a glow on dark red plush booths, lighted grotesque green and orange furniture. Mirrors covered pillars extending from floor to ceiling, and gray and white painted figures danced on the walls. Outside the range of the spotlights, all was dim and dark, the only illumination coming from behind disk-like modernistic ceiling lights.

Dance Floor for $3

Literally everything was for sale, including the floor and the walls. The dance floor sold for $3. The velvet hangings brought $14. Chairs went for 50 cents apiece, a nice wicker table for $3.50, the mirrors for $40, a seven-foot pairing for $4.

"Number 125 is the carpet on the floor," called the auctioneer, St. Clair Hale, standing on a chair quite informally in the middle of the room. "What am I bid for the carpet on the floor? Do I hear $5? Five is bid. Five'n a quarter. Do I hear six? Six . . . six and a half . . . are you all through at six and a half . . . six and three quarters . . . are you done at six and three quarters . . . seven . . . all through at seven . . . all through? . . . all through. Your name, please?" And while he was still scribbling in his notebook a helper in the other part of the room would shout "Number 126—Fifteen chairs," and the process would be repeated.

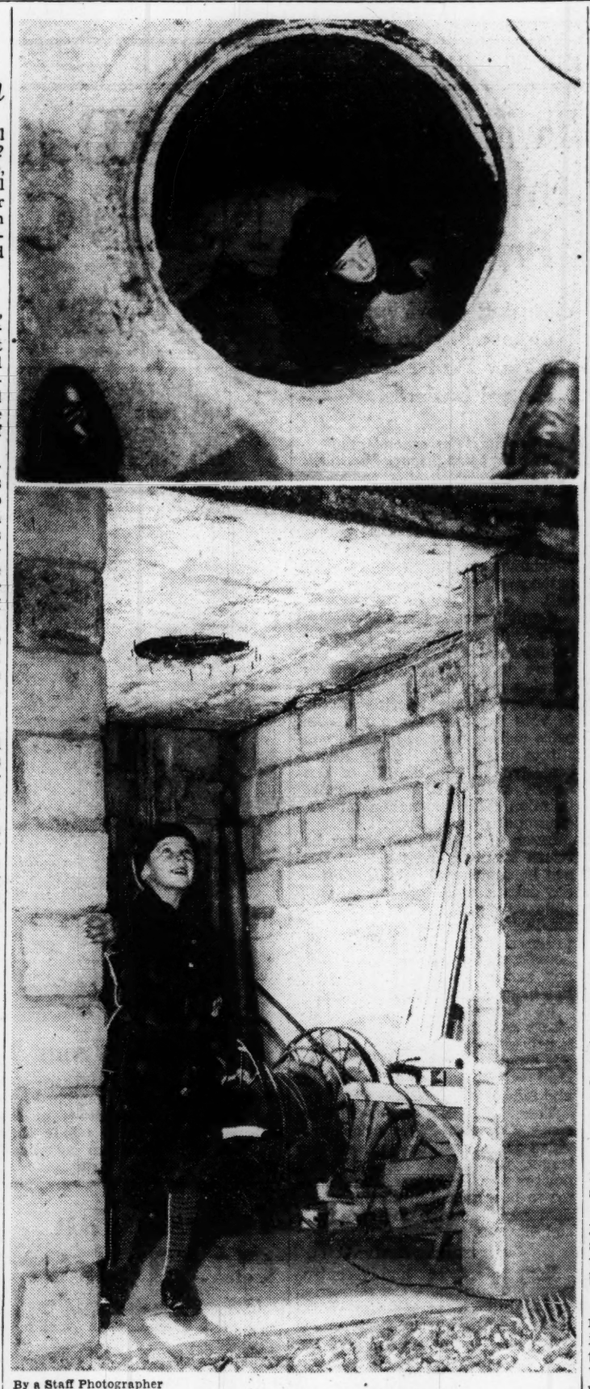
No Nostalgia

Second hand furniture dealers, lodging housekeepers, casual shoppers, and others who were just curious crowded into the small room. Furniture movers, anticipating the stripping process, moved among the customers soliciting the job of tearing up and carting off the new purchases.

There was not a trace of nostalgia, not a hint that anyone was sorry to see the old hotel go. No one mentioned the old days when it played host to men like Thomas Edison and Victor Herbert. They didn't say it was a shame for the lovely clock with the Westminster chimes, the crystal chandeliers of the ballroom, the tapestry chairs, and the bevelled mirrors all to be torn out of their lodging-place and shipped off to little ramshackle furniture shops, there to be dickered over and sold like common chattels. . . .

It was purely business, cold bargain hunting; and bargains there were to be had, too. Four large venetian blinds in the grill sold for $7, half a dozen heavy velvet drapes for $9. A dozen leather-covered tables, as many chairs, the floor linoleum, the wooden chandeliers — everything in the room was sold in the space of 20 minutes, and for a total of not much over $100.

So ended the story of a venerable Boston hotel.



By a Staff Photographer

Lexington Has an Air Raid Shelter

Young Joseph F. McKinney tries out his father's air-raid shelter in Lexington. The upper view shows what the camera sees when it looks down the manhole cover into the concrete-block shelter.

Below is an interior view of the eight-foot-square shelter, which the father, James F. McKinney, built during his spare time because he feels "We're going to need it."

Stocked with food and fuel, the shelter doubles as an auxiliary storehouse in peace times.

The iron manhole cover, Mr. McKinney points out, will blow off if a bomb drops nearby, lessening internal concussion. The shelter, he believes, will withstand anything except a direct hit.

Lease Pact For Building Boston Tugs

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 (AP)—A lease agreement between Defense Plant Corporation - Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and the General Ship & Engine Works, East Boston, Mass., to provide facilities costing $210,000 at East Boston for the manufacture of of naval vessels is announced by Jesse Jones, Federal Loan Administrator.

The agreement was signed at the request of the Maritime Commission, Mr. Jones said. The facilities will be operated by the company, under a five-year contract with Defense Plant Corporation, which will retain title to them.

On the McKay Site

[The General Ship and Engine Works, located on the East Boston site of Donald McKay's famous shipyard, where tall ships and speedy clippers were built in the golden shipping era of the 1840's, is the second commercial company in Boston to obtain either Government contracts or assistance.

[First of these companies is the George Lawley & Son Corporation at Neponset, where 10 165-foot submarine chasers are under contract or actually building for the Navy.

[Although the yard long since lost all visible evidence of the great shipbuilder who set the pace in all the country and even in England—Donald McKay built several fast ships for English companies at East Boston—indications of his activities were uncovered recently.

[When the present occupant of the yard began excavation in late 1940 for launching ways upon which to build their first craft—the electric ferryboat Hudson—a part of the original shipyards used by Donald McKay were uncovered. They were found to be in such condition that some of the timbers were used in the new ways on which to build the Hudson.

Building Lagged

[As wooden ships gave way to iron and steel, and sail bowed to steam, the building of ships on this site lagged. Down through the years the property changed hands several times and about two or three years ago it was taken over by the city of Boston for taxes.

[Mayor Maurice J. Tobin arranged to revive the shipbuilding industry on the historic site and the General Ship and Engine Works, headed by Carl C. Hedblom as President, took over.

[Two tugs for the United States Maritime Commission, understood to be destined for England under the Lend Lease Program, are nearing completion at this yard.

[One of the tugs was launched Thanksgiving Day and the other is due to be launched within a few days.

[Original plan of the company was to build 10 shipways for mass production of sub-chasers, mine sweepers or the corvette type of small Naval craft. The size of the yard is undertsood to make the construction of large ships impractical.]

Instead, the yard is expected to concentrate on the construction of huge sea-going tugs for the Maritime Commission. Driven by geared diesel engines, of 2,250 horsepower, 185 feet long, they are said to be among the most powerful tugs in the world.

In all, under the Commission's present plans, 25 such tugs are to be built at several different yards. These will comprise a fleet intrusted with the job of salvaging ships from far out at sea.

With the indicated Federal aid, the General Ship & Engine Works will be able to erect three additional ways which will give them a total of five, it was learned today.

The Company has previously been engaged in converting yachts and other vessels for Navy use.

Mr. Jones also announced that the RFC had authorized an $18,000 loan to the Rumley Corporation, of Lynn, Mass. The Manufacturers Central National Bank of Lynn will purchase a $6,000 participation in the loan, he said.

Mr. Jones disclosed that Defense Plant Corporation had authorized execution of a contract with Bay State Tap and Die Company of Mansfield, Mass., to provide machinery and equipment for a plant at Mansfield, at a cost of $36,913, to be used in the manufacture of ordnance equipment. Although the facilities will be used by the company under a five-year contract, title will remain in Defense Plant Corporation.

Small Businessmen Like Plan to Leave Reserve Bank

Because marble halls prove a bit awesome to many small businessmen, the Office of Production Management in Boston is moving out of the Federal Reserve Bank Building at 30 Pearl Street.

Lesser manufacturers are turning in droves to the OPM to see about getting defense contracts, and they don't feel altogether comfortable in the atmosphere of ornate gilded ceilings, oil paintings and armed guards.

At any rate, that was the idea Floyd B. Odlum had when he took over the contract distribution end of the OPM last September, and immediately ordered the OPM out of the Reserve Banks' quarters. He figured the proprietor of the small machine shop or factory would feel easier if he talked over his problems in an ordinary business office.

So moving day is on its way in Boston—about Dec. 1. Space has been rented in the business district, but the location is not yet announced.

Mr. Odlum's plan of getting the OPM out of the massive setting of the big banks pleased local leaders of the "little fellow." They say the small people around here will be glad enough at the change.

The small man who today goes with his troubles to the Federal Reserve Bank is met at the door by a guard, who pleasantly directs him to a chair in a marble banking room. After taking the visitor's name and business, a boy leads him up past a great museum-like hall.

The next glimpse the small businessman gets is that of another lofty room with oil paintings as big as a house on either end and an elaborate golden-hued ceiling which apparently cost as much as a house.

After that the going is easy. When a "little fellow" actually gets into the office of the OPM, it's just like any other, except smaller and more crowded. The OPM people themselves will probably be pleased to shift into larger space.

This indeed is a factor in the move. Mr. Odlum has plans for a greatly expanded staff and the OPM could not do what he wants it to do in the available room.

Half of the OPM organization had to move out two months ago because of outgrowing the quarters. This part to go consisted of the Priorities Division. It relocated at 19 Congress Street, Boston.

The branch that remained and is now on its way out also is the Contract Distribution Division. This wing of OPM endeavors to help the small businessman find out what he needs to do to obtain defense business and where to go to get it.

As for the Federal Reserve Bank, it put itself out to take in the OPM. The bank has been helpful and generous throughout and did all it could in a pinch, say OPM officials. It handled all the expense temporarily, and may or may not be reimbursed.

On the financial end, use of the Federal Reserve Bank gave invaluable help to the OPM [illegible] ating its work in New England, according to one of the OPM chiefs.

More Juvenile Officers Urged For Probation

Continued from Page 1

Yerxa of the Massachusetts Department of Education.

In a forum on the problems of aliens in time of national crisis, Mary L. Guyton, State Supervisor of Adult Civic Education, reported that Massachusetts has an alien population of 356,028, and ranks fourth in the size of its alien group.

Miss Guyton urged an intensive program of teacher training and a program of publicity to aid in the National Citizenship Education program. This program, incidentally, is sponsored by the Immigration and Naturalization Service and is financed by a $14,000,000 appropriation of Works Projects Administration funds.

The forum on aliens was conducted by Walter F. Downey, State Commissioner of Education. It included discussions of the alien problem by Marshall E. Dimock of the Federal Immigration and Naturalization Service, who spoke on the government's viewpoint; and by Mrs. Edith T. Bremer, director of the National Institute of Immigrant Welfare, New York City, who spoke on the social worker's viewpoint.

Fair treatment of the 5,000,000 aliens in the United States constitutes an important part of the program of National unity, Dr. Dimock told his hearers. The Federal Government's activities in this direction involve two things, he said. The first is strict law enforcement, the second consists of "constructive measures to assist non-citizens to become part of American life."

As Associate Commissioner of Immigration in the United States Department of Justice, Dr. Dimock has been intimately connected with this phase of the Federal Government activity.

In a third forum, on health problems in civilian defense and in the selective service, Prof. Curtis M. Hilliard, Director of Health in the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, urged a state and national program of physical rehabilitation for selective service rejectees. More than 50 per cent of the draft selectees have been unable to meet physical requirements, he stated. Lieut. Col. Dr. Donald E. Currier, of the Medical Corps, Massachusetts Selective Service, also spoke on medical and health problems of the selective service, and Dr. Clifton T. Perkins, Massachusetts Commissioner of Mental Health, spoke on "Mental Health in Defense."

More than a thousand social workers from all over Massachusetts are attending the conference.

Solving America's social problems does not consist of mere "frills" but is essential to the Nation's total defense of Democracy, Charles P. Taft, assistant to the co-ordinator of the Federal Security Agency, told the Conference last night.

The social problems of defense workers, who find social adjustment difficult despite high wages, are an outstanding example of an imperative need for continued attack on problems of this kind under present stress, he told the group in their first general session.

Buck Named Dean of Faculty

Harvard University today promoted one of its outstanding authorities on American history to a position second in authority only to the President when Associate Professor Paul H. Buck was named Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences.

Dr. Buck, a Pulitzer Prize winner in 1938, will assume the office next February, succeeding Dr. William S. Ferguson, McLean Professor of Ancient and Modern History.

The Dean of the Faculty reigns over the College and the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences in much the same fashion the Dean of the Law School or the School of Education presides over his sector of the University.

The position, once honorary, gained considerable significance within the Harvard hierarchy during the 1938-40 tenure controversy, at the end of which the Dean of the Faculty was made an important liaison officer between the College departments and the Administration.

Dr. Buck, Assistant Dean since 1939, took a leading role in that battle over hiring and firing policies. He was considered one of the milder administration opponents on the "Committee of Eight."

Speed Is Blamed For Accident Rise

Increased speed and diminishing interest in gasoline conservation are responsible for a substantial rise in automobile fatalities in October, Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles, said today. He pointed out in the past month 78 persons were fatally injured by motor vehicles in comparison with 63 in the same month last year.

"In the months of August and September when a 40-mile speed limit for the conservation of gasoline was being generally observed, there was a reduction of 31 in the number of persons killed as compared with the same two months the year before," Mr. Goodwin said.

"But the moment word came from Washington that gasoline was no longer scarce, motorists immediately began to increase their speed with the inevitable result of increased fatalities."

Merger of Churches Sought

One hundred years after it was organized, the Church of the Disciples today sought approval from the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts for affiliation with the Arlington Street Church.

The Disciples Church was organized in 1841 with a building at Brookline Street and Warren Avenue on land conveyed to the trustees by James F. Clarke. Under the conveyance of land, failure of the church to conform with the principles set forth in the deed automatically involved transfer of the proceeds of the sale of the church's land to the Benevolent Fraternity of Churches in Boston or its successors.

In March of this year the church voted to affiliate with the Arlington Street Church and the Rev. Dana McL. Greeley of the Arlington Street Church agreed to become its minister.

However, separate organizations were to be maintained by each church. By the terms of the affiliation agreement the approval of the Supreme Judicial Court must be obtained.

The building at Peterborough and Jersey Streets, where the Disciples Church has been located since 1904, was sold for $33,500.

The Benevolent Fraternity of Unitarian Churches in Boston, successor to the organization named as beneficiary in the Clarke deed, has raised the question whether the agreement of affiliation conforms with the principles set forth in the deed.

The petition is filed by 11 trustees, and the case is returnable Jan. 5.

Saltonstall Plans New Appointments

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall has still more names to add to the list of more than 100 legislators already appointed to special recess investigating commissions, it was learned at the State House in Boston today.

More appointments to the largest group ever to study governmental problems between sessions of the Legislature are not expected until after next week's meeting of the Executive Council.

Frankfurter Tells Judges How Supreme Court Works

Associate Justice Felix Frankfurter turned from the serious aspects of Supreme Court affairs in Boston today long enough to make public a few intimate details of how the Nation's highest tribunal works.

He came to New England, where he built his reputation during a quarter century as a Harvard law professor, to address the second annual conference of Federal Judges of the First Judicial Circuit, comprising most of New England.

In his own incisive language, Mr. Justice Frankfurter described the duties and mechanics of procedure of the Court.

All Review Cases

Contrary to popular impression, he said, every case that comes before the Supreme Court is considered by every justice of the Court. The Chief Justice then has the "delicate task" of assigning the case to a justice to write the decision.

The justices still hold to the tradition, established in Chief Justice Marshall's time, of going to work at noon and quitting at 4:30 p. m., Mr. Justice Frankfurter said. This gives them a 27-hour week, he pointed out, consisting of six days at 4½ hours each.

The Associate Justice, who is one of President Roosevelt's appointees to the Court, said he believed the high tribunal and its members should hold to all their "idiosyncracies" and personal peculiarities.

Justice Tells Anecdotes

Anecdotes about Associate Justices Louis D. Brandeis and Oliver Wendell Holmes were narrated by Mr. Justice Frankfurter.

He said that it used to be a frequent whim of Mr. Justice Brandeis to arise at the closing hour of 4:30 p. m. and address the Chief Justice as follows: "Sir, this is the time when your jurisdiction ends and Mrs. Brandeis' begins."

Boston's Boundary Line Perambulated

Traditional perambulation of Boston's boundaries, a ritual carried out every five years under laws dating back to 1641, began today when a committee representing the City of Boston met with committees representing Revere, Everett, Somerville, Dedham, and Milton, to tramp through the brush woods and fields and locate official markers, and make sure that Boston's boundaries are getting along all right.

The task consists of looking over markers at approximately every place where the angle in the city line changes. Where possible roads are followed and automobiles are used, but the task involves considerable hiking also.

Bay State 'Gas' Rates Found High

Several gas stations throughout Massachusetts are exceeding gasoline rates established by Federal Price Co-ordinator Leon Henderson, John F. McBride, State Director of the Necessaries of Life, has reported.

Although "only a few" stations in Boston are violating the price list set by Mr. Henderson, stations in other cities are charging a cent a gallon or more above the Co-ordinator's list, Mr. McBride said.

In a preliminary survey of gasoline stations Mr. McBride found as follows:

	List Price	Actual Charge
Worcester	18.3 cents	19 cents
Brookfield	18.7	19 -19.5
W. Brookfield	18.7	19 -19.5
E. Brookfield	18.3	19
Chatham	18.4	18.7-19.5
Orleans	18.4	19
New Bedford	18.2	18.5-19.
Barnstable	18.4	19 -20
Falmouth	18.4	19 -20
Hyannis	18.2	19
North Adams	18.3	19.3
Springfield	18.6	18.9
Holyoke	18.6	19.3

12 Candidates Listed For Connery Vacancy

Twelve candidates today were listed as seeking the vacany in the Seventh Massachusetts Congressional District in a special election Dec. 31.

Last night was the deadline for filing papers by candidates for the post held by the late Lawrence Connery of Lynn.

Waitresses Seek Enforced Pay

The Waitresses' Union sent a delegation marching to the State House this afternoon in an effort to have the State minimum wage for waitresses made mandatory.

When the minimum wage reaches this final stage, it carries the possibility of penalties for violation. Penalty commonly consists of fine. Jail sentence is possible for continued wilful disregard but is very rarely sought by the State.

At present the minimum wage stands in the permissive stage, and cannot be made mandatory until Dec. 1 at the earliest.

Mrs. Eva M. Rankin, who initiated the petition which led to the adoption of the minimum wage for waitresses, helped to lead the delegation. She is Secretary-Treasurer of the Union.

The party formed at Tremont Temple, walked to Beacon Street and then to the State House to call on James T. Moriarty, Commissioner of Labor and Industry, and on Mrs. Hattie H. Smith, Assistant Commissioner. Commissioner Moriarty is the official who has the authority to make the wage mandatory at his discretion.

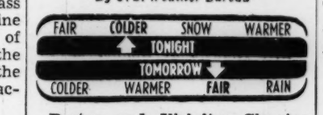
"We have lots of reports of chiseling and of waitresses not being paid the minimum set by the State," said Mrs. Rankin. "We want the wage made mandatory so we can prosecute violators."

Under the minimum wage, waitresses who serve tables are paid $12 a week, and all other women doing dining room and kitchen work $16. The differential of $4 is allowed to account for tips given at tables.

While there have been complaints, a great many restaurant owners have accepted the law very readily, it was said at the State House.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau



Boston and Vicinity: Clearing with little change in temperature becoming somewhat colder toward morning; lowest temperature about 34 degrees tonight; Thursday fair and colder than today; moderate to fresh westerly winds becoming northerly late tonight, diminishing Thursday.

Maine: Considerable cloudiness and occasional snow flurries north portion followed by clearing and colder; much colder with a moderate cold wave, lowest temperature near 10 degrees in extreme north portion tonight; Thursday fair and much colder than today, fresh west shifting to northerly winds tonight, diminishing Thursday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Clearing and colder tonight; Thursday fair and colder than today; fresh west shifting to northerly winds tonight, diminishing Thursday.

Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island: Clearing, little change in temperature tonight; Thursday fair and colder than today; moderate to fresh westerly winds becoming northerly late tonight, diminishing Thursday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island: Fresh westerly winds shifting to northerly tonight continuing Thursday; weather clearing tonight and fair Thursday, visibility good.

Block Island to Hatteras: Fresh to strong southwest and west winds over north portion and moderate west or northwest winds over south portion tonight and Thursday; weather fair.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	40	35	New Orleans	47	42
Denver	35	35	New York	39	37
Chicago	34	33	Norfolk	32	32
Kansas City	34	34	Philadelphia	34	30
Los Angeles	61	57	St. Louis	36	38
Miami	68	68	San Francisco	43	40
Minneapolis	27	27	Washington	31	30

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., November 26.
B—Minimum for previous twenty-four hours.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 5:26 p. m.; height 9.2 feet.
Thursday, 6:05 a. m.; height 9.0 feet.
Light all vehicles by 4:45 p. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

"Britain's Second Line of Defense" will be the topic of an after-dinner discussion by Dr. Winifred Cullis, emissary of the British Government to the United States in interest of nutrition. The dinner, honoring Dr. Cullis, is under the auspices of the League of Nations Association and will be held at 46 Beacon Street, at 7 p. m. There will be an admission charge.

Conservatory Orchestra Concert with Wallace Goodrich conducting and Beveridge Webster, pianist. At the New England Conservatory of Music, 8:15 p. m. The public is invited to attend free.

Thursday

Gallery talk at the Museum of Fine Arts. "Japanese Art" will be the subject of a forenoon discussion by Miss Maginnis of the Museum staff. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 14
Radio Timetable: Page 4

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Defense Crisis Shapes Automobile of Future

By William H. McMahon
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

National defense is shaping the automobile of the future . . . and it may be made out of potatoes and soybeans, operate on tankfuls of apple juice or sewerage gas piped in from underground filling stations, or it may be a glorified "midget" capable of 50 to 75 miles on the gasoline gallon.

This Jules Verne vision of engineering progress, predicated upon modern gasoline shortages and substitute materials for defense purposes, carries with it the additional picture of the 1950 motorist climbing into a "jeep" car at the curbing with a system of automatic gears and regulators that do about everything for the motorist except steer.

Or perhaps it will be an electric, midget-weight car run by batteries that can be recharged at small cost. Or will this emergency period be the springboard for development of the oil-burning engine in passenger automobiles? Or how about using the Army "jeep" that does 25 to 30 miles on a gallon as a basis for the "economy car" of the future?

Research is the chief beneficiary of "working funds" during an emergency period such as the nation is now passing through. All the ideas in the laboratory files are gone over with a fine-toothed comb to be used as a basis for "beating the scarcity of materials, higher costs, and labor scarcity." And not the least of these ideas befitting emergency needs is the "midget" car that continental Europe and the British Isles have been compelled to develop to save on gasoline and reduce operating costs.

Picture of Future

As one engineer stated: "Out of this emergency is coming the jeep car, a forerunner of what will appear in the automotive picture of the near future." This car, as produced for Army purposes, is about 120 inches long, develops 45 horsepower, has a cruising speed of 40 to 75 miles an hour, makes 25 to 30 miles on a gallon, uses cheap oil, and weighs 1,900 pounds.

Many other experiments in car designs and fuels that have been carried on in Europe with varying degrees of success also are under the microscope in American laboratories today. Among them are so-called "baby cars" or "defense cars" which may set the industrial trends for the next decade.

Plastic plywood models molded to needed forms are proving their efficiency as automobiles. The principles involved in this process are old but the methods of applying pressure successfully are new. Combining the results of 20 years' road and track tests throughout Europe with American ingenuity will produce a car amazing in economy and operating efficiency.

Statistics released by the Smithsonian Institution disclose 4,000 makes of cars designed since the first car propelled by an internal-combustion engine was exhibited in France during 1868. The experience of 73 years will make the new 1943 "baby" car a marvelous creation.

In 1920, the Fiat Company in Turin, Italy, built a small, supercharged model, the forerunner of many other European midget cars. It could develop about 60 miles on a gallon of gas and attained a speed of approximately 80 miles an hour. Tests were conducted on the roof of the Turin factory.

That same year Renault, of France, came out with a custom-built small car, capable of high speed with economical gas consumption. Mathis, another French firm, also built an automobile along the same lines.

Further innovations that year included a "baby" twin-six model, twin eights and twin twelves, manufactured under the Sunbeam name in England. The engine of the twin 12 could be carried in a traveling case. Due to spark-plug misalignment under severe road tests this multi-cylinder engine was not practical. At the other designing extreme, Hispano-Suiza custom built a twin eight, capable of 200 miles an hour, under racing conditions. In this instance, the power plant had too much pull for driving control.

Ford Truck Tested

The Auto Club of France in 1926 tested a Ford one-ton truck with a gas producer weighing 353 lbs. Wood charcoal was used for fuel. The vehicle with a load of 900 bricks, a driver, and two passengers weighed 4,724 pounds. It took 6 hours, 7 minutes to cover 100 miles. The average speed was 16½ miles an hour. It was found that the charcoal was absorbent, dusty, and bulky. This "ersatz" fuel could not be adapted to American cars. That same year a Panhard Levassor lorry, 20 horsepower, weighing loaded over eight tons ran over a course of 1,380 miles at an average speed of 18 miles an hour, using 1.3 lbs. carbonite a mile in a gas producer.

The year 1926 was one of fuel experiments. Herr Engebrecht in Berlin developed an auto fuel from wood and lignite. Grain dust ran a Ford gasoline engine, during tests by the United States Department of Agriculture. The Auto Club of France conducted a road trial with 20 motor vehicles covering 20,000 miles in 10 days. No petrol was used. The range of vehicles extended from a baby Peugeot to a 3½-ton truck. Gas-producer power plants used wood, charcoal, charcoal bricks, and acetyline. Nothing commercially valuable was discovered.

At Friedenchenafen, Germany, that same year a new gas fuel for aviation was developed under direction of Dr. Hugo Eckener. One cubic meter developed more power than a kilogram of gasoline. Here in America, Prof. Charles Henry developed an idea to drive automobiles with hydrogen engines using water instead of gasoline catalyzing into energy. In Paris two Citroen taxis used Comoline 60 per cent alcohol at 90° to 95°—30 per cent naphthalene oils, and 10 per cent solvent. Wood pulp with alcohol also was used. British engineers at this time were experimenting with hydrogen and coal gas for airships.

Various Fuels Used

During 1927, a three weeks' fuel test, called the "Rally of International Carburants," was held in France, 30 motor vehicles covered 1,850 miles. Charcoal wood, compressed charcoal balls, wood chips, and compressed gas were the elements in operation. One fuel filling was sufficient for 100-125 miles. The generator furnace usually was mounted beside the driving seat. Economy was attained without efficiency. Late in that year, the British Fuel Research Board experimented with grasses of Australia and Africa, waste vegetable products, maize, rice straws, corn cobs, rice husks, sisal, and hemp converting them into alcohol for automobile power plants.

A French chemical expert in 1928 produced 80 gallons of motor fuel from an acre of sisal. At the Marseilles exhibition fuel was distilled from ground nuts, Indian corn, and fruits. Three years later at the University of the Philippines cocoanut oil was found practical for use in diesel engines.

The entire world was fuel conscious during that period. France experimented with molasses; England, coal gases; Finland, wood gas; Argentina, sugar cane; Africa, sisal; and in America compressed air propelled an engine at 35 miles an hour.

In line with European fuel tests came four-wheel brakes, superchargers, balloon tires, fabric bodies, sunshine body tops, front-wheel drive, four-speed-forward transmission and 8- and 12-cylinder engines.

Because of taxes on horsepower and high fuel costs, Renault in France brought out, in 1930, a five-foot job, capable of 100 miles an hour. This little power plant went 50 miles on a gallon of gas. At the Olympia International Automobile Show in London that year, a Rover Scarab "baby" car was exhibited. It used a gallon of petrol every 50 miles and could get 50 miles an hour on an average. The selling price was $360 which included an air-cooled engine, four-wheel brakes, and other refinements.

In 1931, a Madeira Island automotive engineer designed a small car with woven straw wheels, mudguards, and body. This idea was adopted the next year by American designers building custom bodies. A Chinese automobile using 42 pounds of charcoal, covered 30 miles in 77 minutes that same season.

The wheels were turning toward speed and economy. A Detroit engineer in 1936, built an oil engine which operated at 10 per cent of the usual gas cost. He claims this operation idea can be adapted to any engine. Another inventor produced a quartz-window engine and high-speed camera run on the compression and explosion idea. He claims to have run 300 miles on a gallon of gas.

165 Miles a Gallon

An Italian fashioned a small two seater out of odds and ends. A motorcycle engine was reconstructed with startling results, going 165 miles on a gallon of gasoline and covering 60 miles an hour. Andre Dubonnet built a "baby" car with curved windows for visibility. The engine developed 21 horsepower, and could go 120 miles an hour. Gas consumption: 60 miles to the gallon.

Last year, in Richmond, Va., two boys took a washing machine motor, fashioned a chassis out of an oak board 6 feet long, 18 inches wide, and operated this contraption at 30 miles an hour, on a fuel consumption of 50 miles a gallon.

Going a step more, a Miami inventor, Obed M. Smith, produced an engine which runs on air. There are no oil changes or heat in the power plant. The 150-pound pressure container similar to a gas tank sets on the rear of the car, and 85 per cent of the air is returned to be used over again. It is almost perpetual motion, and has run many thousands of miles without a stop at filling stations. He claims automobiles run 40 per cent of the time on momentum and can operate without gas, oil, or water.

Recently Henry Ford brought out a small, plastic car which was remarkably efficient. It had a high-speed engine which was economical. He claims that car parts can be made from cellulose fibers, corn cobs, tree bark, and sawdust fashioned into plastics. Engine fuel is converted from potatoes, corn, rice, and soy beans.

The "baby" car, made of plastics with delicately toned body having a small, efficient, economical engine, and using low-priced fuels is here. It has proven its worth and will offset the 50 per cent cut in large cars set by the Defense Commission. In contrast to the cheap-looking American midget jobs produced for a price market, the new "National Baby Car" will be beautifully designed from every viewpoint and extremely economical in operation.

Oil Production Gains

Four times as much crude oil is processed and nine times as much motor fuel is made now in the United States as in 1917, the year the country entered the World War.

Flying Quartette—They Are All O'Neils

Akron Family Takes to the Air for Travel and Recreation

The family of William J. O'Neil of Akron, Ohio, is really air-minded. Mr. O'Neil flies and seven others are pilots. Three more like to travel by air. Above, left to right, are Mrs. O'Neil, Grace, Bill and Michael O'Neil. Grace and Michael are pilots; Mrs. O'Neil and Bill go for rides.

Three More 'Flying O'Neils' Solo at Akron

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio—Akron's "flying-est" family—and what may prove to be the most airminded family in the entire United States chalked up some more records recently when three of its members soloed at Akron airport.

This completed the quota of pilots in the family of William O'Neil, President of the General Tire and Rubber Company. Not only does Mr. O'Neil himself fly a little, but seven other members of his family are now full-fledged pilots and three, including Mrs. O'Neil, are ardent air travelers.

What is more, the family owns its own plane, and aside from a few friendly debates as to whose turn it is to fly it, they manage to get more enjoyment out of it than out of a dozen autos, Mr. O'Neil says.

The three members of the family who soared aloft alone on solo flights to complete the quota of "flying O'Neils" included William, Jr., his wife, Miriam, and Grace O'Neil, only daughter of the family. Grace didn't start taking lessons until about four weeks before she soloed.

The day the three made their flights was the first anniversary of the day when Mr. O'Neil purchased the plane, a trim Stinson "105," for his family.

At first Mrs. O'Neil balked at the idea of this "plaything," which she considered a bit dangerous, but she has since become sold herself on the idea of flying and recently flew all the way to Mexico City with her husband. Michael O'Neil is the champion pilot of the family, with more than 150 flying hours to his credit. He flys at Akron Airport. Another brother, Tom, is taking a pilot training course in Washington, D. C., and John, a Cleveland attorney, is also taking flying lessons.

Dapper in a naval uniform, Hugh is flying for Uncle Sam in the Naval Air Corps at Pensacola, Fla.

Youngest fliers in the O'Neil family—although they aren't yet old enough to handle the controls—are "Bill, 3d," and Brian, children of Mr. and Mrs. William O'Neil, Jr. The youngsters recently flew to New York City and also to Florida with their parents.

N. C. Probationers Earn $3,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Probationers in North Carolina have earned $3,000,000 working under the supervision of the State Probation Commission, its director, Harry Sample, announces in a statement of the accomplishments of a system which he declared is working well here.

Director Sample said he is "pretty proud" of the record he is able to report. He praised the probation officers and the "splendid co-operation of the courts." He reports that of the 6,001 men and women probationers who have been turned over to his department, only a small percentage have been marked as "failures," meaning that those comprising this group had not responded to probationary supervision and are sent back to prison as the only alternative.

There are at present 3,444 persons on probation in North Carolina, Mr. Sample says, and others have completed their "terms" under supervision.

"Many people do not seem to realize there is economic as well as sociological argument in favor of the probation system," he declared.

Old Flying Field BecomesPlantStation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—The future of Chapman Field, 15 miles south of Miami, which was a famous army flying base during the first World War, seems about to be decided after years of controversy, since the United States Department of Agriculture has formally received back the field from the Army.

For a time it appeared that the field would again resound with the roar of planes. But since the first World War that region just south of Miami has become one of the most exclusive residential sections, being the choice location for many large and costly estates, owners of which have consistently opposed any further use of Chapman Field as an air base.

The tract of land, which is adjacent to Biscayne Bay, was originally a tropical plant introduction station and part of it has been rehabilitated for that purpose since the war and important experiments have been carried on there by the Department of Agriculture.

Aircraft Industry in Van of Expansion

By Guy W. Vaughan
President, Curtiss-Wright Corporation

NEW YORK (AP)—The aircraft industry has been given the task of a greater and more rapid expansion than any other national defense industry.

It is an industry that has previously depended more or less upon its export and commercial business to develop its product and train its personnel, with every possible co-operation from the United States Army and Navy considering the limited funds that have been made available for the purpose.

Expansion Foreseen

Aircraft manufactures have been farsighted enough, however, to have been preparing their organizations for some sort of expansion for a long time, training competent understudies in all key positions. . . .

The President's national defense program is, of course, a most ambitious one, but it affords the awaited opportunity to expand. It requires those factories now engaged in the manufacture of aircraft and accessories to double or more than double their production annually until the schedules are met—a real task for any old well-established industry, to say nothing of what it means to the aircraft industry, a comparatively new one. . . .

The first step is initiated with general conferences between the industry and the customer as to what is required and how best to accomplish those requirements.

In nearly every case the financing was far too great a problem to be considered for a private corporation's own resources. This brought into the picture the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. . . .

After completion of these negotiations comes the selection of factory sites. . . . And the letting of the contracts to complete the construction of the plants where the work is to be done.

Wide World
Guy W. Vaughan
President, Curtiss-Wright Corporation.

Then an organization must be lined up to operate these plants, the key man to be selected from existing organizations to supervise. This also involves the co-ordination of local vocational schools to train the personnel. . . .

Redesigning Period

Then comes the study of machine loading of equipment available and the procurement of those machine tools with considerable redesigning of jigs and fixtures to suit the equipment purchases. This is followed by the release of materials from bills of material. . . .

While all this is going on, the building is being equipped with machine tools according to a predetermined layout, as fast as the floor space is poured off and dry enough to spot these tools on a temporary basis. . . .

All during this period a follow-up of all items is carried on by various departments to be sure that no single item will lag and tie up or delay the scheduled production. It is also necessary to conduct negotiations and contacts with the customer. . . .

Co-ordination of Efforts

Then, too, a general co-ordination of all intercompany activities which, of course, involve the new plants, must be accomplished by a competent personnel organization and management. This all generally terminates in what might be called a dedication event of the production of the first unit in the new plant. . . .

Hundreds of Motorists are Switching to
JENNEY GASOLINE
and the
SOLVENIZED* TREATMENT
for peak performance, to conserve gasoline

If you could hear their experiences, you, too, would get these important values Jenney offers you at no more cost. Here are typical statements:—

"55,463 miles without ever having the head off my motor."
"Feels like a new car."
"Sails over hills that used to make me shift."
"Never believed I could get such wonderful mileage."
"Believe it's added thousands of miles to my car's life."

Jenney Solvenized* Gasoline with the new Solvenized Treatment is the scientific way to keep your car in peak condition. The patented Solvenized process attacks gum and carbon, helps keep rings and valves free, and compression high to conserve gasoline. That means better mileage, longer car life—and keeping your car in condition is doubly important these days.

If you have not been using Jenney Gasoline, start with a new Solvenized Treatment at $1, to get the full value Jenney offers you. Then, every time your purchases of Jenney Gasoline total 250 gallons you get your

SOLVENIZED TREATMENT FREE

Ask at any Jenney station about this important service.

* Trademark registered United States Patent Office.

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Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Novel Store In Cambridge Widens Area

By Jessie Ash Arndt
New England Woman's Club Editor, The Christian Science Monitor

Announcements listing the services of The Window Shop, 102 Mount Auburn Street, Cambridge, have been mailed this week to hundreds of residents of Greater Boston. This is not a commercial enterprise but a wartime philanthropy, established by a few Cambridge women to aid in self-support some of those evacuees in this country who under normal conditions would have been living in comfort in their own homes and sharing their abundance with others.

This shop, which originally was located in a little second story room on Church Street, has justified its existence not only by aiding some of those who have sought refuge in America, but also by its usefulness in the community and by giving an outlet to skilled Americans as well as to evacuees for their handicraft.

Mrs. Howard Mumford Jones, who is now Vice-President of the Board of Directors and also Manager of the shop, first became interested in the shop through an article in The Christian Science Monitor. This described the little Church Street room where old garments were taken to be remodeled and new material was brought to be made into dresses thus providing a means of livelihood to the foreign-born women who comprised the workers.

When the building there was sold, it was necessary to find another home for the project and this necessity proved to be a step of progress. The new location, on the first floor, had attractive windows for display and was therefore named The Window Shop. Passers-by looked in the windows, stopped to buy and business grew.

There authentic dirndl dresses were being made to order before they became a popular fashion and articles of other kinds were made and sold to delighted buyers.

When Mrs. Jones took charge, she first made a survey of what each of the women could do, discovering many talents that were being neglected. Then she wrote personal notes to all the friends of whom she could think who might be interested, inviting them to come and see what the shop had to offer. They came and countless other lookers and buyers came after them with the result that the shop has become an established institution in Cambridge.

Work of the evacuees is supplemented by handicrafts of American workers in the neighborhood who had formerly had no outlet for their work. The shop's standard is kept high so that patrons can always be assured of the quality of articles they find there.

The services include dress making, alterations, millinery, gloves to order, curtain making, embroidering, monogramming, quilting, lessons in gymnastics, dancing and skiing, photography, and music for entertaining. Through the shop trained workers also may be engaged to clean house, to wait on table, wash windows and to stay with children.

The foods it offers are made by women from various parts of Europe, using recipes of their countries. These unusual dishes are also on the menu for the luncheons and afternoon teas it serves.

The Window Shop and its thriving business, says Mrs. Jones, bear testimony to how much may be done by using resources at hand when those on which persons had been accustomed to depend are suddenly swept away.

Mrs. Clement Smith is President of the Board of Directors. Other members are Mrs. Michael Bever, F. Frank Vorenberg, Mrs. Wolfe Wolfinsohn, Walter H. Bieringer, Mrs. Robert Ulich, Mrs. Herman L. Blumgart, Mrs. Oliver Straus, Mrs. Abner Cohan, Mrs. Dumas Malone, Mrs. Oliver Cope, Miss Rene Henderson, Charles F. Dunbar, William Ehrlich, Mrs. Frances Fremont-Smith, Mrs. Merle Fainsod and Mrs. Sidney Eisemann.

By a Staff Photographer

Handicrafts Find Outlet

Mrs. Howard Mumford Jones (left), Vice-President and manager of the Window Shop, 102 Mt. Auburn Street, established by a group of Cambridge women as an outlet for the work of evacuees, admiring one of the authentic dirndl dresses made by the workers and being modeled by Mrs. Michael Bever, a member of the Board of Directors.

Defense Talks at New Haven

Gov. Robert A. Hurley of Connecticut will be the chief speaker at the State-wide conference on Women in Defense to be held next Tuesday in the Yale University Law School auditorium in New Haven. The conference, which has been called by the State Defense Council, will be held from 10 a. m. to 3:30 p. m.

One hundred State officers and representatives of the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution are expected to attend. The Connecticut State Federation of Women's Clubs, of which Mrs. Eric V. Johnson of Danielson is President, will combine its monthly board meeting with the conference. The 50 board members will attend the morning session and will then hold their own meeting following luncheon.

A large delegation is also expected of women members of local defense councils, from Red Cross Chapters, from the eight Volunteer Offices in the State, and from Councils of Social Agencies.

Although the returns are not yet complete, many State organizations have already signified that their groups will attend. These include the Connecticut League of Women Voters; the Connecticut State Federation of the American Association of University Women; the Connecticut Society, Daughters of the American Colonists; Children of the American Revolution; Connecticut Society of the Colonial Dames of America; the Hartford, New Haven, and Greenwich Junior Leagues, and the Hartford Chapter of Senior Hadassah.

Cambridge G. O. P. Women To See Movie on Foods

The next regular meeting of the Women's Republican Club of Cambridge will be held Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock in the clubrooms, 1234 Massachusetts Avenue, with Mrs. Frederick W. Pfaff presiding.

Mrs. N. Russell Cazmay will talk on current events, and a feature of the meeting will be a motion picture showing how "frosted" foods are quick-frozen. Afterward at the tea hour, of which Mrs. Frank A. Dodge is hostess, strawberries that have undergone freezing will be served.

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Established 1917
34th ANNUAL
20% to 50% discount
SALE of RUGS

Our greatest sale of the year, and perhaps the last time we can offer such variety and savings until after the war is over, so make the most of it. Now, except for merchandise price-fixed nationally, you may deduct 20% from the regular price of any Oriental or domestic rug or carpet in Pray's $450,000 stock, unless it already shows a 20% saving. In many cases you'll save 30%, 40%, 50%, and more. Convenient payments arranged. Free delivery anywhere in New England.

TREMONT STREET — AT PARK ST. SUBWAY
Boston, Mass.

TONIGHT'S STAR GUEST WITH
FRED ALLEN
EDNA MAY OLIVER
presented by TEXACO DEALERS
TEXACO STAR THEATRE
WEEI 9-10 p. m. E. S. T.

Do Your Christmas Shopping Early!
A Delightful Gift
DICKENS'
"A CHRISTMAS CAROL"
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3 Records in Beautiful Album
$3.50
Mail orders filled for these and other records anywhere in the U. S. A.
M. STEINERT & SONS
Boston's Best Record Store
162 Boylston St. Boston, Mass.

Federation Plans Landis Defense Talk

Civilian Defense is the theme of the program being arranged by Mrs. Joseph E. Scanlon for the second meeting of the Boston City Federation of Organizations on Friday. The meeting, which will open at 10:30 a. m. at the Y. W. C. A. on Clarendon Street, will be addressed by Dean James M. Landis of the Harvard Law School, former Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, and New England Regional Director of Civilian Defense. His subject will be "Civilian Defense and Morale."

Fire Commissioner William Arthur Reilly, who also is Chairman of the Boston Committee on Public Safety, will talk of Boston's part in civilian defense; and Mrs. Herbert De Roth, an American woman who with her husband has lived in England since the beginning of the war and recently has arrived back in Boston, will speak on "Women's Part in Defense."

Mrs. Scanlon, who is Chairman of Community Service, will present the speakers, and Mrs. C. J. Cook, President of the Federation, will preside at the business session.

Play to Be Read At West Roxbury

"Life With Father" is the play chosen for reading at the second meeting this season of the Drama Reading Group of the West Roxbury Woman's Club, next Monday. The meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. E. Carlisle Baker, 75 Walnut Hill Road, Chestnut Hill, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. A luncheonette, at which Mrs. G. Clifton Watts and Mrs. Arno Drew will pour, will precede the reading.

A color motion picture on the subject of nursing will be shown by the Household Nursing Association on Tuesday at 2:45 at the home of Mrs. Moses J. Stone, Chairman of the Public Health Committee of the club. The Superintendent of the Household Nursing Association will speak briefly, and tea will be served.

The Executive Board of the club will meet in Library Hall next Tuesday at 10 o'clock in the morning.

Railroad Workers Sketched for Ads

Employees of the New Haven Railroad, from grill car hostesses to engineers, are being sketched from life for a new series of advertisements to be placed in newspapers of Boston, New York, and other cities and towns on the company's lines, it is announced.

According to Sam Boyer, Manager of Publicity and Advertising for the railroad, sketches of four or five employees will appear in each advertisement of the series which will continue until early next year. The copy stresses the service rendered to the public by 24,000 New Haven employees. The Wendell P. Colton Company of Boston is the advertising agency.

Parliamentary Law Club Conducts Drill Tomorrow

The topic to be discussed at the meeting of the Boston Parliamentary Law Club tomorrow at 2 o'clock in the Hotel Vendome, is "Refer, Commit, or Recommit."

The President, Miss Josephine G. Richardson will preside, and the drill will be conducted by George Demeter.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, Nov. 27
12:45 p. m. WMEX 1510kc

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)
6:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor by recording.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Brazilian World News (in Portuguese).
7:15 p. m.—Inter-American Good-Will Program arranged for Latin-American listeners.
9:30 p. m.—Ramblers in South America with the Vagabond Traveler.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—4:55 p. m.—News and Music. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.
London—5:55 p. m.—News Analysis. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Berlin—6:00 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.4 m.; DXZ, 9.57 meg., 31.3 m.
London—6:00 p. m.—War Commentary. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Moscow—6:45 p. m.—News in English. RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
London—7:15 p. m.—Famous British Orchestras. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Budapest—8:00 p. m.—News in English; Hungarian Rhapsody by Frigyes Fridl; HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—News in English. JLG4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.; JZJ, 11.80 meg., 25.4 m.
London—8:10 p. m.—Listening Post. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.4 m.; DXZ, 9.57 meg., 31.3 m.
London—9:00 p. m.—Headline News and Views. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Moscow—9:30 p. m.—News in English. RV96, 15.18 meg., 19.7 m.
London—10:05 p. m.—London Calling. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Guatemala—10:15 p. m.—Opera: Fourth Act of "La Boheme," Puccini TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31.3 m.
Rome—10:30 p. m.—News in English. 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19 m.; 2RO8, 17.83 meg., 16.8 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.4 m. DXZ, 9.57 meg., 31.3 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed.

New England Asked to Help

Miss Lee Ya Ching, said to be China's first aviatrix and a former movie star, was welcomed to New Hampshire by former Gov. Francis P. Murphy on her flying visit in behalf of the United China Relief Drive. The former Governor is Chairman of the New Hampshire United China Relief Committee.

N. E. Flood Control Advanced As One N. H. Dam Is Completed

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 26 — The Blackwater Dam at Webster, New Hampshire, the first in the Federal flood control program for the Merrimack Valley, has been completed. The earth-filled dam is 700 feet long and 60 feet high. The reservoir created by the dam will hold 14,000,000,000 gallons of water and will control the drainage of 127 square miles. The project, which is expected to provide flood-control benefits of $140,000 a year, has been developed at a cost of $1,250,000. Facilities have been provided at the dam so that hydro-electric generating equipment may be installed in the future if such should be found desirable.

Unemployment Low

Last week figures show that the payments of Unemployment Compensation benefits are running at record lows. This is taken as an indication of improved business. The State Racing Commission and the State Liquor Commission have figures which show where at least part of this money is going. Liquor sales are gaining and the amount of money bet at the Rockingham Park Race track this year set a new record high. From $19,329,798 bet at the race track this year, the State received $1,008,942. Last year $14,924,096 was bet at the track and the State received $780,008.

Highway Costs

"Contrasts in road-mile cost between different towns" in New Hampshire "are extreme," according to the New Hampshire Federation of Taxpayers Associations. "Maintenance and general highway expense, in 111 New Hampshire towns, on their 5,000 miles of roads, averaged $209, in 1940. Included are all of the larger towns, with the remainder picked at random. Larger towns such as Claremont, Littleton, Lebanon, Derry, with concentrated populations and higher percentages of paved surface, have an average cost ranging from $278 to $590 a mile. A few seacoast towns, with a very high summer population . . . spend from $589 to $1,000 a mile." The Federation suggests that "many New Hampshire towns appear to be 'road poor.'"

Forest Conservation

In order to extend forest conservation in New Hampshire, the State has been divided into six districts. Each of the districts will have a forest advisory board to study local forest problems, find facts, and submit proposals to the State Forestry and Recreation Commission. The 1941 session of the State Legislature provided for the establishment of these boards and their operations. A special committee composed of representatives of the State Forestry Commission, the State Extension Service, and the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests determined the boundaries of the various districts. It will be possible for the regional organizations to develop forest conservation practices for their individual areas and acting jointly develop a program for the State as a whole. In urging the movement, forestry experts point out that in spite of the fact that many New England industries require forest products for their raw materials that the timber resources of the State in recent years have been gradually decreasing. Adoption of planned long-range forestry practices are suggested.

Post-War Work

The New Hampshire Planning and Development Commission has approved a plan for co-operation with the Federal Government in listing useful and needed public works for postwar construction. It is part of a proposed Public Works Reserve program to cushion the expected employment decline after the national defense emergency is over. The Federal agency has been set up as a permanent agency to work with the States in developing long-range programs. These programs will be so designed that when the need for public employment expansion develops that the projects planned can be launched at once. It is expected to mean that there will be a reserve log of public works.

Credit Union

A New Hampshire State Employees' Federal Credit Union has been established. The organization, chartered under Federal law, offers privileges of owning stocks or making loans to nearly 5,000 State employees and their families. Loans will carry a 1 per cent monthly interest charge. Stock sells at $5 a share, and although the organization was only created a week ago many of the State employees have already joined. Various State employees serve as officers and members of the auditing and credit committees. The organization is run for the profit of its members and in order to borrow from the organization it is necessary to be a member. Members are entitled to one vote each regardless of their shareholdings.

Cantabrigia Club To Hear Cartoonist

Francis Dahl, cartoonist of the Boston Herald, will be the speaker at the guest night program of the Cantabrigia Club in Cambridge, on Friday, Dec. 5. He will tell of his work as a news cartoonist, illustrating with sketches as he goes along.

The meeting will be held in the clubhouse, 100 Mt. Auburn Street, at 8 o'clock, and the President, Mrs. Ernest E. McGuire, will preside. Mrs. Harold F. Wheeler is Chairman in charge of the program. Refreshments will be served later in the evening, with Mrs. Martin R. Durkin as hostess.

Thankful N. H. and Vermont

Wisps of smoke from the chimneys of peaceful homes in Vermont and New Hampshire villages will seem even more leisurely than usual tomorrow morning, when those two sovereign New England States, disregarding the un-slowed pace of life around them, pause to observe their usual Thanksgiving Day.

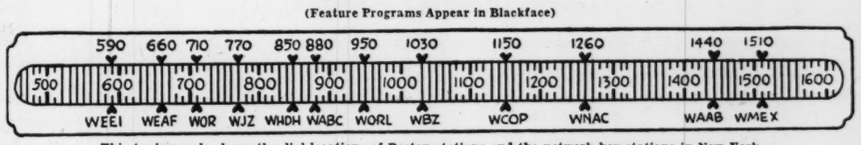
Unlike the other New England States and about two thirds of the other States in the Union, rock-ribbed Vermont and quiet New Hampshire chose not to break a cherished tradition by celebrating Thanksgiving on Nov. 20 in accordance with President Roosevelt's proclamation. They elected to cling to the last Thursday in November.

Next year, however, the last shall be first. The ancient tradition honored by Vermont and New Hampshire this year will be conformed to by presidential proclamation. President Roosevelt has said that Christmas business has not showed enough increase during the last two years of experiment to make adherence to the earlier date advisable.

And so, those wisps of smoke in the chill autumn air will indicate that the stuffed turkey is in the oven. The cider will be at its best, and the warmth and richness of this day of thanks will indicate that northern New England does not always show the bleakness of early winter. The people will give thanks for their many blessings, including a fruitful summer.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00 The Music Box	'Orphans of Divorce': sk.	"Against the Storm"	Richard Eaton, News	Sports and music
3:15 Bob Hannon, songs	Honeymoon Hill: sketch	"Ma Perkins": sketch	"WCAE Airliners," songs	Sports and music
3:30 News; "Snapshots"	John's Other Wife: sk	"The Guiding Light"	"WCAE Airliners," songs	Sports and music
3:45 "Home Planning"	Just Plain Bill: sketch	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Dick Shelton's Or.: music	Sports and music
4:00 Columbia Concert	Nell Giles	"Backstage Wife": sk	"It's Dance Time"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 Orchestra	Nell Giles	"Stella Dallas": serial	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 Around the Hub	Club Matinee: Variety	"Lorenzo Jones": drama	"The Johnson Family"	John Kiley, organ
4:45 Press News	Army Maneuvers; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter, News	Comic Page Club
5:00 "Mary Marlin"	J. Dalton, Cowboy Songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "The O'Neills"	Superman	"We, the Abbotts"	Jack Armstrong, stories	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Ben Bernie	"Tom Mix"	Musical Roundup	"Captain Midnight"	News Service
6:00 Edwin C. Hill: news	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:15 Hedda Hopper	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"Alpineers": dance orch.
6:30 Treasury of Song	Sports Digest; Music	Musical Rendezvous	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports results; Music
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Dance orchestra
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen": sketch	News of the World	"Fu Manchu"	Five Star News
7:30 "Meet Mr. Meek";	The Great Gildersleeves	Glen Gray's Orchestra	"The Lone Ranger": sk.	Dance Music
7:45 sketch	The Great Gildersleeve	Glen Gray's Orchestra	"The Lone Ranger": sk.	Victor Arden's Orchestra
8:00 "Big Town": sketch	"Quiz Kids," with Joe	"Adventures of the Thin	"Sizing Up the News"	Attuck's Chorus
8:15 "Big Town": sketch	Kelly, m. c.	Man": dramatic sketch.	Baritone and Organ	Attuck's Chorus
8:30 Drama, with Jean	"Manhattan at Mid-	Party: Louise Massey	**Listener's Theater: Yale**	"About Today"
8:45 Hersholt; E. Davis	night": dramatic sketch	and the Westerners	**U. dramatic series**	Financial talk
9:00 **Star Theater: Fred**	Frontline Headlines	**Eddie Cantor, Dinah**	Gabriel Heatter, news	Pages From the Classical
9:15 **Allen, K. Baker,**	Raymond Scott's Orch.	**Shore, E. Fisher's Or.**	"Danger Is My Business"	Album: recordings
9:30 **Portland Hoffa,**	Penthouse Party	"Mr. District Attorney":	News Service	Classical Album
9:45 **guest; orchestra**	Penthouse Party	dramatic sketch	"Adventures in Melody"	George Harris' Orchestra
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	American Melody Hour	Kay Kyser's College of	**Raymond Gram Swing**	Five Star News
10:15 "Keep 'Em Flying"	American Melody Hour	Musical Knowledge	Raymond Scott's Orch	Local Sports
10:30 Juan Arvizu, songs	Ahead of the Headlines	Kay Kyser's College of	"Mystery Hall": drama	Local Sports
10:45 News; Sports	Ted Steele's Music	Musical Knowledge	"Mystery Hall": drama	Local Sports
11:00 Weather; Music	News; Music	News Service	Mickey Alpert's Orch	Local Sports
11:15 "Master Works of	Weather; Music	Local News; Weather	Bernie Cummins's Orch.	Local Sports
11:30 Music": Vaughn	"Music You Want"	Bob Armstrong's Orch	BBC News, Orchestra	"Day's End": music
11:45 Monroe's Orchestra	"Music You Want"	Bob Armstrong's Orch	Glen Gray's Orchestra	"Day's End": News

Thursday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Uncle Elmer	Musical Clock; News	News Comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; News	Reveille Roundup	George and Dixie: songs	Headline News	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	Musical Clock	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00 The World Today	Chet Gaylord, songs	News Service	"Eight Bells": music	Five Star News
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Morning Toast": music	Weather; News	"Morning Watch": talk	"Post Exchange"
8:30 "Rowdy Revue"	Headline News: Morning	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	"Post Exchange"
8:45 "Rowdy Revue"	Toast: popular music	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	"Circle C Ranch Boys"
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue	News; Music	News and Rhythm	News Service	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15 School of the Air	Breakfast Club	Food News	The Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30 of the Americas	Breakfast Club	Concert International	"The Merry-Go-Round"	"Your Morning Pick-Up": orchestra
9:45 "The Virginians"	Shopping Talk	"Musical Roundup"	Government Reports	
10:00 Hymn Recital	"Musical Millwheel"	"Bess Johnson"	New England Cupboard	Studio Speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	News; Music	"Bachelor's Children"	Choir Loft	"Handy Andy"
10:30 "Stepmother": sk	"Famous Fathers"	"Help Mate": drama	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 WEEI Food Fair	"Two Men and a Girl"	"Road of Life"	Poultry talk	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	Mildred Carlson, talk	"Story of Mary Marlin"	News Commentator	"Sophisticates"
11:15 Man I Married	M. Carlson; Music; News	'Pepper Young's Family'	Ruth Moss Interviews	"Letter-Quest"
11:30 "Bright Horizons"	News; stories; music	"The Bartons": sketch	Melody Strings	The Quintones
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Music	"David Harum": sketch	News Reporter	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Music	"Gene and Glenn"	John B. Hughes, News	"Rhythm Revue"
12:15 "Big Sister": sketch	"Judy and Jane"	"Musical Roundup"	Agriculture talk	Popular Music
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	Singin' Sam	"Italian Melodies"	Sports; Weather; Music.
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Hour: Washington News	Radio Playhouse	"Italian Melodies"	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Comment; Orchestra	News Service	Joe Frasetto's Orchestra	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Serial drama	N. E. Agricultural News.	"As the Twig Is Bent",	"Government Girl"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 'Right to Happiness'	Tony Wons	Marjorie Mills: house-	"Front Page Farrell"	"Words and Music"
1:45 "Road of Life"	News; Weather	hold talk	"I'll Find My Way"	Johnny Andrews, songs
2:00 Serial drama	Talk: Vincent Lopez's	"Light of the World"	Cedric Foster, News	Broadway Bandwagon
2:15 Serial drama	Orchestra	"The Mystery Man"	Music Shop; Orchestra	Alexander Wesley, tenor
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	Rakov's Orchestra	"Valiant Lady": drama	"Music of the Americas"	Victor Arden's Orchestra
2:45 'Kate Hopkins': sk.	Rakov's Orchestra	"Grimm's Daughter"	University of Texas-	News Service
3:00 The Music Box	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	Texas A. & M. football	Sports and music
3:15 Tropical Tunes	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	game	Sports and music
3:30 News; "Snapshots"	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	University of Texas-	Sports and music
3:45 Don Artiste	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": comedy	Texas A. & M. football	Sports and music
4:00 Cincinnati Conserv-	King Cole Capers	"Backstage Wife": sk	game	Sports and music
4:15 atory of Music	Bob Hannon, songs	"Stella Dallas"	University of Texas-	Sports and music
4:30 Around the Hub	Landt Trio	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Texas A. & M. football	John Kiley, organ
4:45 Press News	Christmas Mailing; News	"Young Widder Brown"	game	Comic Page Club
5:00 "Mary Marlin": sk.	J. Dalton, Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"	U. of Texas.-Texas A. &	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	M. football game	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "The O'Neills": sk.	"5:30 Local" Music	"We, the Abbotts"	"Jack Armstrong": sk	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Ben Bernie	"Tom Mix"	"Musical Roundup"	'Capt. Midnight': drama	News Service
6:00 News; comment	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Sports Matinee	"Dance Time"
6:15 Football Previews	Lum 'n' Abner	"Football Roundup"	Sports Matinee	"The Alpineers"
6:30 A Boy, Girl, Song	Sports Digest; Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Pete Herman's Orch.
6:45 The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports and Memory Lane	Sports results
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr. News	Dance Orchestra
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	News of the World	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Who's News"
7:30 "Maudie's Diary";	Cugat Rumba Revue	Glen Gray's Orchestra	"Confidentially Yours"	Dance Music
7:45 dramatic sketch	Cugat Rumba Revue	Musical Program	"Inside of Sports"	Educational Sketch
8:00 'Death Valley Days'	March of Time	Frank Morgan, Fanny	Morton Gould's Orch.	Stephen Foster Melo-
8:15 'Death Valley Days'	March of Time	Brice, guests, orchestra	Morton Gould's Orch.	dies: recordings
8:30 "Archie": comedy;	"Service With a Smile";	The Aldrich Family;	"For Your Information"	"Heirs of Liberty"
8:45 solos; or.; E. Davis	Army, Navy, Marines	dramtic sketch	"Brazil Presents": Music	"Dreamland Four"
9:00 Major Bowes' Ama-	News, Here and Abroad.	Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	Gabriel Heatter, News	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 teur Hour	America's Town Meet-	Connie Boswell; Don	Dance Orchestra	cal Album": records
9:30 Major Bowes' Ama-	ing: "How Shou'd We	Ameche; J. Lester; Mu-	News Service	Classical Album
9:45 teur Hour	Deal With Defense	sic Maids; guests; orch.	Stars Over Manhattan	Classical Album
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	Strikes?"	Rudy Vallee Show: John	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News
10:15 "Yours for the Lis-	Raymond Scott's Orch.	Barrymore; guests	Glen Gray's Orchestra	George Harris' Orchestra
10:30 tening": orchestra.	Raymond Scott's Orch.	Frank Fay, Bob Hannon,	America Preferred: Or.;	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:45 News; Sports	Raymond Scott's Orch.	songs; orchestra; guests	Salvatore Baccaloni	Chico Simone's Orch.
11:00 Weather; Music	News; Music	News Service	National Defense Talk	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra
11:15 "Master Works of	Weather; 'Music You	Local news; Weather	Dance Orchestra	Tommy Tucker's Orch.
11:30 Music": network	Want"	"Joe and Mabel": com-	Jimmie Fidler	"Day's End": music
11:45 Dance music	"Music You Want"	edy drama	Glen Gray's Orchestra	"Day's End"; news

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79 and 15.35mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast from the studio in The Christian Science Publishing Society Building.
6:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04 and 11.73mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by recording.

Sweet as a Rose!

To millions of American women, 40-Fathom has made buying and cooking fish a new pleasure. Those gleaming white fillets, wrapped in spotless cellophane and neatly displayed in the dealers' cases appeal to even the most finicky of shoppers.

And they're just as appealing in the kitchen. No tell-tale odor to announce "fish for dinner"! The delicate, fresh-caught flavor has been sealed in by quick-freezing. 40-Fathom seafoods have that sweet just-out-of-the-water taste that any devotee of Ike Walton will agree is "tops" in gustatory enjoyment.

Filleting, quick-freezing, and modern streamlining of the industry have put new life into Boston's great business of fishing. And new money into the pay envelopes of the thousands afloat and ashore who are dependent on this great, great industry for their livelihood.

40-FATHOM FISH, BOSTON
40-Fathom FISH
A DIVISION OF GENERAL FOODS

Men of First Zone Army Construction Division Unsung Heroes in Service

Vast Accomplishment Shown Throughout Entire N. E. Area

In the public eye, perhaps, most of the Army heroes are found among the men who fire the guns, ride the tanks, and fly the planes. But when jobs of heroic proportions are considered it would be hard to overlook the work of the Construction Division of the Quartermaster Corps.

Since the first of February this year, when it numbered only 29 officers, civilians, and officers in the field, the First Zone of the Construction Division, Office of the Quartermaster General, here in New England has completed a job which would stagger the imagination of the average citizen

In the first place, according to a report just issued by the public relations section, the Construction Division has provided complete living facilities for more than 75,000 troops or the equivalent of a modern city about the size of Lawrence, Mass.

The various units of these housing facilities, according to the report, were scattered over the six New England States and in many cases were located on islands reached only by a boat. All of the components of a modern city had to be provided—hospitals, water supply, streets, electric lighting, pipe lines for water and sewage, heating plants, sewage disposal plants, bakeries, cold storage plants, garages, repair shops, gasoline storage facilities, warehouses, churches, and recreation centers.

Buildings Erected

To further stagger the imagination the Construction Division discloses that in all 3,291 buildings have been erected with a total floor space of 10,904,095 square feet, which is more than five times the amount of rentable floor space in the Empire State Building in New York, the tallest building in the world.

The total floor area in the 3,291 buildings in Zone 1 is more than 250 acres which is more than 3½ times the area of Boston Common and the Public Garden combined.

There were 1,113 barracks constructed in line with the pledge of Maj. Gen. James A. Woodruff, former Commanding General of the First Corps Area, that no soldier in the First Corps Area would be drafted until there was suitable housing for him. As a result of this promise no New England soldier slept in a tent during the winter of 1940-41.

Other construction included: 403 mess halls, 104 officers' quarters, 244 storage buildings, 444 recreation buildings, 131 administration buildings, 28 chapels, 280 hospital buildings, 529 miscellaneous buildings, and seven permanent factory and warehouse type buildings at Watertown Arsenal and the Springfield Armory.

Other Information

At the risk of overwhelming with statistics but to keep the record complete the Quartermaster report provides the additional information that 481,658 feet of water line, 417,410 feet of sewer lines, 1,468,257 feet of electric lines, 4,459 feet of gas lines, 124,805 feet of fencing, 470,982 square yards of parking area, 13½ miles of railroads, water storage for 3,181,077 gallons, gasoline storage for 512,000 gallons, and fuel oil storage for 10,000 gallons were constructed.

And to top off the job undertaken by the Construction Division of the Quartermaster Corps in New England roads totaling 137 miles have been built—enough to provide a standard-width highway from Boston to Pittsfield, Mass.

As of Nov. 1 the Zone Construction Office had increased its personnel from the original 29 on Feb. 1 to 264.

At the beginning of 1941 nine construction zones were established throughout the country corresponding to the nine Army Corps Areas. This was done to facilitate supervision and expedite the vast job of construction.

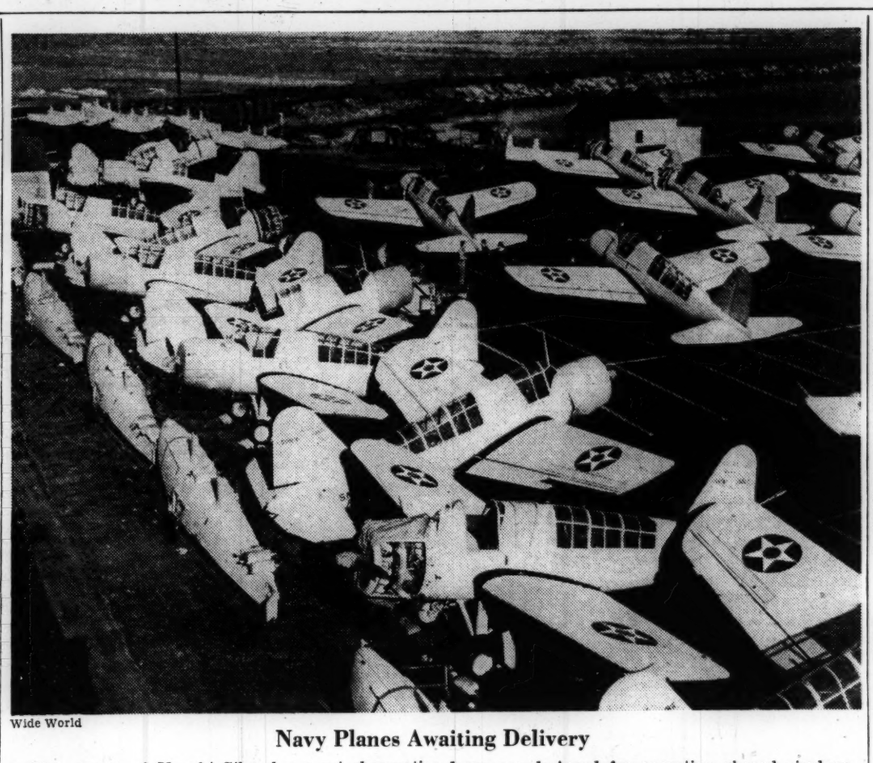
In Charge of Each

A Zone Constructing Quartermaster was placed in charge of each zone and provided with a staff of engineers, architects, construction experts, and real estate advisors.

On Jan. 14 Maj. Ralph G. Richards became Zone Constructing Quartermaster for Zone One. All Construction Division projects in the New England states were placed under Major Richardson who was directly responsible to the Quartermaster General through Gen. Brehon Somervell, Chief of the Construction Division office of the Quartermaster General.

On May 1, Lieut. Col. S. W. McIlwain became Zone Constructing Quartermaster, succeeding Major Richards. Capt. William C. Ready became Executive Officer and Capt. Harolde Turner Loftin became Assistant Executive Officer and Zone Administrative Officer.

At present Lieut.-Colonel McIlwain is Zone Constructing Quartermaster, Captain Ready is Deputy Zone Constructing Quartermaster, and Captain Loftin is Executive Officer. **J. B.**



Wide World

Navy Planes Awaiting Delivery

This group of Vought-Sikorsky scout-observation lanes are designed for operation aboard airplane carriers or for land operation at Naval bases. Photo was taken in the assembly and delivery yard of the Vought-Sikorsky Division of United Aircraft Corporation at Bridgeport, Conn. In foreground also may be seen some seaplane floats used on catapult-type planes.

Election Board Called in Curley Recount

The Boston Election Commission was today ordered to appear before Judge Frederick W. Fosdick tomorrow and show cause why a voting list checked to indicate those who voted in the last election should not be supplied to James M. Curley, who was defeated in his bid for the mayoralty earlier this month.

Mr. Curley's counsel, former Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelley, appealed to Judge Fosdick in the Superior Court after the Election Commission had held that Mr. Curley's own request that the voting list be impounded prevented them from furnishing even Mr. Curley with the list.

Mr. Curley has indicated he hopes to prove that the names of soldiers now away from their homes were fraudulently used in the election that he lost by a 9,500 margin.

Signed by 220 Voters

A copy of the list of those who voted is necessary, he insists, to prove his contention, and thus uphold his demand that the election be invalidated.

Today's petition to the Court was signed by 220 persons, according to Mr. Kelley.

The check list of voters voting, together with all ballots and other election documents, are in the vault in the basement of City Hall Annex. They were put there recently when Mr. Curley himself requested that they be preserved so he could contest the whole election in court. Having thus impounded the documents, the Commission insists it cannot remove them without a court order.

Motley's Statement

Mr. Motley's statement describing the situation is:

"On Nov. 17, 1941, James M. Curley, one of the candidates for the office of Mayor in the recent municipal election, served upon the Board of Election Commissioners written notice of his intention to contest the election of Maurice J. Tobin. This notice also demanded that the Board place in safekeeping the ballots, papers, documents, voting lists, etc., until the courts decided any issue that might be raised.

"On Nov. 18 the Board assured him in writing that the Board would honor his request in accordance with the law. All ballots, documents and lists used in the election and recount have been placed in the vault in City Hall and the vault has been sealed.

"On Nov. 24, Mr. Curley stated to the Board that he inadvertently included check lists in his original demand, that he had now changed his mind and wished to be permitted to examine these lists.

"During the recount now completed both Curley and his counsel made a number of charges respecting the election. Insofar as these charges reflected on the Board of Election Commissioners, its employees, and the 2,316 precinct officials, these charges have been promptly and thoroughly investigated.

"The Board would welcome an airing of these charges in court, where a premium is placed upon facts and a penalty upon hot air.

"It is therefore the decision of the Board that the check lists and all documents pertaining to the election be kept in the vault according to Mr. Curley's written demand until an order is presented from a court of competent jurisdiction requiring their production."

More Contracts Awarded by Army

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 (AP)—Contracts awarded by the War Department include:

William Whitman Company, Inc., Boston (mill, Lawrence, Mass.), shirting flannel, $1,576,000 and serge cloth, $2,826,000.

Auto Ordnance Corporation, Bridgeport, Conn., magazines, $532,646.

Stillwater Worsted Mills, Harrisville, R. I., serge cloth, $628,000.

Paragon Worsted Company, Providence, R. I., serge cloth, $910,600.

American Bleached Goods Company, New York (mill, Sayles Bleachery, Saylesville, R. I.), cotton cloth, $795,224.

A. D Juilliard and Company, New York (mill, Providence, R. I.), serge cloth, $471,000.

KEEP THE Youthful STEP

The difference between an easy, youthful step and a restricted one may only be—

Treadeasy Shoes

PHOEBE

$7.50

THE Treadeasy SHOE STORE

140 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON
Near Colonial Theatre

Mobile Plant Does 'Games'' Maps and Photos

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WITH THE YANKEE DIVISION ON MANEUVERS, Norman, N. C., Nov. 26—A mobile publishing plant for the reproduction of maps and aerial photographs plays an important part in the tactical movements of the troops engaged in large-scale war games here in the South.

The plant, consisting chiefly of two 10-ton trailers, each as large and bulky as a moving van, is open for business 24 hours a day. Its location may be anywhere in the Carolinas, nestled deep in the woods and well camouflaged against hostile aerial observation and attack.

A highly trained crew of soldier technicians, composing an engineer topographic company, operates the reproduction center. The company is a provisional one of the Sixth Army Corps, which had to organize its outfit by borrowing qualified men from several corps units for the maneuver period.

One trailer houses a camera for copying, enlarging, and reducing maps and aerial photographs and the facilities for developing negatives. The other contains a press and equipment for making plates.

Changing Temperature Problem

The use of this equipment in the field is a real test for the ingenuity of the engineers, for usually the trailers are parked on irregular terrain so that props must be improvised to make them level enough for the proper operation of press and camera. Constantly changing temperatures makes delicate reproduction and engraving processes difficult to perform.

Despite these handicaps the topographic company gets its editions out with the regularity of a metropolitan newspaper. The maps are used by field commanders to chart troop movements and locations. The aerial photographs are studied by military experts to detect enemy camouflage and to evaluate terrain features.

Much of the topographical company's work, of course, involves the reproduction of maps. Its draftsmen revise base maps of the maneuver area according to specifications of staff officers. A typical case is the revising of a base map to show only roads and streams in the area.

Making Practical Maps

This is accomplished by tracing the required lines and making a plate of the new version. By means of their camera the engineers enlarge portions of base maps to give staff officers a more practical map of a particular area.

Capt. Raymond B. Bush, Guilford, Conn., assistant Sixth Army Corps Engineer, directs the work of the topographical company. He has been connected with the army for 25 years. He went overseas as an enlisted man with a Connecticut National Guard regiment during the World War.

B. U. Student Rally to Call For Civilian Defense Service

Students of Boston University's 11 graduate schools and undergraduate colleges were registering today for Civilian Defense service in a volunteer enlistment drive conducted by the University's Committee on National Defense.

How many of the University's 12,000 students would declare themselves available for civilian defense duty was not known but judging by the voluntary response today the number will be great.

This move by Boston University places it in line with other local colleges, notably Harvard and Wellesley, where defense plans are already being carried out. There are, however, differences in the programs.

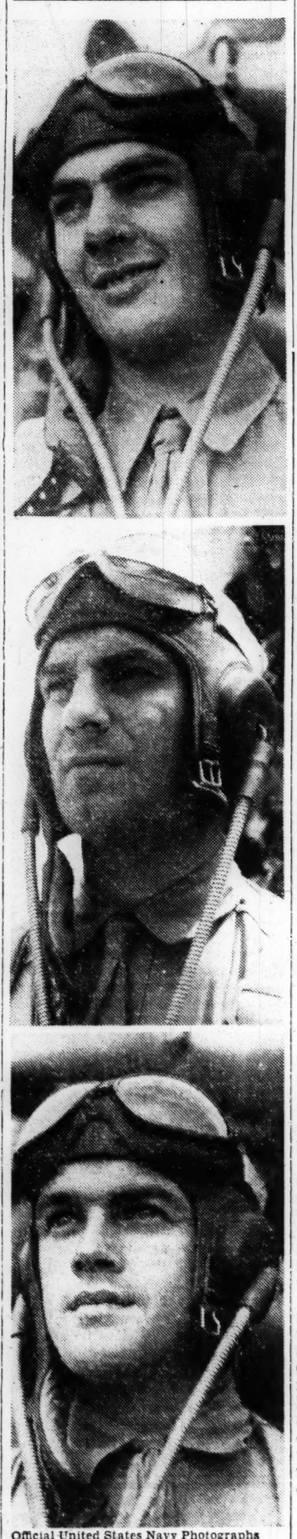
Information obtained by the Boston University registration will, according to Prof. Irving C. Whittemore, Chairman of the University Committee on National Defense, be referred to the local defense committees in communities where the students live, and where they may be called upon to serve.

The statistics asked for include local and permanent address, age, race, citizenship, military or naval experience, extent of knowledge of foreign lauguages, and experience in 42 lines from accounting to volunteer firemen, Professor Whittemore said.

At Harvard, where the country's first college course in Air Raid Precaution work is now being given, many students as well as professors and employees of the University are receiving training to make them air raid wardens.

At Wellesley, student air raid wardens have been serving under a zone warden, supervising the 14 sectors of the sprawling campus. After these wardens have been thoroughly trained the work will be spread among student organizations and fire captains.

Assisting Professor Whittemore on the Boston University Faculty Committee on National Defense as appointed by Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, University President, to co-operate with the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, are: John S. Perkins, Secretary; Dean Bennett F. Avery, School of Medicine; Assistant Dean Elwood H. Hettrick, School of law; Chester Alter, College of Liberal Arts, and Richard Doherty, College of Business Administration.



Official United States Navy Photographs

The Navy's Flight Selection Board for New England has announced the appointment of these men as Aviation Cadets. Top: J. W. Linzee, Jr., of Boston, who attended Syracuse University, Boston University, and Harvard College. Center: Joseph W. Orzel, Center Rutland, Vt., and the University of Alabama. Bottom: Edgar J. Whelan, Providence, R. I., and Holy Cross College.

Russian Relief Drive Is Planned

Opening of a Massachusetts relief drive for aid to the Russians is announced for Sunday afternoon, Dec. 14, at the Boston Arena. The chief address will be given by Joseph E. Davies, former Ambassador to Russia.

Tonight as a pre-rally event, Sergei Eisenstein's prize-winning movie, "Alexander Novsky," will be shown at the Fine Arts Theatre. The entire house has been reserved for the Boston premiere of the film, the musical score of which was written by Serge Prokofieff.

The Massachusetts Committee for Russian War Relief, of which the Boston Symphony Conductor Serge Koussevitsky is Honorary Chairman, has placed 9,000 seats for the Dec. 14 rally on sale at its headquarters at 123 Newbury Street, Boston. Some thirty-odd organizations have accepted invitations to send representatives for the purpose of participating in the drive, it was added.

C. I. O. Union Chosen

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 26 (AP)—The United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations, has been chosen as the collective bargaining agent for employees of the Royal Typewriter Company. Charles B. Cook, Vice-President of the firm, announced that 2,935 employees had voted for the C. I. O., 868 for an independent union, and 836 for no union at all.

G. O. P. War Policy Asked

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 26 (AP)—Republican State Chairman J. Kenneth Bradley, declaring there was no way to tell whether party leaders were "Republicans or just unprincipled vote-grabbers," has asked National Chairman Joseph W. Martin to call a policy-making conference which would take a stand on the war issue.

In a letter to Mr. Martin, made public here, Mr. Bradley proposed that a meeting of Republican leaders be summoned, either through the National Committee or some other small group especially established for the purpose, to evolve "some idea of where we are going."

The State Chairman said that with the party "waiting for months on the so-called war issue," each leader had been plotting his own course.

"There is no rallying point," Mr. Bradley wrote, "upon which they can all focus. There is no test by which either they or the public can tell whether they are Republicans or just unprincipled vote-grabbers masquerading under our banner."

Chairman Bradley said Republican ranks were split, and added that the Democrats were "drifting and divided as much as we are, although, because a nominally Democratic President is in office, those divisions are not so apparent."

The State Chairman, remarking that it had been suggested that the Republicans wait for an opportunity to profit by the Democrats' mistakes, declared:

"The Republican Party may wait, but the American people will not, and if we do not furnish the leadership someone else will, to our disgrace and destruction."

British Express Thanks to Folks Of Greater Boston

Citizens of Greater Boston received thanks from Britain via two channels. Admiral Sir Wilfred French, in charge of refitting British ships in the United States, wired Acting Mayor William J. Galvin of Boston thanking the citizenry for hospitality shown men of H. M. S. Rodney when she was in port here. Lieut. Edward Griffiths of the Royal Marines thanked a Winchester audience last night on behalf of the people of Winchester, England.

In his telegram, Admiral French explained that "thank you" letters from Rodney seamen had been delayed in transit by error, and that he wished to register publicly the thanks of the seamen at this time, who he said feel "a sense of gratitude" for hospitality shown them while the Rodney was being repaired in Boston.

Lieutenant Griffiths, son of Lieut. Gen. F. H. Griffiths, Mayor of Winchester, England, addressed the regular meeting of the Winchester Civilian Defense School and expressed gratitude for an ambulance trailer, clothing, and money Winchester citizens here had sent to their namesakes.

Joseph Walker Was Long In Bay State Politics

Joseph Walker, who passed on yesterday in Boston, was a former Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives and a prominent figure in State politics for 18 years. During his service in the State House which began in 1904, he supported woman suffrage, workmen's compensation laws, minimum wage legislation, and national prohibition. He campaigned unsuccessfully for the United States Senate in 1922 on a platform of support for the League of Nations. Commanding in appearance, he was considered a distinguished Speaker of the House during his tenure from 1909 to 1911.

Mr. Walker was born in Worcester and prepared for Brown University at Phillips Exeter Academy After obtaining his college degree, he went to the Harvard Law School, graduating cum laude in 1890 and receiving the University's honorary Master of Arts degree. He had already been admitted to the bar in 1889. Since 1891 he lived in Brookline and joined in community activities, acting as real estate trustee in Boston after retiring from public life.

G. O. P. Dorchester Women In Food Sale Tomorrow

A food sale is to be a feature of the meeting tomorrow afternoon in Whiton Hall, Center Street, Dorchester, of the Dorchester Women's Republican Club.

Mrs. Scott Austin, Quincy lawyer, a member of the Board of Directors of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters and a past President of the Quincy Women's Republican Club, will speak on "Are Republican Women Drifting or Thinking?" Mrs. Bertha Buffington, a member of the Dorchester Club, will talk on the duties of the Legislature.

There will be a musical program, which is in charge of Mrs. Carlotta Blandford.

IN TRIBUTE

TO THE MEMORY OF OUR BELOVED PRESIDENT

FRANK DOWD COMERFORD

ALL OFFICES AND STORES

OF THIS COMPANY

WILL REMAIN CLOSED

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1941

UNTIL ONE P. M.

BOSTON EDISON COMPANY

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY Merry Christmas

SPECIAL

MEN'S ... TOPGRAIN COWHIDE
TWO-SUITER CASES

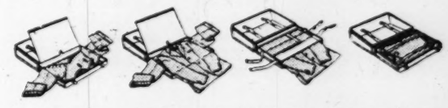
LIMITED QUANTITY — 47.50 WHEN THESE ARE GONE

$35

CARRIES A MAN'S COMPLETE WARDROBE

2 suits, pair of shoes, 6 shirts and collars, 12 neckties, 12 handkerchiefs, 12 hose, 6 sets of underwear, 3 pajamas, dressing case, dressing gown and slippers.

Packs Two Suits Easily, Without Wrinkles



Lay in trousers and vests. Put jackets on hangers, place in case. Drop flap, fold trouser legs over smoothly. Fold jackets back over flap, fasten tap buckles.

SUNTAN or BRITISH BROWN

The pride of any man. These cases have important details found in cases at much higher prices. Limited quantity, order now. Initialed at no extra charge.

JORDAN'S—LUGGAGE—STREET FLOOR—ANNEX

MAIL COUPON or PHONE HUBbard 2700 Until 10 P. M.

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY, Mail Order Department
Boston, Massachusetts M-26
Please send me..... Men's Two-Suiter Cases at 35.00 each.
☐ Suntan ☐ British Brown
Charge ☐ Cash ☐ C.O.D. ☐
NAME.....
STREET.....
CITY..... STATE.....
Sorry, no initials on C. O. D. orders.

La Guardia Tally Spikes Talk Of $1,000,000 'Slush Fund'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 26--Democratic fanfare in the 1941 City campaign about a $1,000,000 'slush fund" for Mayor Fiorello H La Guardia's third-term candidacy practically ceased today after campaign expenses were filed with the Board of Elections. Lacking only accounting by the Bronx County Republican organization which refused to indorse Mr. La Guardia's re-election, 19 anti-Tammany units working for his Fusion victory expended $329,964, as against receipts listed at $284,528.

Democrats walked out on their sensational charges of excessive La Guardia underwriting soon after the Mayor's impartial investigation into costs got under way.

Fusion spending was about the same as that reported by nine Democratic groups backing the campaign of William O'Dwyer, for which the listed outlay is $270,165 out of $281,427 in receipts, with the Tammany Hall audit still lacking. This accounts for the Democratic Campaign Committee setup, joint and separate, for Mr. O'Dwyer and his two citywide running mates, and organization spending in Kings, the Bronx, and Queens. Of the latter, the Kings County machine of Frank V. Kelly topped the list with receipts of $93,742 and spending of $87,869. The O'Dwyer-Church-Fertig Campaign Committee took in $89,330 and spent $87,689, while the Bronx County Democratic machine of Edward J. Flynn reported receipts and spending of $28,934.

The formal audit in the La Guardia camp has for its heaviest item the $76,688 outlay by the Committee on Public Information about La Guardia, chief printing clearing-house for his campaign, and which the Democrats attacked as spending up to $500,000. Receipts of this Committee total $41,428, with contributors including Mrs. Bertha Steuer, widow of Max D. Steuer, long a Tammany stalwart, and Bernard M. Baruch, for $2,000 each; Joseph Di Giorgio, San Francisco Fruit Company executive, for $2,500; Mary W. Lasker and Richard U. Ryan for $1,500 each; Percy S. Straus, John Hay Whitney, and Frank Altschul, for $1,000 each, and Laurence S. and John D. Rockefeller, 3rd., for $500 each.

Next in amount is the Citizens Campaign Committee for Re-election of La Guardia, reporting receipts of $56,768, with contributors including Nelson A. Laurences, John D. 3rd., and Abby Rockefeller for $2,500 each; Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Mack, Jr., $1,000; E. R. Harriman, W. W. Aldrich, George Whitney, and Thomas J. Watson, $500 each.

The La Guardia total covers activities of Republican county organizations in Manhattan, Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond, the Citizens Union, Communist, City Fucion, United City and American Labor Parties, and right and left-wing labor groups.

Communist Party spending totaled $36,509, equalling receipts, and United City Party, newly-founded New Deal vote repository, $26,913. The All-American Committee for this ticket had receipts of $26,451 and spent $30,545.

Coincidentally with the election-cost filings of $614,492 for both major tickets, the Board of Elections reported completion of its official canvass of the Nov. 4 poll, putting the La Guardia vote at 1,186,296 and the O'Dwyer tally at 1,054,175, or a La Guardia plurality of 182,116. This is 1,725 votes less than the plurality listed in unofficial returns on election night.

FOUND... a milk with cream in every sip!

- It tastes better... it's easier to digest... it's Borden's new Golden Crest Homogenized Milk.
- The cream is spread all through the milk... not just on top. Every particle of cream is split 200 times to increase digestibility.
- AND!!! 400 units of Vitamin D in every quart. Get it from your Borden man today!

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ELSIE. THE BORDEN COW, SAYS: IF IT'S Borden's IT'S GOT TO BE GOOD

Borden's Homogenized Milk

THE CREAM'S IN EVERY SIP! ENRICHED WITH VITAMIN D

Farms Boys Prefer Soil to Fat Jobs

OMAHA, Nov. 26 (AP)—A young lathe operator in a factory turning out shell casings told the House Committee Investigating Defense Migration how he was squeezed out of farming by drought in 1934 but kept wishing he could go back to the land.

He was William Donnelly, whose testimony dramatized the statistics of previous witnesses who reported thousands of young men were leaving farms for defense jobs.

About half of the new factory employees are farmers, he reported, and half of them share his desire to return to the land, but can't.

Antiques: Early English Luster Ware

Technique used in Near East about 800 was not developed in Britain until 1700s.

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

There were many types of excellent decoration used on the wares produced by English potteries in the 1700s and early 1800s, but none of them were quite so striking in their effect, regardless of design, as was luster, which appeared in several colors. These come from a use of oxides of different metals, copper, silver, and gold being the three general headings under which English works of this class usually are placed.

Silver luster is so called from its appearance, rather than the actual metal which is used, for it is platinum that gives china the appearance of silver. The pitchers shown here are known as "silver resist," the parts that look black actually appearing like polished silver, while the white or canary design is the bare surface of the war showing through.

The term "resist" has to do with the material which is used for painting the design. This is done on the bare glazed surface with a varnish that is covered later with a liquid mixture of platinum oxide dust. Then the pitcher is fired in a kiln, the varnish and the platinum that is on it disappearing, while the metal remains fused on the parts not covered by the "resist" varnish. This method was used with other colors of luster but not as much as with silver, such as the examples here shown.

Although the technique of luster decoration was developed 1,000 years earlier in Asia, it was unknown in England until about 1795. Then a certain Dr. Fothergill supplied Wedgwood with formulas which led to experiments which were continued for 10 years before results were sufficiently satisfactory for offering to the public.

This outline of the potter's experience has been secured from Mrs. Gorely, Secretary of the Wedgwood Club, and expands the statement made by Harry Barnard in his book "Chats on Wedgwood Ware." He states merely that Wedgwood began making luster ware in the early 1800s. A leading potter's activity has been mentioned because his products may be an index of the trend in the entire industry, while he was by no means the sole maker of fine ware.

Anonymity of Makers Hinders Identification

The anonymity with which excellent wares were marketed has been remarked previously in these columns. Most manufacturers of high-grade as well as the cheaper wares sent out their goods with no identifying marks whatever. So it is not surprising that none of the beautiful pitchers shown here can be connected decisively with a certain maker.

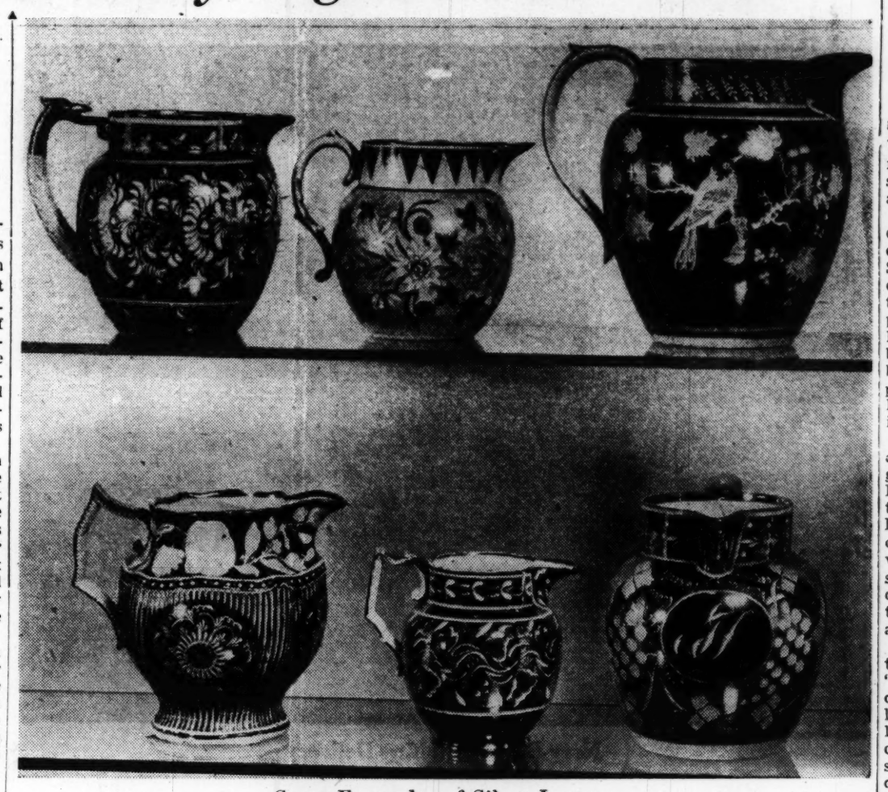
Most other lusters appear in the color which would be expected, while gold results in pink or rose tones, and not as gilt. These cover the range developed in England in the three decades during which was made the wares now sought by collectors.

Lusters of later date were of less desirable quality; the manufacture still continues, although few dealers carry it in stock. The largest Boston house in the field closed out this line long ago as unprofitable, but I have received within a few years a catalog issued by one London manufacturer. The Boston dealer referred to said this was not surprising as English potters seem never to entirely discard any line.

Knowing that luster decoration was highly developed in the Near East as early as 800 A. D.; that it became a major decorative element in Persia in the twelfth century; and that pale yellow, gold, ruby, and green were used on beautiful Italian ware in the 1500s, it is surprising indeed that this was an unknown art in England until nearly 1800. But English potters pursued a peculiarly independent course in connection with the whole progress of ceramic art in Europe.

It was a long time after fine porcelain was made in several European countries before English plants produced ware that was comparable in quality. Even then English firms followed independent lines of experiment which seemed to take little account of the ingredients that had been found satisfactory on the Continent.

Silver luster hollow ware, coated on the inside as well as on the outside, was in great demand when it first appeared, because it so much resembled the handiwork of silversmiths. One factor in its decline was the invention of electro-plating in 1838. From then on its loss of popularity was rapid, and we are told its manufacture practically ceased by 1860.



Some Examples of Silver Luster

Top left: Silver luster extends to base of pitcher, with decoration of blossoms intertwining stems: unusual handle in the form of a gargoyle with lustered head. Top center: Canary-yellow body decorated with a design of silver leafage bearing pink peonies, painted on the reserved white ground; collar of silver dog-tooth motive on white. Top right: Pear-shaped rosy-tinted body lustered to base and reserved with a design of two swallows, perched on branches amid scattered leaves. Lower left: Molded and valanced fluted body with four medallions of quatrefoils, beneath a collar with border of roses reserved and molded in relief. Lower center: Globular body in silver luster, reserved on white, heightened in a cobalt blue, with a serpentine vine of grapes and leaves and collar of husks. Lower right: Decorated with a formalized design of grape and vine motives, encircling the body and collar and extending almost to base; monogrammed medallion beneath spout.

New York Notes

A small but distinguished collection of old English silverware is being shown until Dec. 22 at the gallery of Cartier 653 Fifth Avenue. These selected examples are of special merit, from the hands of eminent Georgian silversmiths of the 1700s, and outline the changes of taste as the decades of that century advanced. There are even cake baskets of the early 1800s, exquisitely wrought and contrasting with the sturdier and simpler forms of Queen Anne's reign. The display is marked by variety in forms and purposes, as well as in the dates of fabrication.

The sensational succession of sales at Gimbels continues, with the opening Nov. 24 of the sale of the American antiques collection assembled by H. P. Crane of New Egypt, N. J. This is said to include about one thousand pieces in great variety for Mr. Crane was reputed to have been a ready buyer of whatever pleased his taste. Staffordshire ware, pressed glass, Windsor and Hitchcock chairs, Currier and Ives prints, and furniture of mahogany, cherry, maple, and pine, are classes that suggest the broad scope of his purchases.

The collection of paintings and art property formed by the late Mrs. B. F. Jones, Jr., widow of the Chairman of the board of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation of Pittsburgh, was removed to the Parke-Bernet Galleries at 30 East 57 Street, New York, for dispersal at public auction starting Nov. 25.

It is announced that no auction sale of paintings of equal importance has occurred since the million-dollar Gary sale in 1928. A notable feature of the Jones collection is the presence not only of four outstanding portraits by Gainsborough but a Gainsborough landscape, "The Cottage Door." There is another version of this in the National Gallery of Art at Washington. Masterpieces by Hoppner, Romney, Lawrence, Turner, and Constable are to be found in the collection.

There is a Rembrandt portrait, another by Frans Hals, and two are by Van Dyck. A Hobbema landscape and a large group of sporting paintings by eminent British artists in this field, are others also to be sold.

The furnishings of "Fairacres," Jones residence at Sewickley Heights, Pa., went on sale Nov. 25 at the Parke-Bernet Galleries. The sale will continue through Nov. 29. The paintings will be sold on the evenings of Dec. 4 and 5. Exhibition of the paintings commences Nov. 29 (weekdays from 9 to 5:30, Sunday from 2 to 5).

Boston Notes

Emile Gallé, outstanding contributor to the glass industry of the 1800s, was the subject of William A. Hewitt of Newton, Mass., when he spoke at the November meeting of the National Early American Glass Club.

Son of a Nancy, France, glassmaker, Gallé majored in design and botany during his college years and then joined his father in the manufacture of the fairly colorless glass of the period. At a later date he operated his own factory, becoming the originator of many new color effects and giving the glassmakers of France and the world many inventions which revolutionized the industry. Like our own Tiffany, Gallé was a versatile artist and created furniture, pottery, wrote poetry and could take his place as an orator of note.

Soon after becoming a glassmaker, Gallé departed from crystal glass and, in 1865, revived the process of cameo glass. It is interesting to note that he antedates Thomas Webb of England who began his renaissance in the 1870s. Because of his botannical interests, Gallé designs are naturalistic, woodland scenes, trees, and flowers native to the Lorraine district being intricately cut into the superimposed layers of glass. On other pieces, aquatic plants sway against backgrounds suggestive of the underwater world.

"Claire de Lune," a glass of milky iridescence that later was copied by glassmakers all over the world, seems to be associated with Lalique in present-day glass. Actually, it originated with Gallé, whose factory Lalique occupied at a later date. When making scent bottles and atomizers, Gallé, like Tiffany, was prone to make fantastic shapes. These orders from perfume makers, were for glass made to imitate such semi-precious stones as jade, carnelian, and alabaster. Although for centuries the Venetians had used gold dust between the casings of glass, it remained for Gallé to introduce the idea of inserting a film of gold, silver, or copper between the layers of glass. Another invention was the method of sprinkling gold or silver leaf and powdered enamels on the marver so that in the finishing process they all fused together in a gleaming coat.

Few persons know that Gallé originated slag ware. At the time it was known as veined or marble glass and, with the aid of protoxide of copper, made beautiful blonde tortoise-shell glass. One of Gallé's most noted inventions was what he called, "Reflections." An example held to the light by Mr. Hewitt had a small piece of orange incorporated deep in the interior of the vase. This small bit reflected and gave a diffused glow throughout the frosted background.

Like all innovators, Gallé had many followers and contemporaries, who are worthy of study. They produced cameo glass which ranged from the heights of delicacy in shading, to inferior quality. Mr. Hewitt closed his talk with a list of Gallé marks he has seen in handling about 70 pieces of this master's work.

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Californians 'Ride' a 'Quake

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

Southern California learns from earthquakes, learns how to build for safety and permanence, learns ways of conduct that reduce the earthquake's apparent power to harm.

How does a Southern Californian "ride out" an earthquake? Here are two instances, known to this writer, in connection with the recent earth-wave which jolted the southwestern portion of Los Angeles County.

Mrs. Southern California No. 1, awakened by a mildly bucking bed and the creakings of a big frame house, wanting company during the experience, called to her sleeping spouse and asked: "How long do you suppose this is going to last?"

This particular tremblor was an overtime worker, rocking things around for 20 seconds. The awakened husband, rousing just enough to sense the fact that an earthquake was in progress, replied, without even turning over on his couch: "Be over pretty soon," and was off to sleep again.

Mrs. Southern California No. 2 and her husband, asleep in their apartment building in Los Angeles proper, were shaken awake. The big building went through the motions of "going for a walk," which is said to be characteristic of large, strongly-built buildings while earthquakes are in progress. These two made no move to dress or leave their apartment, but sat in silence until the motion had subsided.

Los Angeles newspapers, as usual, made much more of the earthquake than did newspapers elsewhere. Morning papers of the first day were without photographs, and had not gathered much information as to effects. Afternoon newspapers had photographs of tumbled brick cornices in Torrance and Gardena, of broken windows and scattered goods in stores.

Schools were closed in the district most heavily affected, until inspections were made to determine possible structural weaknesses.

There were no fatalities. Police were grateful that the shake had come at midnight rather than at noon, when sidewalks under the damaged cornices would have been filled with people. Cost of repairs was estimated at $350,000.

Downtown Los Angeles, with its 10-to-12-story office buildings—limited in height by law—went calmly about its affairs the next day.

Southern California is, geologically, one of those areas in which the hills once did literally "skip like lambs." They still cavort a little occasionally.

But there are no hurricanes, no lightning storms, worth the mentioning. The traffic problem, wholly within the human equation, is vastly more serious, more tragic, than the region's earthquakes.

Rodney L. Brink

Mouse and Giraffe Only Partly Dumb

By the Associated Press

Washington, Nov. 26

The Smithsonian Institution says there are no "dumb animals"—they all have a voice when the occasion demands.

Ernest P. Walker, Assistant Director of the National Zoological Park (an agency of Smithsonian), says that the pocket mouse, supposed to be under a vow of silence, carried on a "rapid chattering and scolding," audible for only a few feet, when aroused. Even the classic "dumb" animal, the giraffe, utters bleating calls under the stimulus of extreme excitement, he added.

Strike Control Plan Sought As New Difficulties Arise

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26—Congressional leaders searched behind the scenes today for an acceptable formula to meet the defense strike situation, while difficulties loomed ahead from two quarters.

First of all, half a dozen different approaches to the control of defense strikes are appearing. Sentiment appears, however, to be crystalizing behind the relatively temperate three-point Ramspeck program, calling for a strengthened Mediation Board on a statutory basis, a compulsory waiting period before defense strikes and compulsory arbitration under White House mediation as a final resort if mediation fails.

As a second difficulty the vigorous protests of organized labor groups are already ascending and Philip Murray, Congress of Industrial Organizations head, and William Green, American Federation of Labor leader, will testify this week in behalf of the legislative status quo. Labor's protest will become more strident depending on the nature of the bill finally adopted.

C. I. O. President Murray urged today that President Roosevelt "immediately convene a national conference of representatives of labor, industry, and government looking toward the voluntary acceptance of a plan which will assure the peaceful solution of industrial disputes and guarantee a maximum production for our national defense program." The Murray plan was disclosed in a letter sent to C. I. O. affiliates warning of the danger to the defense program in pending anti-labor bills. Mr. Murray charged that compulsory anti-labor legislation would only serve to arouse resentment and encourage industrial disputes.

Murray to Testify

Sidney Hillman, labor adviser and Co-Director of OPM, called on President Roosevelt today, as did Mr. Green of the A. F. of L. Mr. Murray is scheduled to testify before the Senate Sub-Committee of the Judiciary Committee tomorrow against the Connally bill. The Connally bill seeks to end strikes by authorizing the President to take over defense plants and freeze labor relations therein.

Simultaneously with the anti-strike legislation, President Roosevelt sent the railway dispute to his emergency fact-finding board of five men, in the hope of averting the strike set for Dec. 7. Hearings will be re-opened Friday, with each side presenting arguments for a day. The board will report by Dec. 1.

The legislative situation confronting the anti-strike proposals is extremely confused. President Roosevelt has just reversed his attitude to the whole affair and Congressmen have not yet readjusted themselves. Hitherto the Administration has blocked anti-strike legislation. Now it has opened the door to it. Mr. Roosevelt himself has not expressed preference for any of the rival schemes under consideration.

Rush Job by Congress

It is the rivalry of these proposals, and the wide difference between them that makes part of the difficulty. On top of that Congress is trying to do a rush-job, and there are apprehensions that hasty legislation will result.

Four Proposals

There are four major proposals under consideration:

1. The three-point program discussed above which Representative Robert Ramspeck (D) of Georgia is whipping into shape. Introduction of his bill next week is proposed.

2. The proposal of Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas, under discussion in the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee. This would impose on labor in any defense strike the penalty of having the status quo "frozen" with the loss of other legislative privileges. William H. Hushing, A. F. of L. legislative representative, attacked the proposal yesterday before the Connally subcommittee.

3. The Vinson bill: This is the drastic program formulated by Chairman Carl Vinson (D) of Georgia, of the House Naval Committee and heretofore blocked by the Administration; this includes a total of 65 days for a "cooling off period," machinery for setting up emergency Presidential fact-finding boards, and dire penalties on workers or employers who resisted the findings.

4. Proposals by other Congressmen, Howard W. Smith (D) of Virginia, Eugene E. Cox (D) of Georgia, Clare E. Hoffman (R) of Michigan, and others urging very much more sweeping condemnation of strikes than the foregoing. They are already protesting against the "mildness" of the Ramspeck proposals.

It is noticeable that most of the sponsors of the restrictive legislation come from Southern States although it is believed that a majority of the House and probably of the Senate want some type of legislation passed.

The C. I. O. expressed its opposition to the measures today in a statement declaring:

"The Norton, Vinson, Connally and Bridges bills seek to shackle labor, permit employers to run wild with mounting profits, and will only serve to aggravate and increase industrial disputes."

C. I. O. Men Attend

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 (AP)—Two C. I. O. representatives participated in a National Defense Labor Mediation Board proceeding yesterday for the first time since the mass exodus of C. I. O. members and alternates two weeks ago after the Board's nine-to-two vote against recommending the union shop in captive coal mines.

Nick K. Zonarich, International President of the C. I. O. Aluminum Workers of America, and Ralph Hetzel, C. I. O. economic advisor, appeared at the Board's offices to hear an investigators' confidential report on the threatened strike to enforce wage adjustments at five Aluminum Company of America plants employing more than 18,000 workers.

Board officials were frankly jubilant at Mr. Zonarich's decision to attend the meeting.

Added Rail Wages

NEW YORK, Nov. 26 (AP)—Eastern railroad executives asserted yesterday that new wage demands of the Railroad Trainmen's Union and pending demands of other operating brotherhoods would in themselves cost the railroads more than twice the $270,000,000 wage increase bill involved in the findings of the President's emergency board.

"The public probably does not realize," said a statement issued by the Eastern Railroad Presidents' Conference, "that the dispute covered by the report of the President's emergency board is only a part of the demands made upon the railroads."

The Conference is composed of executives of eastern railroad systems.

Railroad men said that it was figured that additional demands referred to in the prepared statement would amount to around $348,000,000, making the over-all figures about $618,000,000 annually. The statement issued by the Conference disclosed that the American Train Dispatchers Association had made separate demands upon the roads which still are unsettled "and these demands include the request for a substantial increase in wages, a 36-hour week, punitive overtime and other concessions."

Free Street-Car Rides For Men in the Service

DETROIT, Nov. 26 (AP)—Free rides on streetcars and buses for uniformed soldiers and sailors was voted yesterday by the Detroit Street Railway Commission over the protest of General Manager Fred A. Nolan that the cost would be excessive.

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Chicago Freight Strike Ends, Machinist Tieup Deadlocked

By the Associated Press

The strike of 2,500 freight handlers in Chicago has been settled enabling motor transport in the Midwest to move freely once again today while in St. Louis the strike of 8,500 machinists remains deadlocked.

Chicago—An agreement ending a two-day strike of 2,500 American Federation of Labor freight handlers, which had reduced movement of truck hauled freight in Chicago to about one-fourth of normal, was announced last night.

Union officials said the workers had been ordered to report back to work immediately.

Under terms of the agreement the men will receive 67½ cents an hour, as compared with 55 cents as provided in the former contract. The union had asked for 75 cents an hour. In addition, the men will receive time and a half for all work over 54 hours a week and time and a half for all time over 10 hours a day.

The striking union, the Dock Workers Section of the Highway Drivers Union, a local of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, was granted a closed shop in the new contract, which will be retroactive to Nov. 16, when the old contract expired.

The union's demand for a week's vacation with pay was waived, but the workmen were granted double time for all holiday work and freedom from work on Labor Day.

St. Louis—Negotiations in the general strike of 8,500 machinists employed in defense industries were deadlocked today as three A. F. of L. unions — machinists, hoisting engineers, and carpenters —refused to recede from their original positions in a jurisdictional dispute arising over the right to represent 24 garage mechanics.

Following a conference with officers of the Carpenters' Union, however, Joseph D. Keenan, OPM labor expert, said he was "still hopeful for an early settlement" of the strike.

Mr. Keenan announced earlier he had obtained a commitment from the machinists which provided a basis for a settlement of the three-day-old conflict. Details of the commitment were not disclosed.

More than 8,500 machinists struck Nov. 24 in a dispute with A. F. of L. Hoisting Engineers' Union over the right to represent 24 garage mechanics at the Weldon Springs TNT plant. They also demanded reinstatement of 110 machinists at the TNT and St. Louis small arms plants.

More than 400 industrial plants, many engaged in defense production, have been closed or affected by the strike. The McDonnell Aircraft Corporation plant, with orders for $4,500,000 in plane parts, is closed completely, and the Curtiss-Wright Corporation, with $100,000,000 orders for Army and Navy training planes, is operating with difficulty. Officials said it would close if the strike continues another 48 hours.

New York—Settlement of a contract dispute between coastwise steamship operators and the A. F. of L.'s International Longshoremen's Association averting a coastwise strike was announced by the head of the operators' negotiators.

John E. Craig, Vice-President of the Clyde Mallory Line and Chairman of the operators' committee, said it was agreed to extend indefinitely the old contract which expired Oct. 31 with the understanding that if the Interstate Commerce Commission approved higher coastwise freight rates, the companies and union would meet again for wage adjustments.

Thomas E. Finn of the United States Conciliation Service witnessed the initialing of the agreement by officers of the Eastern Steamship Lines, Clyde Mallory, Savannah Line, Bull Line, and Refrigerated Steamship Company.

Lansing, Mich.—A $100,000 damage suit filed against the United Automobile Workers of the Congress of Industrial Organizations by the strike-bound Atlas Drop Forge Company brought threats of retaliatory litigation from the union.

Don Falor, Subregional Director of the U. A. W.-C. I. O., said union counsel had been instructed to file suit in Ingham County Circuit Court for wages lost by employees while on strike.

The union has charged the company, which supplies forgings and castings for bombers and tanks, with failure to abide by wage provisions and other terms of a month-old contract and with provoking a seven-day strike.

The company has filed suit in the same court, accusing the union of breach of contract.

Santa Monica, Calif.—Dissatisfied with a $1,000,000 bonus for workers volunteered by Douglas Aircraft Company, the C. I. O. petitioned for a sum that would afford not less than $50 to every worker.

The company last week announced a bonus "not to exceed" $50 for each worker. C. I. O. executives said today the mass bonus would figure out less than $30 for 70 per cent of the company's 35,000 employees. Donald Douglas, President of the firm, said the union request would not be recognized.

Douglas plants have no regularly elected union bargaining agency. The C. I. O. and A. F. of L. have been competing for membership in the plants for several years.

Detroit—Unionization difficulties have invaded the Ford Motor Company Service Department, long the target of union attacks on Ford labor policies prior to last June's contract between the company and the United Automobile Workers (C. I. O.).

Daniel R. Foley, attorney for the United Plant Protection Workers of America, an independent union, said he had filed charges with the Detroit office of the National Labor Relations Board that the Ford Company discharged eight Service Department employees for union activity.

Kenyon 'Speech Building'

Design by Charles Bacon Rowley and Associates

Gift of Alumnus to College at Gambier, Ohio

Kenyon College, where about 80 per cent of the student body enrolls in speech courses and approximately one out of every five students takes part in dramatics, has a new $50,000 building designed especially for dramatics and public speaking. It is called the "Speech Building" and was dedicated on Founders' Day, Nov. 2. It was presented by an alumnus.

250,000 to Be Hired In Defense Plants

By the Associated Press

Washington, Nov. 26

More than 250,000 workers are to be hired and 67,000 laid off by March 1 in the 9,900 defense plants whose labor needs are regularly surveyed, the Social Security Board reported last night.

More than 70 per cent of the layoffs are scheduled in automobile and auto equipment plants but the net employment reduction in the industry is expected to be considerably smaller because the same firms will hire new workers for tank, aircraft and other defense production.

China Kept Posted by U. S. On All Talks With Japanese

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26—The United States has sent a full report on the current American-Japanese "peace" negotiations to the Chinese Government at Chungking for its consideration and has recalled its special Far Eastern authority for consultation, The Christian Science Monitor has learned.

Viewed as an additional indication that Washington will make no Far Eastern agreement at China's expense, the report was given to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek last Saturday. It is not known whether the report was intended merely to bring Chungking up to date or whether the United States hopes for an expression of opinion on China's part.

Simultaneously, the United States is understood to be awaiting the return of Owen Lattimore, who has been serving as political adviser to the Generalissimo, in order to receive the latest expert information on all phases of the Far Eastern situation.

Mr. Lattimore, who has explored widely throughout China, and has written a number of books on that country, will join the negotiators.

China Insists on Sovereignty

At the same time, the Chinese Government is understood to be categorically opposed to any accord that would call for sacrifice of national interest, territory, or sovereignty on China's part. Thus, any American-Japanese agreement either recognizing or fortifying Japan's present position in the Far East would be made in the face of total Chinese opposition, it is said.

It is reliably reported that the Chinese Embassy in Washington has already been cabled Generalissimo Chiang's reaction to the American report of Saturday and that it called for firmness in the face of any possible attempts to appease Japan.

Meanwhile, it has become increasingly apparent that Secretary of State Cordell Hull does not intend to formulate an American-Japanese agreement without the support of Great Britain, Australia and the Netherlands.

Divergence on Action

Although there has been no official confirmation of the fact, British and Australian diplomats here are reported to be advocating a stronger anti-Japanese attitude than Secretary Hull is willing to take. This divergence is said to have caused considerable anxiety at the British Embassy and the Australian Legation, both of which apparently believe that now or never is the time to settle all questions with Japan.

The Chinese, as well as certain British Empire representatives, are said to fear that the present three-month status quo formula, reliably reported to be under discussion here, will serve as an entering wedge for further concessions to Japan and will only succeed in convincing Tokyo once again that it has nothing to fear from the Western democracies.

On the other hand, some State Department officials are known to hold that the most important thing to do today is to let no international situation develop which might hinder American aid to the Soviet Union.

It is pointed out that American-Japanese hostilities would automatically close the Siberian port of Vladivostok and that the present German advances make it vitally important that every avenue into Russia be kept open.

Little Hope in Tokyo

There is no indication as yet from Tokyo that the Japanese hold out much hope for an American accord. Early this week the official Japanese news agency, Domei, warned against optimism and has not changed its tone since.

Tokyo has also revealed that the State Department has once more issued an urgent appeal to all Americans to leave Japanese territory.

While Secretary Hull continued his talks with the British, Netherlands and Chinese Envoys and awaited further conferences with the special Japanese Envoy, Saburo Kurusu, and Ambassador Kichisaburo Nomura, President Roosevelt last night conferred with the country's ranking military and naval authorities.

Present at the White House conference were Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, Army Chief of Staff Gen. George C. Marshall, and Chief of Naval Operations Admiral Harold R. Stark.

Although this, like all such conferences, is kept secret, it is presumed that the talks gave particular attention to the Far Eastern crisis.

4 Union Officers Face Theft Trials

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 26 (AP)—Acting District Attorney Henry G. Morris said a circuit court grand jury last night voted a joint indictment charging embezzlement of $86,016 in union funds against four suspended officers of the Hodcarriers,' Building and Common Laborers' Local No. 42.

Mr. Morris said the jury voted separate indictments against another union official charging embezzlement and perjury and against the operator of a saloon below union headquarters charging embezzlement.

Named jointly were Orville Golden, Secretary-Treasurer; Edward Hill, President, and Paul Hulahan and Earl Jenkins, Business Agents.

Clifton Chaney, Sergeant-at-Arms, was named in the indictment charging embezzlement and perjury. Charles Barnett was the saloon operator involved. He formerly was on the union payroll.

The grand jury began its investigation of the union's affairs on Oct. 11.

New Cast Steel Tank Developed for U. S. Army

NEW YORK, Nov. 26 (AP)—The American Locomotive Co. announced yesterday it would make early delivery to the United States Army Ordnance Department of the first American medium tank with a cast steel hull.

Known as the M-3A1, the tank will serve as a pilot model for other builders and eventually will supplant the M-3 now being built by various industrial concerns, the locomotive company reported.

Differing only slightly from the M-3 medium unit which has a riveted upper and lower hull, the new model has a cast steel upper hull—roughly the section above the caterpillar treads.

Chief advantages of the casting, the company explained, are its rounded contours, which would deflect enemy shells better than the flat surfaces of riveted construction; increased speed of assembly and lessened machining requirements. The new tank will have the same armament as the M-3.

India Ready to Fight Hitler With U. S. Arms

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26—British India is ready and able to raise an army of millions of unsurpassed fighting men to aid in the struggle against totalitarian aggression if the United States will supply them with the necessary equipment, Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, the new Agent-General for India in the United States, said today.

Describing the activities of the 1,000,000 Indians already under arms, Sir Girja warned that Indian troops are ready to fight as fiercely in the Far East as they are doing today in Libya. He said that such fighting was not "altruistic" and was done "as much for ourselves as for the British."

Sir Girja is the first formal representative of India ever accredited to the United States and is evidence of the growing British disposition to accord India a higher status in the British Commonwealth of Nations. In this connection, the new Agent-General pointed out that Britain has stated officially that "so far as possible India's position should approach that of Dominion status."

Claims Dual Status

Asked if his position would conflict with that of the British Ambassador, Lord Halifax in any measure, Sir Girja said that Lord Halifax would continue to speak for India in such external Indian affairs as touched the British Commonwealth as a whole and that he himself would handle internal Indian affairs here.

He explained that while he would send his reports to the British Viceroy at Delhi, he was also a representative of the Indian States.

The Agent-General predicted that the present Indianization of the officers corps of the Indian Army would have important national results in the future. He said that whereas perhaps 20 per cent of the officers were Indians at the beginning of the present war, today the number is probably closer to 50 per cent.

Four hundred Indians a month are now entering the Indian military Academy where they are commissioned for service with the Army. Indians have now risen to the rank of Major in the Army, he said, adding that the Indianization process had not been in effect long enough to permit them to rise higher.

Reserves of Man Power

The present Indian Army of approximately 1,000,000 men has grown from a force of 230,000, of which 60,000 were Britons, at the start of the conflict. Sir Girja said that the recruiting offices are never cleared of those offering their services and estimated that India could raise a force of 8,000,000 men if American arms were available.

Indicating the important role which India is playing in the British war scheme, Sir Girja pointed out that Indian troops are now located in Egypt, East Africa, Libya, Syria, Iraq, Iran, Burma, Malaya, Singapore, and on India's frontiers.

Large Steel Production

India has also greatly accelerated its wartime effort in other categories, he said. Indian steel production has now reached 1,000,000 tons a year—all of it going into war production. At present, Indian factories are producing guns up to seven inches, trench mortars, machine guns, rifles, armor plate for tanks, and even a few airplanes and naval escort vessels.

The Agent-General also revealed that several Indian war vessels had been playing an important part in Atlantic convoys and that the Indian sailors had been completely satisfactory despite India's lack of a maritime tradition and the unwontedly cold weather on the North Atlantic.

Load of Lightning Carried on Bus To 'Pep Up' Rural Power Lines

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 26 (The Special News Service)—In a bus which used to haul passengers, University of Minnesota natural scientists soon hope to haul a good big load of lightning around the countryside.

From the bus they will shoot 300,000-volt lightning strokes at selected targets in rural lighting and power systems and equipment. The purpose is to find out how sturdy such equipment must be to stand up under the thunderstorms of the Northwest.

The work is conducted by Prof. J. M. Bryant and Prof. Morris Newman of the Minnesota Electrical Research Laboratory.

The lightning bus promises to be of special usefulness because of the Federal Government's rural electrification program. For the first time, many farmers are getting electricity over power lines. These lines, being in the country, are said to be hit rather often by lightning.

Transformers, which cost up to $25,000 each, need protection to prevent lightning from cutting off the power for long periods. The Minnesota lightning bus is equipped to shoot bolts that may show up weaknesses that can be remedied.

One objective is a power line system which the Northern States Power Company is setting up for the University on an island in the Mississippi River here. The natural scientists will shoot at this outfit to learn more about protection.

Professor Newman says that a prevalent notion that trees around a house protect it from lightning is not true. He can demonstrate with a 6500-volt charge that lightning will skip from trees to a house.

One troublesome rural lightning problem, blown-out fuses, is the object of special research. Hundreds of farmers are being asked to forward their blown-out fuses to the University to be studied in the search for a more satisfactory rural fuse.

Spellers Laughed at Leroy, But Leroy Had Last Laugh

BIG LAUREL, Va., Nov. 26 (AP)—When six-year-old Leroy Chizenhall begged to enter the spelling bee his teacher humored him and his school mates, ranging up to the eighth grade, smiled tolerantly.

But the smiles became fewer as the spelling bee progressed until they vanished altogether save on the face of the winner—Leroy.

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Rising Criticism in Japan Hints Antiwar Election

By Randall Gould
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It is significant that the conclusion of the recent five-day session of an obedient Diet found a growing Japanese public clamor for a general election.

Although there was the customary expression of satisfaction from the Throne, followed by a declaration of Premier Hideki Tojo's conviction that the Diet had reflected "the burning convictions of the people," less formalized evidence points to a growing spirit of criticism.

However the people may have supported official courses a matter of years or even of month ago, the position now is that progressive deterioration in almost every sphere — economic life, international relations and standards of day-by-day existence notably—has made a depression which no amount of fine optimistic Tokyo talk can smooth over.

What the people want is a sign of hope, and lacking this, they seize upon their elected representatives in the Diet as the only scapegoats to whom they have even potential access.

Naturally the Premier and the governing bureaucracy generally are pleased enough with the subservience of the Diet, now reduced to such status that in the words of the oldtime Chinese courtiers "to hear is to obey."

It is not to be expected that even demands voiced in so influential an organ as the Tokyo Nichi Nichi will bring any quick move to enact a new election law and to hold a general election. At the same time these storm signals cannot be ignored, for even in Japan there is uneasy consciousness always of public discontent.

Political Factors Stressed

Were Japan less a "dictatorless dictatorship" this might be less the case, but with no strong figure constantly at the helm there is a correspondingly greater awareness that the constant political shifts may have to be more than formal (as in the replacement of a militarist-dominated Konoye by a frankly militarist General Tojo).

Rightly, most current commentators on the Far East scene have directed attention away from strictly political developments. Both economic and military affairs have deserved special consideration lately. But politics continues to be the instrument through which administration and the powers of change operates and the factors just cited are manifestations of a sort of change which has been eagerly awaited by liberal elements everywhere. In this connection it is pertinent to note a growing weariness with the sterility of Prince Konoye's substitute for political parties, the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

Every Japanese instinct save that of blind patriotism was outraged by the very creation of this organ. The Japanese are united in a great family, it is true, and they believe in pulling together in time of emergency; but they are also individualistic, with a considerable taste for political maneuvers and gossip. When Prince Konoye instituted his association, there was explicable weariness with too much politics.

Defects in 'Association'

Some of the parties were frankly corrupt, their constant bickerings were not amusing but obviously dangerous in a time of national crisis, and to the man in the street there was very little difference between most of the political groups except for the personalities bound up in them. It seemed logical to call a truce to what in peacetime was an amusing national diversion, and to erase political differences through creation of a single group uniting all personalities under such a high-sounding name as the "Imperial Rule Assistance Association"—for every patriotic Japanese must wish to assist the imperial rule, and why not consolidate under the simplest, most directly appealing slogan?

As a tour de force on the part of Prince Konoye, the evolution of such a title and such a group was a master-stroke. But even before the association got under way, while the political parties were devotedly dissolving themselves lest they be subjected to compulsory action, all sorts of questions began to be asked with no convincing answers forthcoming.

The new association was advertised as helping the Throne, but just how? It was also expected to strike down at the very roots of Japanese life so that even the humblest Japanese might feel that his view and loyalty were being directly communicated up to the highest possible quarter, but again —how?

If this was to be a sort of super-political party, could it have any program save the most generalized one of patriotic obedience?—and in such case just who was to be the boss and decider of policies anyway, if not perhaps the military?

Whatever reassurance may have been given as to the non-military nature of the Association was speedily overshadowed by a sudden general conviction that it didn't really amount to more than a figurehead after all.

Squabbles of various sorts have followed ever since. Appropriations for the conduct of the Association have been bitterly fought, and rigorously scaled down. Its officials have been shuffled. Its nebulous character has been criticized, while at the same time it has been viewed with suspicion as a body apt at the least opportunity to try to dominate rather than assist the Throne.

In a word, the Imperial Rule Assistance Association has taken quite a thorough kicking-around. Its achievements have been nil. Recently there has been an internal revolt of the subsidiary Throne Aid League, accompanied by the resignation of Ryutaro Nagai, one of the directors who had assumed responsibility for a Diet speech by Deputy Taneo Miyazawa warning against optimism concerning Japan's economy and finances. With the considerable justice it is being pointed out that so long as the Association is operated and financed by the Government it is bound not to take independent action, while its transmission of orders from on high has no corresponding function in the way of transmitting the people's will upward.

In short, the nation is becoming as tired of being politically hogtied as it is tired of constant international friction, an ever-lower standard of living, and other irksome factors. The necessity for dictatorial control is accepted as a temporary measure, and it is supported with some enthusiasm while it leads to successes; but when things go on year by year from bad to worse it is beyond human nature for the Japanese people to accept without mutterings.

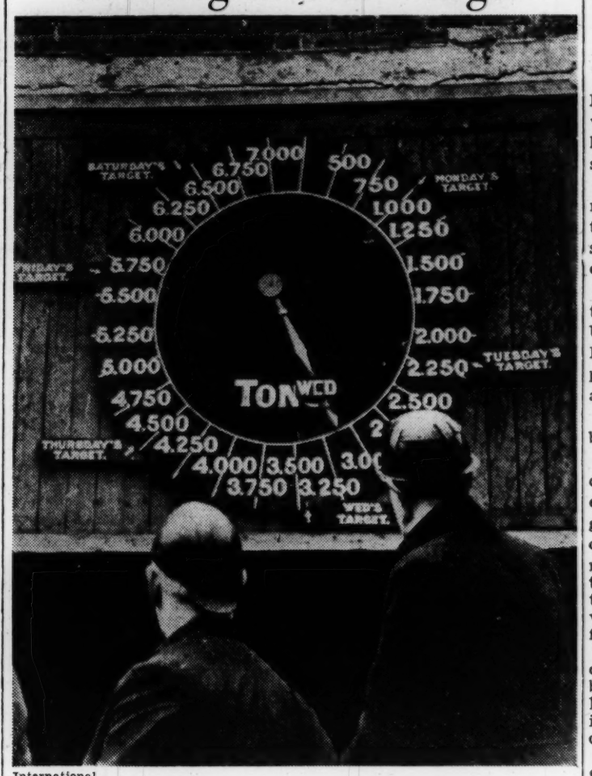
Business Dissatisfied

These generalized mutterings are still in an early stage but they reinforce dissatisfaction in a specific and important class of society—the business element. Businessmen were never much in favor of the old political parties, it is true. The greed, ineptitude, and impracticality of the professional politicians made almost anything else seem worth a trial.

But what has been tried has been military rule, which never mixes with business over any long period of time. In fact the period of the "China emergency" has been one of constant struggle between the Army and business, with the former trying not only to control but in considerably degree to operate the later, and with the national economy paying the piper heavily in consequence.

There is no easy political path toward recovery of liberty for the Japanese individual in general and for Japanese business in particular. But only through political means is any way open at all and therefore it is reasonable that the Konoye-directed regimentation of Japanese political life may break down from the present onward. Any return to more normal conditions in the international field would accentuate this, while outbreak of fresh war would of course set it back.

Shooting at Coal Target



International

British Miners in Production Contest

With the aim of increasing production by every possible means to strengthen Britain's war effort, miners at the Cowpen Coal Company's mine have set up this target and they are doing their best to "beat it" every day. A pointer indicates the day's goal in coal tonnage. The mine set a production of 7,000 tons weekly as the ultimate goal.

Japan 'Adamant' on Questions Affecting Safety in Far East

TOKYO, Nov. 26 (AP)—Japan does not seek trouble with any country, least of all America, but her attitude is adamant against those helping her enemies, according to Admiral Nobumasa Suyetsugu, former chief of the Japanese General Staff and former Minister of Home Affairs.

Admiral Suyetsugu has retired, but he commands a large following in extremist military circles and was at one time the head of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

In a statement on the relations between Japan and the United States, Admiral Suyetsugu said in part:

"Japan's attitude is adamant against those trying to prevent restoration of peace in the Far East since by doing so they menace Japan's national safety.

"Against them we must defend ourselves by all means. We are now resolved to fight, if ultimately we must.

Trade Issue Raised

"For Japan now to yield to some conditions proposed by the anti-Axis powers would be either humiliating or utterly impractical. It would put Japan at their mercy, thus courting her own ruin in the end, slowly but very surely.

"The problems forming the focus of negotiations between Japan and the United States relate to regions on the opposite side of the globe, 7,000 miles separating them from American shores.

"Does the United States possess beyond this immense distance vested interests calling for protection and defense at a cost of tens of billions of dollars and the lives of hundreds of thousands of the rising generations?

"American statesmen talk of defending freedom and democracy against the Axis powers. Let me ask where such freedom and democracy exist in the Far East.

"Or do they mean defending trade interests?

Charge of Prejudice

"If that is the case let America think what country was her greatest customer during the last 50 years. . . .

"I feel at the bottom that the problem is one of prejudice and a superiority complex. Has America become jealous of the Empire's growth?

"Consciously or not, America seems inspired by the inhuman motive of holding us down in a subordinate position to herself and seeks to justify such a policy by the specious plea of defending the American ideal of freedom and democracy.

"A good many of her statesmen already are openly challenging us to a final showdown.

"The anti-Axis powers now have besieged Japan, attempting to starve us. Japan must break through the ring to attain her own salvation for the present and to prevent a repetition of similar attempts for the future.

Purposes of "Sphere"

"For this reason we conceived the prosperity sphere which therefore is nothing but a child of Anglo-Saxon oppressive interference. The sphere is designed as a political and economic guarantee for independent existence of the Asiatic races with the Japanese taking the leadership. It aims at nothing further. It is passive, limitative and defensive and certainly not exclusive.

"If successful, it would mean the elevation of Asia and the establishment of proper balance between the East and West. On its foundation a new healthy, independent civilization will grow. . . .

"The Japanese are firmly convinced that this status is the highest good attainable in international relations and are resolved to march forward unflinchingly, ready to fight against any country daring to interfere with the progress of our effort.

"This is how I conceive the mission of the Japanese for all time to come.

"The only way to avert catastrophe is for America to correctly understand Japan's position and aims, taking a more rational attitude in the formulation of policies accordingly."

Tokyo-U. S. Accord Rumored in Shanghai

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Shanghai, Nov. 26

The city is full of rumors of an impending Japanese-American temporary agreement under which Tokyo promises to refrain from further expansion, plus token withdrawals of some detachments from China and Indo-China.

The United States on its part would restore trade to a more normal basis. However such reports are completely unconfirmable, and Anglo-Saxons here are hopeful but skeptical.

The anti-American tone of the Japanese press plus the stern comment of Tokyo leaders indicates that no immediate agreement is likely, while many Japanese are privately pessimistic.

Meanwhile American Marines are continuing preparations to depart, a matter of concern to Anglo-Saxons who foresee the removal of a restraining influence on Japanese encroachments in the settlement.

Hong Kong Is Ready

HONG KONG, Nov. 26 (AP)—Detailed instructions issued yesterday advised Hong Kong's Chinese population of more than 1,500,000 what to do in event of an air attack.

The Crown Colony Government, which issued the instructions, told each Chinese to take his clothes, bedding, and rice bowl to a designated dispersal area away from congested districts.

LONDON, Nov. 26 (AP)—The Exchange Telegraph News Agency heard the Rome Radio announce Nov. 24 that communications between Saigon, French Indo-China, and France had been interrupted.

Across Australia on Charcoal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Australia has been crossed from West to East in a car equipped with a charcoal-burning producer-gas unit. The driver, A. G. Melrose, covered the 3,053 miles to Sydney in 100 driving hours. In doing so he traversed long and lonely stretches of desert territory.

Mr. Melrose, who used a light car—8-10 horsepower—says the charcoal consumed cost £2 19s. 6d., using less than three gallons of gasoline.

Seventeen bags, of about 60 pounds each, of charcoal were used, the average price being 3s. 6d. a bag. At least 100 gallons of gasoline, costing over £10, would have been needed for the journey.

There was no difficulty in getting supplies of charcoal on the trip, said Mr. Melrose. Western Australian Main Roads Board and the military authorities have laid down charcoal depots over the sparsely populated area as far as Eucla, on the Great Australia Bight about 1,000 miles from Perth, and regular supplies were found in the other States traversed.

Censors in Iceland Kept Busy By Flood of Soldiers' Mail

REYKJAVIK, Iceland, Nov. 21. Delayed. (AP)—Fighting men are writing men these days and they have to please three sets of censors.

United States soldiers and marines in Iceland write 60,000 letters home monthly and, in October, sent just over $100,000 in money orders to their families.

In the first 19 days of November they sent 42,600 letters to the United States and received 41,680. During the same period 1,642 pounds of parcels were dispatched and 8,176 pounds were received.

All out-going mail is censored by U. S. Army officers.

Letters are censored first by a company officer. He signs the envelopes and sends them to regional censors. The regimental censors sample each company's mail to make sure that regulations are being followed. The mail then goes to the U. S. base censor who samples it again before it finally is dispatched.

Few deletions are made, the commanding general believing it better to return an objectionable letter to the writer with a form indicating the information that is censorable.

The base censor goes over all officers' mail including that of the nurses, who rank as Second Lieutenants.

For the enlisted man who wishes to write concerning matters which he does not want to disclose to his company censor there is a blue envelope. Blue envelope letters go direct to the base censor.

The censorship rules are simple, forbidding the passage of information or misinformation on:

The strength, efficiency, morale, organization, equipment, future plans, military disposition and military structures of the United States and British forces in Iceland; reports of action; reports on the movement, type, number and location of naval vessels or aircraft.

All letters must be in clear language, without ciphers or codes. Photographs taken in Iceland must be submitted for censorship, packages are packed in the presence of a censor.

The base camp post office is a branch of New York City's post office and much of its equipment was lent by that office.

Soldiers and marines are now combing Reykjavik's shops for Christmas cards and presents, all of which means a seasonal trial for censors and Army post office workers.

Service Papers

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, FIELD FORCE FOUR (AP)—The American forces in Iceland have two weekly newspapers. They are the United States Marine Corps' Arctic Marine and the Army's White Falcon.

The British garrison publishes the Daily Post and the weekly Midnight Sun.

Many officers hope that in time all four will be amalgamated into one newspaper serving all forces in Iceland.

News of the world, reports from various units, and sports news occupy the most space.

Buttons and Badges Traded Like Gems

By the Associated Press

General Headquarters, Field Force Four

Most eagerly sought collector's items among United States soldiers and marines here in Iceland are buttons and regimental insignia of various British units stationed in Iceland.

Each has definite value. A cap badge of the Durham Light Infantry is worth two pocket buttons of an American infantry regiment, while the regimental insignia has similar value to RAF, British Navy, and Army.

It is not unusual to see three or four British and Americans seated around a cafe table appraising each other's buttons as seriously as diamond merchants examining a rare stone.

Wood Mine Sweeper, Newest for Navy

GREENPORT, N. Y., Nov. 26 (AP)—The Navy's newest wooden minesweeper, the YMS-21, a trim, sleek craft of oak and Oregon pine, slid down the ways yesterday in this historic Long Island birthplace of old-time fishing vessels.

The 135-foot-long ship was launched under the sponsorship of Margaret B. Tulloch, wife of Marshall E. Tulloch, Secretary and Treasurer of the Greenport Basin & Construction Co., builders of the sweepers.

The YMS-21 was the second of a series of 12 the company is building for the Navy. The first was launched Nov. 1. The keel for the ship just launched was laid last June 29.

Seven hundred and fifty workmen and their wives and children watched the vessel slip into Orient Harbor.

The minesweeper will be armed with a three-inch gun forward, antiaircraft guns on the stern, and will carry a complement of three officers and 24 men. Her new minesweeping apparatus is a Navy secret.

Wooden vessels have been built in yards here for more than 100 years.

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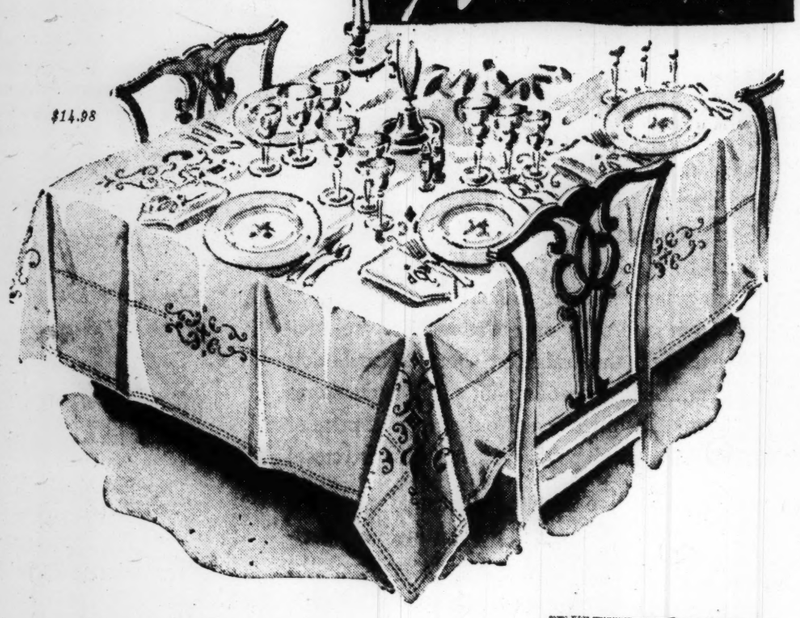

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. . . beautiful modern woods topped by etched glass.

U.S.-British Economic Unit Proposed on All Issues

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 26 — Establishment by the United States and British Governments of a joint Anglo-American economic committee is being advocated in influential quarters on both sides of the Atlantic.

The setting up of such committee to conduct current economic collaboration, including economic warfare, as well as to examine economic problems of the postwar period, was the main concrete proposal emerging from the conference on North Atlantic relations which met in the United States some time ago.

The conference was private and unofficial, though certain officials of the Canadian and United States Governments were present. It was convened by the American Committee of International Studies, which has its headquarters at Princeton University.

Diverse Groups Represented

In addition to representative groups from the United Kingdom, Canada, and the United States, there were individual representatives of French, Dutch, Belgian, Norwegian, and German nationality.

The conference attracted little attention at the time and, unlike most gatherings, passed no formal resolutions. But it did agree on the importance of setting up a joint economic committee to deal with both immediate and long-term problems of Anglo-American collaboration.

This proposal is now finding strong support in certain quarters here interested in furthering cooperation between America and the British Commonwealth.

It is argued that developments since the conference was held as well as the discussions which took place at Prouts Neck, Maine, in September emphasized the necessity for candid and confidential exchanges of views and opinion between the Washington and London Governments on postwar economic problems and policy.

It is recognized at the same time, however, that the two Governments should probably have to examine and outline their separate postwar economic policies more fully before much concrete progress can be made.

But meantime there is a strong conviction that a joint committee could initiate discussion of long-term aspects of policy, as well as beginning the study of certain economic and commercial problems of immediate import.

The underlying importance of this proposal and of the movement here in support of it arises from the growing feeling that contacts and channels of co-operation between America and Britain are inadequate and insufficiently coordinated.

This applies primarily to unofficial bodies such as the American Committee of International Studies and the Foreign Policy Association in the United States, and Chatham House in Britain, for example.

But it also applies to official contacts between the two Governments which, despite the multiplication of various war missions, still falls far short of effective co-ordination in the field of postwar planning.

Clearing Away of Obstacles

The value of a joint Anglo-American economic committee, it is felt here, would be that some of the hurdles, pitfalls, and obstacles in the way of Anglo-American co-operation could be studied now with a view to their eventual solution and removal. Certain problems are already beginning to appear on the horizon, such as the question of the parity of sterling and dollars, currency restrictions generally, and control of movements of capital.

It is an open secret that some of the ablest economists both in America and Britain are seriously concerned over the prospect of a sharp conflict of interests between the United States and the British Commonwealth emerging after the war on such matters as Empire preference, United States protective tariffs, Secretary Hull's treaties based on the most-favored-nation clause, and currency matters.

Problems of Postwar Trade

In addition to these points, it is already clear that the United Kingdom is likely to be in difficult economic straits after the war. Apart from the immediate problems of demobilizing the armed forces and war industries, Britain will be faced with severe losses in foreign investments, overseas trade, and shipping.

The United States would also face difficulties arising through the war economy such as overexpanded production in certain war industries and artificial surpluses in certain agricultural products arising out of the effort to supply Britain with food.

Beyond these special problems can be seen the broader question of how Britain and the United States are going to find a workable basis for mutual collaboration to obtain military and political security for themselves, and to establish some sort of international order.

It is emphasized here that economic collaboration must at last accompany any political and military co-operation if indeed it doesn't form the basis of such mutual aid.

A joint economic committee under the auspices of two Governments could begin now to consider these problems at least in general terms. The North Atlantic conference also emphasized the usefulness of such committee in handling such problems as the control of raw materials not only during the war but for postwar purposes; in working out joint or parallel plans between Britain and the United States for maintaining full employment in respect of countries after war, and in timing the relaxation of government controls of industry and commerce, as well as in guiding foreign investments in a way to serve the development of reconstruction schemes in undeveloped areas of the world as a means of increasing trade and prosperity generally.

Commercial Policies

Above all, the problems of commercial policies, which are likely to prove one of the worst causes of friction between Britain and the United States in the postwar world, ought, it is maintained here, be examined now by such joint committee.

While the whole economic situation is in a state of flux under the heat of war more could be done to work out a mutually satisfactory solution of this thorny problem than if it were left until the advent of peace, when private interests would again be uppermost.

For these reasons the hope is expressed in circles in London working for Anglo-American cooperation that the proposal for establishment of a joint Anglo-American economic committee will be actively pushed in Washington at the same time as it is being quietly urged on the government here in London.

Hitler Gets 'Em on the Dotted Line

Wide World Radiophoto

Thirteen Nations Sign Anti-Comintern Pact

Scene at the signing ceremonies at the Reich Chancellery: Left to right, seated: Mihail Antonescu, Vice-Premier of Rumania; Ramon Serrano Suñer, Spanish Foreign Minister; Dr. Ladislaus de Bardossy, Premier of Hungary; Count Galeazzo Ciano, Italian Foreign Minister; Joachim von Ribbentrop, German Foreign Minister; Lieut. Gen. Hiroshi Oshima, Japanese Ambassador to Germany; Dr. Bela Tuka, Premier of Slovakia (half covered), and Ivan Popoff, Bulgarian Foreign Minister.

Ribbentrop Says War Is Now On Britain and Oversea Aides

BERLIN, Nov. 26 (AP)—Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop told signers of the Anti-Comintern Pact today that Germany already has won its campaign in the East and the war now lines up only as a fight with Britain and its "trans-Atlantic helpers."

The United States, Herr von Ribbentrop told statesmen of the Axis and its satellite nations, remains the last powerful ally of Britain. He added that Hitler long had calculated upon the hostility of a "small clique of leaders" in the United States.

No matter whether, or to what extent the United States delivers war materials to England, the outcome of the war cannot be changed, he declared. Neither, he said, is Russia in a place to make any change.

"If it should so develop that there would be war between the United States on one side and Europe on the other, the responsibility is clearly on Roosevelt," von Ribbentrop said.

He added, however, that any idea of a Germany military attack on the United States was "fantastic foolishness," and said that charges that Hitler planned world conquest, destruction of religion, and Nazi dominance of South America were products of deliberate propaganda nurtured by the American President.

Herr von Ribbentrop repeated the German contention that President Roosevelt was a "chief instigator" of the war, and questioned whether the American people, whom he described as sharing a long-time friendship with the German people, would "much longer tolerate his catastrophic policy."

He declared flatly that the Reich has made no move toward extending any peace feelers since Hitler's offers at the end of the Polish campaign. Such stories the Foreign Minister termed British inventions in an effort to encourage the British people.

As for England, its position has become "more than dark," he said, and he pictured a bright future for Europe with England "driven from the Continent for all time."

Should war last 30 years Europe can endure it, he said, and he coupled with that statement a warning that there may still be demands for great sacrifices.

Herr von Ribbentrop said that Hitler sent his armies against the Soviet "in the last moment" to forestall a plot to bring Russia into the war against Germany.

He said Hitler had obtained a copy of proceedings of a secret session of the British House of Commons which he said discussed a three-sided attack on the Reich by Britain, Russia, and Yugoslavia.

"does not bind us to any foreign ideology nor otherwise engage us politically."

Canada Lifts Ban On Soviet Papers

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 26 (AP)—Five previously banned Russian publications were readmitted into Canada today upon recommendation of press censors.

They were: Red Star, Russian language army organ; Pravda, the Russian language Communist Party organ; International Literature, a multi-language monthly; U. S. S. R. in Construction, a multi-language magazine, and Sovietland, an illustrated English-language monthly, all published in Moscow.

Australians Build Munitions Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, South Australia — This State will soon have the largest munitions factories in the Southern Hemisphere.

Official records show that at least in one respect the output—two-pounder anti-tank guns—exceeds that of the United States. One center covers nine square miles, having absorbed 20 farms and a township. Its total cost will be more than £4,000,000 including 36 miles of railways, apart from roadways. At another factory £1,000,000 is being spent on equipment.

The Premier, Thomas Playford, has announced that the difficulty will be to provide the man power for all the munitions establishments as so many other great industries have been established in recent years.

Finland Free, It Says

HELSINGFORS, Nov. 26 (AP)—Finland's adherence to the Anti-Comintern Pact at Berlin "does not restrict Finland's independence and freedom of action nor alter her relations with non-signatory states," the newspaper Sosiali Demokraatti, organ of the dominant Social-Democrat Party, said today.

The statements made by the Finnish Government in recent notes to the United States and Britain "continue to express the national policy," the paper continued.

[Finland told the United States that its war against Russia was defensive and that its alliance with Germany did not threaten Finnish independence.]

Adherence to the pact, it said,

Two British Generals 'Captured' by Italians

By the Associated Press

Rome, Nov. 26

Capture of two British Generals and several American and British newspapermen in Eastern Libya was claimed by the Italian High Command today.

The officers were said to be a General Sperling, whose capture was previously reported by the Italians, and Gen. B. F. Armstrong, whom the Italians described as commander of a South African Brigade. [The British have said they know of no "General Sperling."]

U. S. Must Fight Japan, Lin Yutang Says

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 26—If the United States is to defeat Hitler, it must fight Japan which today has immobilized by its threats a large portion of the American fleet, crack divisions of Russian troops, and a sizeable segment of British, Netherlands and Australian sea, air and land forces, according to Dr. Lin Yutang, Chinese writer.

Dr. Lin told the second of the season's book and author luncheons, at the Hotel Astor yesterday, that no amount of negotiations between the United States and Japan would succeed because Japan's signature to an agreement could no more be trusted than Hitler's.

The United States must fight Japan, Dr. Lin said, because Japan was playing Hitler's game. He estimated that Tokyo's behavior had tied up 5,000 Russian airplanes, 7,000 tanks, 3,000 armored cars and perhaps 500,000 Russian crack troops, as well as British and East Indies contingents.

"I cannot believe that America will continue to allow these fast forces to be immobilized when they are so desperately needed elsewhere to tip the balance," he said.

Dr. Lin found it strange that Americans had praise for China fighting for democracy "when the democracies themselves have not yet made up their minds to fight."

"After all, democracy cannot be saved by others and a thing, material or spiritual, cannot be fought for by others when the traditional owners themselves are not willing to go to battle and fight for its preservation," he said. "Your President has declared that you are going to defeat Hitler, which is not a peace aim, but a war aim, and then you continue in the make-believe that you are not in this war. This is trifling with war and trifling with Hitler."

Draft Board's Threat Of 'Sit-Down' Withdrawn

FORT MYERS, Fla., Nov. 26 (AP)—The Lee County Draft Board last night voted to end its threat of a sit-down, Chairman Guy Strayhorn announced.

Last week during the coal strike, the Board telegraphed President Roosevelt that it could not "conscientiously induct men into the Army as long as John L. Lewis dictates the labor policy of the United States."

Mr. Strayhorn said "with this strike settled we feel that we can conscientiously resume our duties."

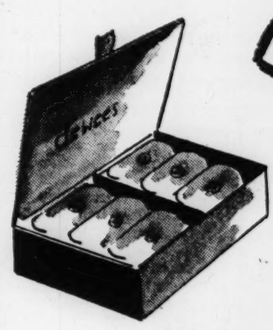
New York Exhibit Of British Arts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 26—About 400 illuminated manuscripts, early printed books, historical autographs, literary manuscripts, bookbindings and drawings illustrating more than 1,000 years of "the British tradition" are on view today at the Pierpont Morgan Library, 29 East 36th Street, where they will remain through March 30, 1942. Several pieces of rare British silver of the 16th and 17th centuries, loaned to the exhibition by J. P. Morgan, are included in the showing of mileposts of British literature, art and craftsmanship.

The earliest rarity of the exhibit is an eighth century manuscript psalter in Latin with interlinear glosses in Anglo-Saxon. Other displays range down the intervening years to an original manuscript of Rudyard Kipling's "Captains Courageous."

Works by British artists of the 18th and 19th centuries, including Hogarth, Gainsborough, Reynolds, Blake, Cruickshank, line the corridor connecting the library's new building with the old.



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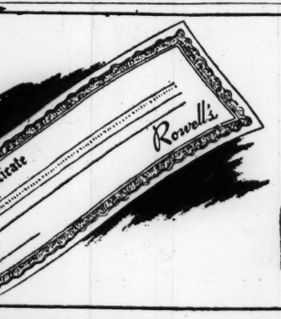
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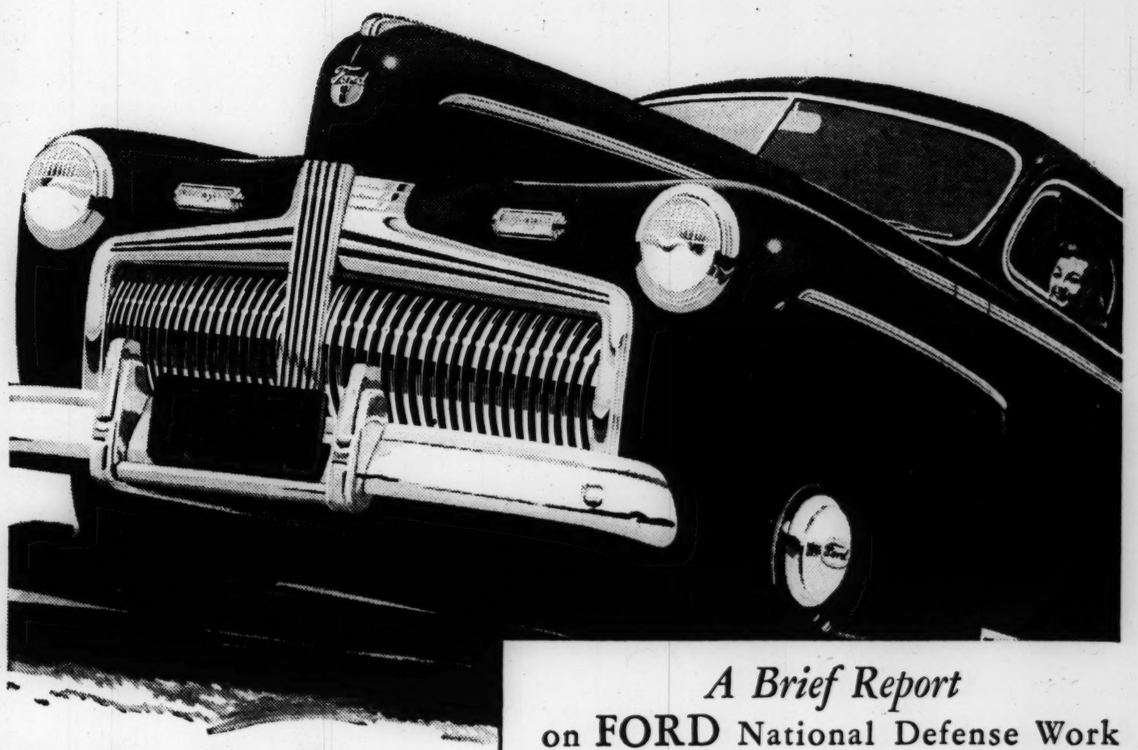

The Beautiful New FORD *for 1942*

A Brief Report on FORD National Defense Work

AIRPLANE ENGINES! Production of 2000-horsepower Pratt & Whitney engines is well under way in the giant new Ford airplane engine factory. LONG-RANGE BOMBERS! Construction forges rapidly ahead on the huge new Ford Willow Run Airplane Plant for mass assembly of army bombing planes. TANKS! Shortly, the Rouge and Highland Park Plants will begin tooling up for huge tank production. RECONNAISSANCE CARS!—and other mobile units for the army have been and continue to be delivered in ever increasing numbers. FORD NAVY SERVICE SCHOOL! Picked groups of Uncle Sam's navy recruits are getting needed mechanical and technical training in the shops and Trade School at the Ford Rouge Plant.

Ford

Rumans Seek Freedom From Axis 'Friendship'

By Edmund Stevens

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Of all the countries which have joined the Axis by "peaceful" Nazi penetration—as distinguished from those conquered by the Wehrmacht—Rumania has the least for which to thank its Nazi overlords—its de facto if not its de jure status differs little from that of nations like Holland and Norway, which are formally governed by German forces of occupation.

First, its Axis "friends" deprived Rumania of its richest and most cherished province, Transylvania, and forced it to cede other territory to Bulgaria. Second, through economic penetration they secured complete possession of its natural resources, transforming it industrially and agriculturally into a milch cow of the Axis war machine.

Next, on various legal pretexts, they sent their army and their air force in to secure their grip on the country and to transform it into a base for future military operations in the Balkans and against the Soviet.

Finally, when the Iron Guard, the native Rumanian fascist party with whose aid the Germans ousted Carol and secured their political and economic control, began to show signs of disillusionment, they retaliated by ruthless repression and extermination of these erstwhile friends and supporters.

Disillusionment Completed

The frightful week of Jan. 26-27, when thousands perished in a German-instigated Rumanian civil war, had one positive result. It served to clear the eyes of even those elements which had previously been swayed by the Nazi New Order propaganda. Since then opposition to the Nazis has congealed, uniting Rumanians of all creeds and classes.

I recall a Sunday afternoon in Bucharest a year ago. A big demonstration of the Iron Guard Legion Green Shirts was scheduled for that day. Since before dawn contingents had been arriving by truck and railway from all over the country. The columns waited on the outskirts and joined the parade at a signal.

They marched down the broad Boulevard Bratianu eight abreast singing the Horst Wessel song, and cheered wildly, giving the fascist salute as they passed the reviewing stand, where Premier Ion Antonescu and his Vice-Premier Horia Sima, leader of the Iron Guard, were sandwiched between the German Minister, Dr. Wilhelm Fabricius, and the Italian Pellegrino Ghigi.

The Axis diplomats were in full uniform. Both Premier Antonescu and Vice Premier Sima wore Green Shirts. In the course of the ceremonies each made a speech praising the other and lauded Rumania's allies, the Axis powers. Four months later they were plotting each other's assassination.

A German acquaintance of mine, one of those Nazi carpet-bag mystery men who used to bob up unexpectedly and then scuttle off just as suddenly, waxed very enthusiastic over what he called this display of Rumanian youth—he praised their fine physique and discipline like a practical judge of cannon fodder.

January Insurrection

Cannon fodder was what the Germans were grooming them for. Promising the restitution of Bessarabia, they sought to win their support for the coming war on Russia. But from the outset the Rumanians, including the Iron Guardists, evinced more interest in the recovery of Transylvania than of Bessarabia, furthermore the increasing impoverishment caused by the steady drain of shipments to Germany fed the fires of discontent that no future promises could mollify.

The culmination was the January insurrection by the disillusioned Iron Guard extremists, who nevertheless proclaimed their loyalty to the Axis. A few weeks later, after thousands of their comrades had been slain or executed, and their organization outlawed they began to speak of Hitler's betrayal and too direct their pent up animosities against the Nazis.

In June the Rumanian Army received its marching order and joined with the German Army in attacking the Russians across the Pruth River.

Opposition to participation in the war was strong from the outset. Braving retribution, Dr. Juliu Maniu, veteran leader of the Peasant Party, repeatedly called on General Antonescu to keep Rumania out of a war which was no concern of its, recalling the Axis guilt in the matter of Transylvania and reaffirming his personal conviction that Britain would win the war.

General Antonescu was, of course, in no position to act on Dr. Maniu's advice, even if he shared his views, but the people responded with anti-war strikes and demonstrations that in some communities reached the proportions of armed insurrections.

Why Army Fought

This was notably the case in Jassy where a wholesale anti-Nazi uprising occurred soon after the outbreak of hostilities. According to the correspondent of the Italian paper Corriere della Sera, it lasted from June 27 to July 1, when it was finally quelled by Axis troops. The immediate impetus for the revolt was furnished by reports that the Red Army was nearing the town and was only put down after bitter house-to-house fighting. It had the support of the Jews, who comprise 60 per cent of the Jassy population, but even the fascist newspaperman was compelled to admit that the Rumanian element was equally involved. When the fighting had ceased, the firing squads proceeded to restore order.

The Jassy revolt story reached the world through this Italian fascist journalist. There were almost certainly similar incidents elsewhere that never got through the Nazi censorship.

The fact that the Rumanian Army was at all willing to fight may be ascribed to the existence of a certain amount of national feeling concerning Bessarabia and to the high degree of personal loyalty to General Antonescu, who incidentally had a hard time keeping them from fighting their Hungarian "allies" instead of the Russians.

But after the Germans shifted their main pressure from the central front to the Ukraine and, after the break through at Belaya Tserkov and Uman rolled down to the Black Sea, the Rumanians were ordered by their allies to undertake one of the most difficult and costly operations of the entire Russian campaign—the siege and reduction of the strongly fortified city of Odessa. Here thousands upon thousands of Rumanian soldiers have been killed fighting on foreign soil.

Balkan Teapot

By a Staff Artist

Rumania's "Gains"

Territories acquired by Rumania during the campaign in Russia, which are offset by considerable losses recently to Hungary and Bulgaria.

People's Unrest Brought Rumanian Armies Home

By W. E. Lucas

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Recent reports from Germany have announced that the major portion of the Rumanian troops have been withdrawn from the Russian front. Military decorations have been bestowed on the Premier, Gen. Ion Antonescu, and Dr. Goebbels' propaganda machine has gone the limit in praising the Rumanian troops for their heroism and their sacrifice in the great "crusade" against Bolshevism.

Rumania, moreover, sent its Vice-Premier, Mihail Antonescu, to the ceremony in the Chancellery at Berlin yesterday to join the 12 other signatories to the Anti-Comintern Pact—its first entry into that Nazi-dominated group.

To the outside world it looks as if the Rumanian armies are returning home with glory from a task well done. The truth is, however, very different. It is reported that General Antonescu was forced to tell Adolf Hitler that he could neither guarantee the future conduct of his men nor the internal situation in Rumania if his armies were not released immediately.

The background to the present position is made up of internal struggles which have been under way since King Carol left his country, and even before. Although the Rumanians have regained Bucovina and Bessarabia, they have lost territory to Hungary and Bulgaria and, above all, have completely given up their freedom. The spirit of revolt against German sovereignty and against the dictatorship of General Antonescu and his Legionnaires has consequently gained breadth and depth.

It is just over one year since the loss of the two provinces between the rivers Pruth and Dniester were the occasion for the fall of King Carol. Since then the endeavors of General Antonescu to support his regime on the shallow foundations of the extreme rightist party, the Iron Guard, in the closest co-operation with Germany, has resulted in an internal condition which takes the whole force of a brutal totalitarian regime to keep in check.

Sovereignty a Fiction

The German forces, which were let into the country in September, 1940, under the guise of "troops of instruction," transformed themselves rapidly into an army of occupation, reducing the sovereignty of Rumania to a mere fiction. By January of this year even the chief supporters of the Antonescu regime became disillusioned and staged the bloody Iron Guard revolts which endeavored to put Sima in power and adopt a nationalistic policy.

But more serious than the split in the ranks of the extermists has been the strength and obstinate courage of the great National Peasant Party, lead by Dr. Juliu Maniu and representing an overwhelming majority of Rumania's population. The sentiment of this body of opinion has always been anti-Axis and this feeling was still more inflamed after the territorial cessions to Hungary and Bulgaria, forced upon the country under Axis pressure. Today the Peasant Party has attached to itself under the leadership of Dr. Maniu elements from every other political party in the state and thus presents a threat to the Antonescu dictatorship and to Nazi sovereignty which only the most careful statesmanship can dispel.

Throughout the past troubled year Dr. Maniu has added many cubics to his political stature and has courageously opposed General Antonescu's anti-Rumanian policies.

In April of this year Dr. Maniu addressed a memorandum of protest against the German request for a Rumanian attack upon Yugoslavia. The bait offered was the Province of Banat, which had been given by the Allies to Yugoslavia in 1919 over Rumanian protests.

To this may be assigned the reason that Rumania did not join with Hungary and Bulgaria in an unprovoked attack on its former ally.

Opposed Russian War

In July of this year the Peasant leader again addressed General Antonescu on Rumania's part in the Russian war. In conformity with public opinion he recognized the importance of the re-occupation of Bucovina and Bessarabia, both because they were Rumanian territory and because otherwise the Germans would have seized them. However, he pointed out that neither he nor his party would support a war which, starting as one for national liberation, transformed itself into one of aggression against Russia which at present was the ally of Great Britain.

Dr. Maniu's opposition to Rumania's further participation in a war against the Soviet after the two provinces had been regained is widespread throughout the country. This, together with the heavy losses which the Rumanians have suffered through casualties at the front, and through German economic pilfering at home, has brought about the necessity of recalling General Antonescu's forces from Odessa and the southern Ukraine. But whether the return of the troops will solve the difficulties for the Nazis and their puppet dictator is another matter.

The German alliance has brought Rumania nothing but occupation by a foreign power. The Antonescu regime has proved bloody and venal and lacking in all moral authority. The supreme economic and political force in Rumania is controlled from Berlin. With the Nazi military occupation came a civil and police control of the whole of the country. The results has been that one of the richest agricultural countries in Europe is suffering shortages of food which are as severe as those experienced in the other conquered and occupied countries.

When the Reich has taken what it wants from the country, what remains is so little that nobody but the richest are able to buy. In a country which is 80 per cent agricultural and depends for its livelihood upon its ability to buy, a yoke of oxen costs 100,000 lei (a lei is worth about 7-10 cent), a cow in milk with calf 40,000 lei, pigs at six weeks old 6,000 lei. Clothes are dear, boots and shoes are almost unobtainable. In the cities whatever businesses are profitable such as banking, petroleum, grain and timber, have been absorbed by the Germans. In the cafes and hotels of Bucharest the usual bacchanalian signs of a totalitarian regime and Nazi occupation are evident to a semi-starving population.

The Nazis had hoped to divert the public gaze away from the conquest and subjugation of Rumanian economic life by instigating anti-Semitic disorders. But this has produced no more than further public resentment and another protest from Mr. Maniu. The reaction against the "Germanization" of the country has been strengthening in recent months, and public demonstrations in towns and villages can not be curbed by the arrest of several of the Peasant Party leaders. In fact, so strong is the movement throughout the country against the Antonescu dictatorship that the general has not dared to tamper with the freedom of the Peasant Party leader. Instead he has now been compelled to withdraw his troops from Russia in an endeavor to calm a dangerously resentful people.

There is, however, little likelihood that Rumania can do anything to free itself under its present circumstances. General Antonescu, backed by the Nazis, is too strong to be unseated before the whole of the New European Order begins to crack under the weight of its own rottenness. For the present there can be only sabotage and a dogged determination all over the country to shun willing co-operation with the Nazis and to undermine continually the authority of the Legionnaires and the Antonescu regime.

Promoted

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Maj. Gen. Archibald E. Nye

British General Began Career As Private in Ranks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Maj. Gen. Archibald E. Nye, who recently was appointed Vice Chief of the Imperial General Staff, second to Gen. Sir Alan Brooke, has the unusual background of having risen in the British Army from the rank of private.

Much of his rapid advancement is attributed to the fact that Prime Minister Winston Churchill became interested in his military ideas.

He enlisted in the Leinster Regiment at the beginning of the World War. His father was a sergeant. After 14 months he received his commission in the Warwickshires and later transferred to the Prince of Wales Volunteers, where he soon became a captain.

Litvinoff Not Refused Seat But Missed Plane, Eden Says

LONDON, Nov. 26 (AP)—Maxim Litvinoff, new Russian Ambassador to the United States, was not refused a seat on the British overseas plane at Teheran Nov. 19—he merely missed connections, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told the House of Commons today.

[It was reported from Teheran Nov. 19 that the British Ambassador to Iran had apologized to Mr. Litvinoff for a situation in which it was said the Ambassador, although promised seats on the plane, was turned away at the plane's door with the explanation that the seats had already been taken.

Mr. Litvinoff, reported earlier to be planning to reach the United States via London, today arrived in Calcutta, India, en route to the United States via Singapore and the Pacific Ocean.]

In the House of Lords, Lord Strabolgi, Labor Peer, stated he was sure Mr. Litvinoff, a good-humored friend of England, bore no malice over the incident because the British once imprisoned him at Brixton and Mr. Litvinoff afterwards showed no resentment.

"Arrived" Too Late

Mr. Eden said the Counselor of the British Legation who was at the Teheran Airdrome when the British plane left Mr. Litvinoff behind had been informed, "due to an unfortunate misunderstanding," that the Ambassador had gone by plane on the previous day as originally arranged.

The plane left with a full complement of passengers a little ahead of schedule and the Ambasasdor did not arrive at the Airdrome until after departure, Mr. Eden added.

"Any suggestion that Mr. Litvinoff was refused a place on the plane or that he was in any way discourteously treated . . . is quite devoid of foundation," Mr. Eden said.

"I expressed to Mr. Litvinoff my deep personal regret for the misunderstanding for which I accept full responsibility."

Mr. Eden went on to disclose that Viscount Halifax "received a number of letters in 1940" from the pacifist Duke of Bedford "urging the desirability of opening negotiations with the German Government for a peace settlement."

Rejected by Halifax

Lord Halifax, now Ambassador to the United States but then Foreign Secretary, rejected the suggestions, Mr. Eden declared.

"The reply of Lord Halifax," he told Commons, "made it clear . . . that there was, in his view, no possibility of a compromise peace with Hitler."

The Duke of Bedford, whose peace efforts have been sharply criticized in Parliament recently, made a trip to Dublin in 1940 on his own initiative to discuss peace possibilities with German Government representatives in the Legation there.

To a suggestion that Britain counter Vichy France's ouster of Gen. Maxime Weygand as Pro-Consul in North Africa by recognizing the Free French movement, Mr. Eden replied that the Government recognized Gen. Charles de Gaulle's National Committee as "representative of all Free Frenchmen."

"This seems to be the appropriate character in which to regard the executive organ of the movement which is under the fighting leadership of General de Gaulle and embodies the hope of Frenchmen of free mind," Mr. Eden said.

Postwar Security, Winant Says, Is Up To U. S. and Britain

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 26 (AP) — United States Ambassador John G. Winant said today that "the United States and Great Britain will have to co-operate after the war in the maintenance of international security if they are to co-operate in the maintenance of satisfactory economic relations."

He spoke at the Lord Mayor's luncheon after receiving an honorary degree from the University of Liverpool.

"Collaboration without discrimination is the cornerstone of reconstruction," Mr. Winant said.

The key to the success of postwar policy, he went on, is "to be found in this principle: we must set up as a primary objective, as the first charge upon our resources, the production of goods necessary to provide an adequate supply of basic consumer goods to everyone in the community.

"The world desperately wants the 'Four Freedoms,' but the most needed, and the one to which we should turn our attention most immediately and energetically after the war, is 'Freedom from Want.'"

Lapointe Spoke for Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Nov. 26—In practice, almost co-Prime Minister of Canada, Ernest Lapointe, who passed on here today, was for more than 35 years an outstanding spokesman of French-speaking Canada.

Minister of Justice in the Cabinet of Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King, he frequently spoke on Canadian foreign policy with an authority that transcended even his Cabinet rank. He signed for Canada the first treaty it ever made on its own sovereignty—an agreement with the United States for the protection of Pacific coast fisheries.

Mr. Lapointe was a true son of the soil of Canada, a patriot loyal to his people, the descendants of the pioneers of new France, to his country, to the British Commonwealth and to the cause of democracy. His colleague and close personal friend, Premier King, said the country has lost "a statesman the country could ill afford to lose at any time and least of all in these days of crisis and strength."

When he first came to the House of Commons in 1904, Mr. Lapointe could speak hardly a word of English. He always retained an accent but he rapidly learned English and in later years there was no more eloquent or stirring orator in the Commons in the language he had acquired by close and earnest study. His speeches during this war in Parliament and over the radio to his compatriots in Quebec, urging full co-operation in the war against Nazziism were full of Gallic fire.

Influence in Election

Mr. Lapointe courageously threw his political future into the balance during an election in Quebec by strongly supporting the Provincial Party which favored full-out partnership with Great Britain in the war. His voice was termed the true voice of the Province of Quebec. He was a leader and guide of French Canadians in the present struggle.

It is to his political wisdom that Canada owes much of its unity today. In him French Canadians felt they had a stalwart representative in Ottawa. On more than one occasion it was his sagacity that prevented schisms between French and English-speaking Canada over the extent and method of the Dominion's part in the war.

In September, 1939, he declared Canada could not remain neutral in the war, and advocated conscription of Canada's man power for military service, a measure he had opposed in the World War.

Follower of Laurier

Mr. Lapointe was a follower of Sir Wilfred Laurier, and since the passing of that statesman he has been the most picturesque figure in Canadian political life. As in the case of Sir Wilfred, the guiding principle of his life was the promotion of Canadian unity and of its development in status among the nations of the world.

"Mr. Lapointe was the most unselfish of men as he was the most chivalrous and patriotic," said Mr. King. "Every worthy cause had in him a fearless champion. His sympathies were with the people in their struggle for economic and social freedom. He was very solicitous of the rights of minorities and of the welfare of those in humble circumstances."

From humble beginnings, Mr. Lapointe took an increasingly important place in the Government of Canada. He was first elected for the District of Kamouraska, Quebec, in 1904. He was Minister of Marine and Fisheries in 1921 and Minister of Justice from 1924 to 1930. From 1935 to the present time he has held the same post, and since the war has been faced with the difficult task of administering the Defense of Canada regulations.

High Cost of Living Protests Increase

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 (AP)—The nieces and nephews are beginning to needle Uncle Sam in increasing numbers about the high cost of living.

In two and a half months, between Sept. 1 and Nov. 15, the Office of Price Administration received 1,300 individual protests and demands that "somebody do something about it," officials said today. Chief target of consumers is the cost of food in general and the cost of meat, eggs and dairy products in particular.

Most complaints came from California and New York, with Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, New Jersey, and Massachusetts trailing in that order. OPA officials, However, reported not a single protest from Nevada, New Mexico, South Dakota and Vermont.

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God's garment new that covers me!

O, hope, my one perennial spring,
From which outpours Life's river pure,
Remain fore'er serene, secure,
And thy immortal message bring!

O, Love, with wondrous healing touch,
Brood o'er us and abide with me:
Impart thine own sweet constancy,
Of which I cannot have too much!"

King George of England said, "The key to all true progress lies in faith, hope, and love."

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More Play To Bolster Morale Urged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Corner-lot baseball games, old-fashioned barn dances, neighborhood choruses, and even quiet games of checkers and chess are doing their share in the National Defense Program. Singing "Oh Susannah," play-acting, or playing ping-pong may not actually build tanks and airplanes but that they do help strengthen civilian and military morale were the chief points for consideration at the annual Chicago Recreation conference recently.

Sponsored by the Chicago Recreation Commission and attended by recreation leaders from all types of agencies and organizations in the city, the conference discussed methods of "stepping up" recreation on military, industrial and home fronts so it will keep pace with the increasing demands of the present emergency production schedule.

Providing opportunities for valuable uses of leisure time through the schools, churches, private and civic clubs and organizations, as well as in the thousands of homes where parents are concerned with making family and community life a fine art rather than a careless disorganized pattern, are a vital community responsibility today, leaders at the conference contended.

Community recreation during the coming months will have to be expanded and increased just as rapidly as the defense program leaders pointed out so that factory and industrial workers, soldiers and sailors, and families as well will make effective and profitable use of their leisure time away from work duties. People should be encouraged to "do things" in their leisure hours rather than seek merely to be entertained, stated Dr. Anne Schley Duggan, President of the American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation. Fulfillment forms of leisure, she pointed out, tend to promote social as well as physical fitness, to heighten morale through self respect and through respect for others.

People can be encouraged to do things themselves, recreation leaders pointed out, if communities will keep pools, gymnasiums, playfields, and courts open in the evenings, on week ends, and on holidays, by providing golf courses for both sexes and all ages, by fostering hiking, sailing, outing, bicycling, folk and square dancing, and other types of clubs, by providing roller and ice-skating rinks, and wherever possible equipment for all kinds of modified sports, so that there will be something to meet all tastes and inclinations. All of these facilities were suggested not only for regular residents of a community but for men in the military service as well.

In the speeding-up of the recreation program more co-operation will be sought from schools, churches, and other agencies. The successful use of Chicago schools in expanding recreation was cited as an example. During the past year a number of high schools have sponsored weekly community dances for the young people, elementary schools have conducted after-school dancing classes several schools have been opened as community centers featuring athletic, musical, dramatic, craft, and other activities, and other schools have set aside special rooms for free use by responsible community groups.

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The Christian Science Monitor's Film Guide

"What movies shall we see?"

Some of the shows now at your local theaters are worth while; others may be a disappointment. This Movie Guide gives you the information for deciding which are which. Some 200 pictures—virtually all those currently being shown—are briefly analyzed. With the local programs in your hand, you can check the pictures against this Guide, and turn guesswork into an intelligent choice.

For the benefit of parents, the films are classified by their suitability for

(M) mature people; (Y) young people; (C) children.

The Movie Guide will be brought up to date and published weekly on Wednesdays.

A GIRL, A GUY, AND A GOB—Farcical comedy with ingenious gags. Light but entertaining.—M, Y.

ALL THAT MONEY CAN BUY—This revival of the Faust legend, with a Yankee farmer giving Satan a seven-year option, fails at times but has brilliant atmospheric touches.—M, Y.

ALOMA OF THE SOUTH SEAS — Roughhouse romance with Dorothy Lamour and Jon Hall slapping and pushing each other to prove their affection.—M, Y.

APPOINTMENT FOR LOVE—Matter-of-fact woman doctor marries a playboy playwright. Plot in poor taste.—M.

A VERY YOUNG LADY — Interesting mainly as Jane Withers' debut in more mature roles.—M, Y.

A YANK IN THE R. A. F. — Romance with actual combat shots. Technically superior and exciting, but glorifies a man who is without decency or fineness of feeling. Well acted.—M.

BADLANDS OF DAKOTA—With six-shooters firing all over the place. Deadwood, S. D., becomes the liveliest and noisiest spot on the movie map.—M, Y.

BAD MAN OF DEADWOOD—Customary two-gun action stuff made for juveniles.—M, Y, C.

BAD MEN OF MISSOURI—The Younger Brothers, bandits, brought to the screen in Robin Hood guise.—M, Y.

BELLE STARR—Consort of outlaws converted into an ennobled Scarlett O'Hara. Not very entertaining.—M.

BIG STORE—The Marx Brothers up to new antics, with a department store as a background. There are dull passages, but the concluding chase is in their best tradition.—M, Y, C.

BIRTH OF THE BLUES—Sentimental songbag of popular tunes of the past, effectively paraded in a fictional story about the origins of New Orleans jazz.—M, Y.

BLONDE FROM SINGAPORE—Spoofing adventure farce. Minor but rather comical.—M, Y.

BLONDIE IN SOCIETY—Adventures with a dog provide a new variation for this series about Chic Young's comic-strip character. Average serial comedy.—M, Y, C.

BLOSSOMS IN THE DUST—Tender film, dealing with the dauntless efforts of Edna Gladney to assure decent treatment of foundlings.—M, Y.

BOWERY, BLITZKRIEG—Routine story and direction. Acting supplies vitality and wins sympathy for two types of youngsters.—M, Y.

BRIDE CAME C. O. D. — Slapstick comedy with some very funny episodes, some long arid stretches, some indelicacies, and some innuendo.—M.

BRIDE WORE CRUTCHES — Newspaper story told with an eye to humor and excitement.—M, Y.

BURMA CONVOY—Long and tedious journey over one of the world's most exciting highways.—M, Y.

BUY ME THAT TOWN—Gangster burlesque with little subtlety in either humor or acting.—M, Y.

CAUGHT IN THE DRAFT—Farcical comedy about a movie star who finds himself in the army.—M, Y.

CHARLEY'S AUNT — Bewigged and skirted Jack Benny has his way with the elderly farce.—M, Y.

CHARLIE CHAN IN RIO—New chapter in the adventures of the Oriental sleuth, characteristically played by Sidney Toler.—M, Y.

CHOCOLATE SOLDIER—Lavish musical frappe, with much singing to interrupt a plot considerably more innocuous than the original Molnar play about a jealous husband's masquerade to test his wife's fidelity.—M, Y.

CITIZEN KANE—Orson Welles as author, producer, director and star of a pictorial biography of a fabulous newspaper proprietor. More narration than drama.—M, Y.

DANCE HALL—Speedy and essentially vulgar melodrama o' a girl singer and a dance hall manager.—M.

DAY IN SOVIET RUSSIA—Soviet report on the Russian people at work and play, building and defending their country. Some of the photography is excellent. Instructive propaganda, well done.—M, Y, C.

DIVE BOMBER — Handsome Technicolor filming of the technical side of naval flying, with emphasis on the medical care of the pilots.—M, Y.

DOCTORS DON'T TELL—Minor melodrama about three young physicians who became involved with gangsters. —M.

DRESSED TO KILL—Murder mystery melodrama in the series about Michael Shayne.—M, Y.

DR. KILDARE'S WEDDING DAY — The young doctor struggles to regain his faith in his chosen career after his fiancee passes on. Clinical details are spared.—M, Y.

DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE—Foolish, vulgar, and blasphemous adaptation of Stevenson's story.—M, Y.

DUMBO—Delightful fantasy about a baby elephant whose big ears are a handicap until he learns to fly with them. Scenes of humor, imagination, and wonder. Occasional vulgarities do not prevent this from being one of Disney's best.—M, Y, C.

ELLERY QUEEN AND THE PERFECT CRIME — Conventional detective thriller.—M, Y.

FATHER TAKES A WIFE—Hilarious farce, skillfully done, about a father who seeks his son's approval of a new marriage.—M, Y.

FEMININE TOUCH — Dull picture which upholds jealousy and brutality as laudable.—M.

FLYING BLIND — Loosely contrived entertainment that begins as slapdash comedy and winds up with wild melodrama.—M, Y.

FLYING CADETS—Even small boys may find tame the story of a youngster who attends flying school to be near his World War hero father, though the latter does not know him. —M, Y.

FOR BEAUTY'S SAKE — Routine mixture of comedy and melodrama about young astronomer who becomes involved with blackmail ring.—M.

FORCED LANDING — Humorously melodramatic story of flying and revolt in an unidentified country where fur and romance seem to be the chief interest.—M, Y.

FORTY THOUSAND HORSEMEN — Melodrama of first World War. Scenes of roistering in Cairo and sanguinary fighting. Some profanity. Handsome photography of troops.—M.

GAY FALCON—Comedy mystery with the usual type of story but better than average acting and directing.—M, Y.

GET-AWAY — Gangster melodrama, with F. B. I. agent posing as criminal to discover the outlaws.—M.

GLAMOUR FOR SALE — Night club and gangster melodrama.—M.

GREAT GUNS—Latest Laurel and Hardy farce finds the comedians in the army, where their adventures follow the usual laugh-provoking pattern.—M, Y, C.

HARMON OF MICHIGAN — Tommy Harmon, the football star, appears as a football coach who learns, before it is too late, that the end does not justify the means.—M, Y, C.

HENRY ALDRICH FOR PRESIDENT—Amusing entertainment, though with a tendency to overemphasis.—M, Y.

HERE COMES MR. JORDAN — Film fabrication of sheerest fantasy coaxed into a kind of validity by its emotional values. Story of a revenant but with a difference.—M, Y.

HOLD BACK THE DAWN—Admirable acting but some of the story implausible and slow-paced.—M.

HOLD THAT GHOST—Abbott and Costello in a slapstick version of mystery drama.—M.

HONKY TONK — An offensive film about a confidence man. Glorifies honky-tonk values and a callous disregard for law and decency.—M.

HOW GREEN WAS MY VALLEY—Tribute to courage, nobility, and the dignity of the human spirit make this tragic story of Welsh coal miners one of John Ford's greatest pictures. Acting superb. Much splendid singing by a Welsh male chorus.—M, Y.

HURRY, CHARLIE, HURRY—Leon Erroll in a mildly funny comedy about a husband with a socially ambitious wife.—M, Y.

ICE-CAPADES — Some fetching ice-carnival shots. Less plot would have made it more entertaining.—M, Y, C.

INTERNATIONAL SQUADRON—War melodrama of familiar pattern about a philandering American test pilot who joins the RAF.—M, Y.

IT STARTED WITH EVE — One of Deanna Durbin's best pictures. Unhackneyed, amusing and refreshing. —M, Y.

I WANTED WINGS—Training of Army pilots, handsome photography.—M, Y.

KISS THE BOYS GOODBYE—Semi-musical, semi-romantic, semi-extravaganza version of Claire Booth's play about a Southern girl aspiring to Broadway fame.—M.

KIT CARSON—Western, with considerable brutality.—M, Y.

KITTY FOYLE—Ginger Rogers giving a notable performance in a modified version of the novel.—M, Y.

HIGHWAY WEST — Melodrama with more emphasis on action than finesse. —M, Y.

KUKAN—China's courage is the subject of a thrilling documentary in color. Rey Scott traveled 10,000 miles to bring back a vast, photographic survey, which includes pictures of Chungking bombings. An exceptional and timely film.—M, Y.

LADIES IN RETIREMENT — Murder thriller with several outstanding performances to supply effectiveness to character study in melodramatic terms.—M.

LADY BE GOOD—Long and not very lively musical film, with a couple of Gershwin songs among the assets. —M, Y.

LADY IN QUESTION—Girl acquitted of murder complicates life of good Samaritan.—M, Y.

LAW OF THE TROPICS—Another story about a marriage of convenience with a plot about a husband and wife who learn love and loyalty in 78 minutes. —M, Y.

LE ROI—Raimu, superlative French comedian, in a ribald farce. Nothing escapes the author's ridicule and satire.—M.

LETTER—New movie version of Somerset Maugham's play, with Bette Davis in the unpleasant role of Leslie Crosbie, saved from being merely sensational by point of view, construction of story, and study of motive and background.—M.

LIFE BEGINS FOR ANDY HARDY — Latest chapter in the adventures of this popular juvenile hero. Siren sequences may be regarded by some as a little sophisticated for a film designed presumably for family entertainment.—M, Y.

LITTLE FOXES—Faithful transcription to the screen of Lillian Hellman's study of an unpleasant family, most of whom hesitate at nothing to satisfy their greed; one or two of the group, however, have more wholesome characters.—M.

LONE WOLF KEEPS A DATE—Melodrama of a reformed crook.—M, Y.

LYDIA—Tedious review of a Boston debutante's love affairs, seen in flashbacks.—M.

MAISIE WAS A LADY—Further adventures of a tough young woman with a tender heart.—M, Y.

MAJOR BARBARA—Skillful adaptation of Shaw's play, excellently acted. Even better than the play is the foreword by the author, speaking from his home in England, directly in the line of German bombers.—M, Y.

MALTESE FALCON—Brilliant re-make of a grim and hard-bitten thriller. Irony and a sense of character in a brutal and crime-filled atmosphere. —M.

MAN AT LARGE — That irrepressible girl cub reporter is at it again, bungling her way into the biggest scoop of the year. Should be more exciting.—M, Y.

MAN HUNT—Melodrama about English sportsman captured at Berchtesgaden, his escape and pursuit.—M.

MAN WHO SEEKS THE TRUTH—Indicates with tragic irony the corruption and cynicism within France before that country fell. Tedious story which possesses only occasional flashes of wit.—M.

MANPOWER — Story along familiar lines about men who lead rough, hazardous lives and find relaxation in free-and-easy night clubs.—M.

MARRIED BACHELOR — Mediocre comedy about a man who nearly sacrifices marital happiness for sham success.—M, Y.

MEET JOHN DOE—Excellent direction by Frank Capra of a photoplay based on the theme that "the meek can only inherit the earth when John Does start loving their neighbor."—M, Y.

MEN OF BOYS TOWN — Second film about the town for homeless boys established by the Rev. Edward J. Flanagan, Roman Catholic Priest.—M.

MERCY ISLAND — Minor melodrama which delivers its marooned characters from an uncharted island after the villian is killed by an alligator. —M.

MILLION DOLLAR BABY — Artificial film comedy about a salesgirl who receives a sudden million dollars and deserts her fortune to marry a bumptious jazz musician.—M, Y.

MOON OVER HER SHOULDER—Trite and occasionally vulgar comedy about what happens when an expert on marital affairs neglects his wife.—M.

MOON OVER MIAMI — Musical film with handsome Technicolor photography but with less pleasing story about two girls in search of a millionaire husband.—M, Y.

MR. AND MRS. SMITH—Sophisticated comedy of marriage that tends to become boring in spite of Alfred Hitchcock's skill as a director.—M.

MUSICAL STORY—Humorous and ingratiating Soviet picture about a Leningrad taxi driver who becomes an operatic star.—M, Y, C.

MY LIFE WITH CAROLINE—Fragile, artificial comedy, skillfully directed and deftly acted.—M, Y.

NAVY BLUES—Raucous but fast and funny. One of the best of recent movie musicals.—M, Y.

NEVER GIVE A SUCKER AN EVEN BREAK—W. C. Fields acting out a story with results that are by turns ludicrous, tedious, and distasteful. There is the usual atmosphere of befuddled alcoholism.—M.

NEW WINE—Schubertian music and biographical material, with modern interludes at a concert in New York. Best for its music.—M, Y.

NEW YORK TOWN—Well-intentioned but minor variation on the familiar theme of the romance of a great city.—M, Y.

NIGHT TRAIN—English thriller of a struggle between British secret service men and the Nazis. One of the best.—M, Y.

NINE LIVES ARE NOT ENOUGH—Routine melodrama. Use of a mentally deficient character for comedy purposes is unnecessary.—M.

NO, NO, NANETTE—From the musical comedy of the ame name but now leaning too much on story and too little on song.—M, Y.

NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE — Long and lavish Technicolor film of the Canadian Northwest with melodramatic detail.—M, Y.

NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH—Considerable repartee in Bob Hope's familiar style, some slapstick, some bedroom farce, and considerable running about. Unevenly amusing.—M, Y.

NO TIME FOR COMEDY — Deviating somewhat from the brilliant S. N. Behrman play, this remains the story of an actress who rescues her marriage by demonstrating to her husband that the woman interloper who pretends to "really understand" him is a fake.—M, Y.

NURSE'S SECRET — Murder mystery melodrama. Central figures are a nurse assigned to the care of a dowager, and a police inspector detailed to solve the crime.—M, Y.

ONE FOOT IN HEAVEN—Hartzell Spence's biography of his Methodist clergyman father in an ambitious screen version. Humorous, dramatic, and sentimental by turns.—M, Y, C.

ONE NIGHT IN THE TROPICS—Unimportant but pleasantly frivolous tale.—M, Y.

OUR WIFE—Offensive comedy about two women battling for the love of a jazz musician.—M.

OUT OF THE FOG—Derivation from the play, "The Gentle People." Not too successful a combination of sentiment, atmospheric artificialities, and grimly realistic details, but has some vivid acting.—M.

PARSON OF PANAMINT — Young clergyman brings to a frontier town the practice of brotherly love backed by athletic prowess. Bad taste in drawing parallel with earthly career of Jesus. M, Y.

PENNY SERENADE—Film of merit seeking to show what a child may mean to a home.—M, Y.

PEOPLE VS. DR. KILDARE, THE—Melodrama in which young surgeon is sued by a patient.—M.

PHILADELPHIA STORY—George Cukor's dazzling film from Philip Barry's glib play. Much drinking and flippant talk.—M.

PITTSBURGH KID—Film apparently intended to capitalize on Billy Conn as contender for the pugilistic heavyweight championship.—M.

PLAY GIRL—Minor comedy, with a plot of dubious ethics.—M.

POT O' GOLD—Breezy entertainment with radio background.—M, Y.

RAGE IN HEAVEN—Clinical case history of a man who suffers from what the medical profession terms paranoia.—M.

REACHING FOR THE SUN—Tribulations of an outdoor man who loses himself in the labyrinth of industrial Detroit.—M.

RELUCTANT DRAGON—Informal tour with Robert Benchley of the Disney studios. Informative and has some amusing animated cartoons, but is not one of the major Disney full-length features.—M, Y, C.

RINGSIDE MAISIE—Ann Sothern in another of her tough and tender roles, this time as a hoofer who mixes with a fight manager. Amusing jitterbug sequence, brutally realistic ring scenes.—M, Y.

ROAD SHOW—Adventures of fugitives from a sanitarium. M, Y.

SANTE FE TRAIL—Semi-historical film characterized by bloodshed and violence, ending with John Brown's last stand and execution. Sensation at the expense of accuracy.—M.

SCATTERGOOD PULLS THE STRINGS—Scattergood Baines to the rescue again. Famliiar pattern and standard quality.—M, Y, C.

SEA WOLF — Melodrama from Jack London's story. There are brutalities, cruelties, and violence, but some of the acting is skillful.—M.

SERGEANT YORK—One of the most impressive and moving stories to deal with war and patriotism. Magnificently directed, written, and acted. Gary Cooper gives possibly his finest performance to date.—M, Y, C.

SHADOW OF THE THIN MAN—Occasionally amusing and exciting, but in other portions tiresome and objectionable. Drinking overstressed.—M.

SHE KNEW ALL THE ANSWERS—Chorus girl falls in love with a playboy's sedate guardian. Dull and conventional.—M.

SHEPHERD OF THE HILLS—Handsome Technicolor version of Harold Bell Wright's story of the moonshiners of the Ozarks.—M, Y.

SHINING VICTORY—Plot depends on a detailed rehearsal of medical experiments in treating mental cases. Situations and characters artificial. —M.

SMILING GHOST—A minor comedy mystery thriller.—M, Y.

SMILIN' THROUGH — Technicolor photography and abundance of songs in new version of story done twice before on the screen. Plot seems dated, with big emotional scenes in an episodic narrative.—M, Y.

SO ENDS OUR NIGHT — From Remarque's novel, "Flotsom," recording tragedy of victims of Nazi persecution. Seems wrought more in anguish than in hatred.—M, Y

SONG OF THE ROAD—Sir Harry Lauder in his familiar manner. Slender but pleasant entertainment. M, Y, C.

SON OF MONTE CRISTO — Swashbuckling yarn covering familiar ground.—M, Y.

SPOOKS RUN WILD—Minor farcical thriller in which three of the original "Dead End" kids chase a supposed vampire.—M, Y.

SPORTING BLOOD—Race track story, melodrama and romance.—M, Y.

STORK PAYS OFF—Mildly entertaining farce about gangsters who find themselves being reformed by running a day nursery.—M, Y.

STRAWBERRY BLONDE — The charm lost in transcription indicated by the difference between the titles of the adaptation and the original play, "One Sunday Afternoon."—M, Y.

SUN VALLEY SERENADE — Sonja Henie on skis and skates in a story about a Norwegian refugee adopted by a dance band. Pleasant entertainment but too little skating.—M, Y, C.

SUSPICION—Thriller, full of grim detail, bnt only on occasion reminiscent of the best Hitchcock.—M.

SWEETHEART OF THE CAMPUS — Musical in which a stranded dance band enrolls in a college for advertising purposes.—M, Y.

TANKS A MILLION — Knockabout farce which may prove more popular with the draft army than with the general staff.—M, Y, C.

TARGET FOR TONIGHT — Brilliant, effective and emotional British documentary about a bombing raid. Marvelously photographed, and acted with casual and unaffected restraint by members of the R. A. F.—M, Y, C.

TEXAS — Sprawling Western which pokes a little fun at cowboy epics. Handsome film but loosely-told yarn. —M, Y.

THAT NIGHT IN RIO—Belongs to that Hollywood view of South America which causes proponents of Pan-Americanism to shudder. Extreme innuendo.—M.

THAT UNCERTAIN FEELING—Marital farce with a good deal of double entendre.—M.

THE ETERNAL GIFT—Presentation of the Roman Catholic Solemn Mass with accompanying comment by the Rev. Fulton J. Sheen.—M.

THE MEN IN HER LIFE—Lachrymose tale about a carnival rider who became the world's greatest ballerina. —M.

THE STARS LOOK DOWN—Grim tragedy of a British coal mining town, photographed with meticulous attention to detail, carefully directed, and notably acted.—M, Y.

THIS WOMAN IS MINE—Sea narrative and adventures of a fur-trading expedition a century or so ago. Slow-paced and lacking in dramatic balance, but has some handsome photography.—M, Y.

THREE SONS O' GUNS—Farce about three spoiled boys who are made into men by the draft.—M, Y.

TILLIE THE TOILER—Tillie of the comic strips makes her film debut in a lively farce, blundering her way to a happy conclusion.—M, Y, C.

TIN PAN ALLEY — From Twentieth Century - Fox's nostalgic memory book, and well done, too.—M, Y.

TOM, DICK AND HARRY — Romance, comedy, satire and fantasy. Very entertaining in parts, but champagne sequences unnecesssary to development of plot.—M, Y.

TOO MANY GIRLS—George Abbott's filming of his musical comedy about a co-educational college.—M, Y.

TOP SERGEANT MULLIGAN—Comedy about two draftees who are also debtors to their top sergeant. More fury than fun.—M, Y.

TRIAL OF MARY DUGAN—A new screen version of the play.—M, Y.

UNDERGROUND—One of the best pictures dramatizing fight within Germany against Nazism.—M, Y.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS — Comedy drama with political character value and dramatic interest which have been only partially realized. Considerable drinking.—M.

VILLAIN STILL PURSUED HER — Burlesque of an old melodrama not always in good taste.—M, Y.

VOICE IN THE NIGHT—English melodrama of underground German freedom radio stations.—M, Y.

WASHINGTON MELODRAMA—Murder and blackmail in the lobbyist set. Washington is far more exciting than this.—M.

WEEK END FOR THREE—Farce about a wife's efforts to win her husband back from his work. Good enough to make one wish it were better.—M, Y.

WEEK END IN HAVANA—Light musical romance in Technicolor. Beaching of cruise ship is springboard for story set in night clubs and casinos of Havana, as visualized in Hollywood. —M, Y.

WESTERNER, THE — Study in sharp cinematic terms of two Texas frontiersmen.—M.

WEST POINT WIDOW—Sensitive direction and winning performances aid an unlikely story.—M, Y.

WHEN LADIES MEET — Handsome, excellently acted, smoothly directed film provided with dialogue that is glib, brittle, occasionally serious, and more than occasionally nasty. Artificial and somewhat dated story turns on triangular problem.—M.

WHERE DID YOU GET THAT GIRL? —A group of young people cause much trouble in the cause of starting a swing band.—M, Y.

WHISTLING IN THE DARK — Good suspense and wisecracking humor. —M, Y.

WILD GEESE CALLING — Old-fashioned action melodrama against a background of the frontier in the nineties. Story is about a wanderer and the dance-hall hostess whom he marries without knowing about her past.—M.

WILD MAN OF BORNEO — Farce in the Frank Morganesque manner about a faker in a theatrical boarding house who tries to hoodwink his landlady and fellow lodgers for his daughter's sake.—M, Y.

WINGS OF VICTORY—Biographical film about a Soviet air hero. Brilliantly photographed and acted.—M, Y.

WOMAN'S FACE — Melodrama about the effects on a woman's mentality of a changed appearance.—M.

WORLD PREMIERE — A rather silly farce about a pompous producer. —M, Y.

YOU'LL NEVER GET RICH—Some of the fun is infectious and the dancing sequences are excellent. But the tunes are listless and much of the comedy relies upon marital infidelity. —M, Y.

Recent Releases

FORGOTTEN VILLAGE—Steinbeck-Kline-Hackensmid documentary about customs and life of a Mexican pueblo community, done with great dignity and beauty. The film offers the conflict between modern medicine and witch doctoring as a contrast in degrees of enlightenment. Medical detail not over-stressed but important to the story. A curious and provocative film.—M, Y.

MOONLIGHT IN HAWAII—Slender musical about two business partners who fall out and then decide to save their respective businesses by marrying a wealthy widow. Leon Errol repeats his familiar drunken scene. —M, Y.

SWAMP WATER—Jean Renoir's first American picture, a somewhat old-fashioned melodrama set against the forbidding Okefenokee swamp region of Georgia. Violence and primitive values characterize the narrative about a young man whose search for his hunting hound leads to unforeseen excitements in and out of the swamp. Well acted.—M, Y.

THEY DIED WITH THEIR BOOTS ON—Lengthy account of General Custer, which contains considerable historical inaccuracy. Aside from some excitingly photographed cavalry charges, it is routine.—M, Y.

THIS ENGLAND—Considerably below caliber of recent information and propaganda films that the British have been making. Comparisons forced between present war and historic events.—M, Y, C.

YOU BELONG TO ME—Jealousy motive in a familiar type of story about a playboy who marries a woman doctor. Unfunny incidents and considerable innuendo.—M.

© RKO Radio

Joan Fontaine

Currently to be seen in "Suspicion."

Attack on Chilean President Branded 'Lie'

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 (AP)—President Roosevelt accused Time Magazine of printing a "disgusting lie" about the late President Aguirre of Chile, and said the article was furnishing ammunition to Axis propagandists in South America.

Mr. Roosevelt disclosed that the United States Government "has been forced to apologize" to Chile for the article in question, and spoke of the "general indignation and disgust" which it engendered.

Time's editor, Henry R. Luce, replied he considered "the President's words are unwarranted by the facts and unwise as an attack on a free and honest press," even though they may have been influenced by "pressure of international politics."

"In view of President Roosevelt's extraordinary outburst," Mr. Luce said, "Time will later make a complete report" on the article.

(Last week Ambassador Claude Bowers conveyed the regrets of the United States Government to the Chilean Government for an article appearing in the Nov. 17 Latin-American edition of Time.

(The United States edition of the same date stated at one juncture that President Aguirre had "spent more and more time with the red wine he cultivates.")

President Roosevelt brought up the subject at the opening of his press conference Nov. 25. He said he had just received word of the passing of the Chilean President, and he was sorry to receive the news. Then he continued:

"That brings up a disagreeable fact—that the Government of the United States has been forced to apologize to the Government of Chile for an article written in Time Magazine—a disgusting lie which appeared in that magazine.

"It was immediately cabled to Chile. It arrived at the time that the President had left office in a very ill condition, and we are informed by our Ambassador that this article was a notable contribution to Nazi propaganda against the United States.

"It is being widely used by the Nazi, Fascist, and Falangist press. The United States Ambassador to Chile shares in the general indignation and disgust. He reports to the Secretary of State that this is another illustration of how some American papers and writers by such methods are stocking the arsenals of propaganda of the Nazis to be used against us. . . .

"The episode of the article will not be easily forgotten in Chile."

Spanish Railways Get Orient Cars

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Spanish railroads which have been operating at an estimated 40 per cent efficiency are to be bolstered by the addition of a large part of the rolling stock formerly used on the Orient Express from Paris to Constantinople, according to information received by the Commerce Department here.

The new equipment will be used on the international lines between Irun, Canfranc, and Barcelona to Madrid, and on the Madrid-Lisbon line.

The story that made Boston gasp . . . and Boston sees it first!

H. M. PULHAM, Esq.

J. P. Marquand's revealing novel at last on the screen . . . starring HEDY LAMARR, ROBERT YOUNG, RUTH HUSSEY. Directed by KING VIDOR. Watch this space for further details about its World Premiere in Boston, Dec. 3rd, at Loew's State and Orpheum.

Produced by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer

M-G-M STUDIOS, CULVER CITY, CALIFORNIA

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Says:

"One Foot In Heaven"

is a careful filming of the Spence biography. Its motivating purpose is to show the living of a faith, to witness the practice of Christianity by a man who found himself charged to minister, who conceived of his mission as a command to build for his God, who never shirked anything but ease, who grew and mellowed in his work. . . . Not only for their effort but for their achievement, Warners deserve commendation!"

"ONE FOOT IN HEAVEN" has a deeply stirring story that will appeal to every reader of The Christian Science Monitor. And so, too, will the brilliant portrayals of its stars Fredric March and Martha Scott and their supporting cast (Beulah Bondi, Gene Lockhart, Elisabeth Fraser, Harry Davenport, Laura Hope Crews, Grant Mitchell). And there's much beyond honesty alone in the direction of young Irving Rapper.

Through this filming of Hartzell Spence's celebrated story of his father, Warner Bros. firmly feel that the screen will be enriched by a new *spirit* never quite captured heretofore.

Proud though we are of this entertainment, we are prouder that it will be recognized as another forward achievement by the American motion picture industry. We are grateful to the American public for inspiring these achievements.

HM Warner

PRESIDENT, WARNER BROS. PICTURES, INC.
BURBANK, CALIF.

This production, having completed its engagement at Radio City Music Hall, is being presented everywhere now. Ask *your* theatre for the exact date.

'Objectors' Share Hard Work In Beautiful Southern Setting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BERN, N. C. — A Yale graduate was building concrete steps up to a recreation hall. A Haverford graduate was painting a smokestack on the roof of a dormitory. A graduate of the Peabody Conservatory of Music was answering telephone calls. A Kentucky college student was on duty in the neat kitchen, slicing country ham for supper. Most of the other 80 young men were 15 miles away, working on the Blue Ridge Parkway.

This was the status found at the Civilian Public Service Camp known as Buck Creek Camp in Sugar Cove a mile from Highway 80 about 12 miles northwest of Marion, S. C., one of the score of such camps for 1,500 conscientious objectors exempt by the Selective Service Act from active duty in military camps of the United States Army.

Utilizing an old CCC camp, which is being completely reconditioned by these boys who prefer to "build rather than destroy," the conscientious objector enrollees in less than three months have made their mountain home into an attractive station nestled in one of the most peaceful and beautiful valleys of western North Carolina.

Their opposition to participation in war is not limited to any one religion. There are 22 different denominations represented there. Quakers or Friends lead in number. Pennsylvania has most residents at this camp, with North Carolina second. Other youths come from 12 other states. The average education is second-year college.

Although the Federal Government furnishes the site for the camp and has National Park Service inspectors to see that it is kept up properly, Uncle Sam does not pay the "conchies" for their service, nor does the Government pay their expenses there.

Each drafted man who proves his conscientious objection to military service and asks assignment instead to noncombatant work projects for the year must pay $35 a month for his expenses at the camp. Sometimes, relatives, friends churches or religious organizations supplement the amounts the boys can raise for the purpose.

Operating the camp is the American Friends Service Committee, which has charge of eight such C. O. camps in various parts of the country.

A chief ambition of the "conchies" at Buck Creek, and probably all the other C. O. camps is to go to Europe after the war to help rebuild damaged property and rehabilitate damaged lives. The fact that they are willing and eager to go at once to work thus under shot and shell is offered as evidence that they are not cowards.

No hard and fast rules and regulations for discipline are found at these camps, except a kind of self-discipline. The boys share in the work volunteering daily for different tasks. For 40 hours a week the Buck "conchies" work on parkway construction, cutting trees, crushing rocks, grading roads and making picnic grounds. They are subject to call at any hour of the day or night in case of forest fires through that territory.

Arts and crafts may be studied and practiced at a woodworking building. The library with about 600 books and numerous magazines and newspapers attract many boys during their leisure hours. Many varied programs, including religious services, are held in the recreation building. Informal discussions of current problems are held almost every night. In preparation for foreign service later, most of the young men are studying French, German or Spanish.

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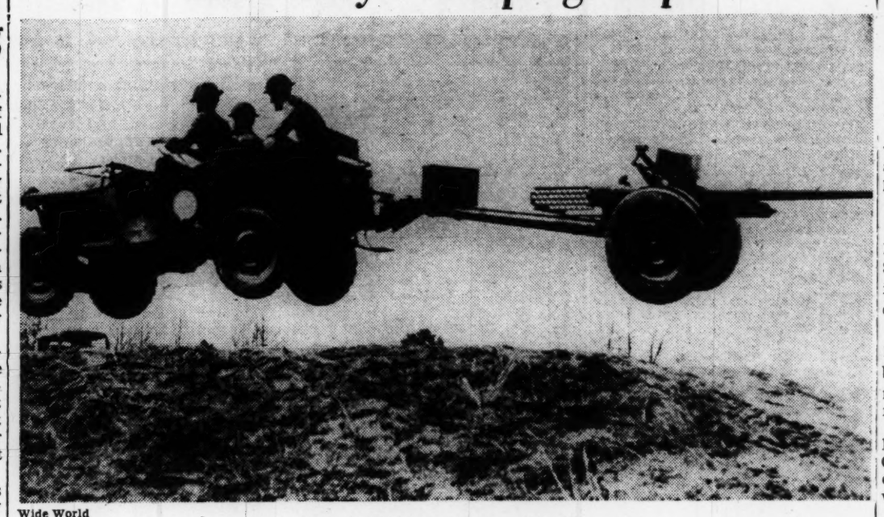
The Army's Jumping Jeeps



Wide World

The Air Force Has a Rival

If these United States Army "jeeps" keep getting any higher off the ground in their frisky maneuvers over rough terrain, the Army's fighting planes had better look to their laurels. The bantam car here is hauling a 37mm antitank gun.

Yugoslav Premier Charges Nazis Plan to Raze Belgrade

Continued from Page 1

source of information, but I can tell you it is an absolutely unimpeachable one in Germany itself—in the close confidence of the Nazi chiefs. The Germans are fully prepared to carry out this foul thing which is an act of blackmail despicable even in warfare, since the opposition that is harassing the Germans so much comes from units of the regular Yugoslav Army and not from civilian guerrillas. All we can hope is that world reaction to advance knowledge of the crime will make the Germans stay their hand—although that is probably too much to expect."

Details Worked Out

The German plan for seizing Belgrade as a hostage and wiping out every building, man, woman, and child in the Capital unless the remnants of the Yugoslav Army quits fighting has been drawn up in detail, General Simovitch says, and he has already revealed it to Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden here and Yugoslav representatives at Washington and Vatican City.

According to General Simovitch's informant, seven German divisions now holding down areas of Yugoslav territory have given up the task of overcoming the resistance offered by Yugoslav troops in outlying parts of the country, where they were sent to continue the fight after the Nazis had broken through. Their instructions are, "Never give in," and so far they have carried them out heroically. The Germans have been unable to cope with formations operating under Col. Draza Mihailovitch among the mountains running down to the Dalmatian Coast and the Nazis are determined to break all opposition. So they propose to move up artillery batteries to form a circle around Belgrade and dominate every road leading from the capital. When this is done, the Yugoslav troops will be given a last chance to surrender, knowing 300,000 of their compatriots are likely to be killed if they don't.

Artillery and Stukas

If the Yugoslavs refuse, the batteries will open converging fire at the same time Stukas rain down bombs, and Belgrade, already shattered in the Nazi air attack last April, will have gone the same way as the Yugoslav town of Shabatz, which the Germans hemmed in with artillery and pounded to pieces.

General Simovitch says he doesn't doubt the Germans are ready to carry out their threats. He points out that they are getting themselves into such a vast zone of hatred that they are liable to go to any extremes if they feel opposition everywhere is persistent enough to constitute a mounting danger likely to overwhelm them at a turn of the war tide. He gave me details of what happened at Kragujevach after the Germans said 26 of their soldiers had been killed there. The Nazis decided to retaliate one hundredfold, and ordered that 2,600 civilians be executed. There weren't enough adults in the place to make up the quota, so they rounded up boys and girls from classrooms of the local high school, shepherded them into a corner of a courtyard, and mowed them down with machine guns. Altogether, says the Yugoslav Prime Minister, 12,000 hostages have been slain in the same cold, deliberate manner since the anti-Nazi coup d'etat, for which General Simovitch himself was responsible and which is reckoned here as having put the Germans at least a month behind their schedule in the invasion of Russia.

Made Big Difference

That month has made a big difference to the course of the Nazis Eastward campaign and the fact is gaining greater recognition now that a Yugoslav Relief Society has been formed here.

The general aim of this organization is to help Yugoslav war victims wherever they may be but the central and paramount aim is eventual relief of the tremendous distress in Yugoslavia itself.

As the Germans consider plans to threaten Belgrade with destruction, the newly formed Relief Society is busily starting to pile up funds, clothing and other supplies against the time when the British Government figures they can be sent into Yugoslavia without the risk of benefiting the Nazis directly or indirectly. I talked with Princess Romanovsky - Pavlovsky, Chairman of the Society under royal patronage, and she emphasized that relief would be extended to members of the Yugoslav community irrespective of rank or creed. The extension of aid to youthful Yugoslav refugees is being interpreted as a matter of national importance by the Society, of which Drexel Biddle and Mrs. Biddle are Vice-Presidents and in which exiled Yugoslavs are waiting and working for their day of national restoration with a resolve that's strengthened by such manifestations of the Nazi "new order" as General Simovitch has furnished and for the authenticity of which he gives his personal guarantee.

Nation Apathetic Toward Civilian Defense Moves

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26—Communities from coast to coast are rapidly organizing local protection against attack, but are less keen about the community service type of organization being promoted by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt as Assistant Director of Civilian Defense.

Announcement made by Mrs. Roosevelt at a defense luncheon of the Women's National Press Club showed that only 107 volunteer bureaus have been organized to date, compared with 5,935 defense councils set up to carry out the civilian protection program of the Office of Civilian Defense.

Establishment of both types of defense organizations has progressed faster on the Atlantic Coast than in any other area. New England leads the nation in the number of local defense councils organized and comes second only to New York, New Jersey and Delaware in the number of volunteer bureaus.

Most active of all OCD workers are air raid wardens, 214,566 of which are now enrolled in the civilian protection program.

The House Military Affairs Committee yesterday took steps to limit the authority of Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, OCD Director, in the protection field, by placing a $100,000,000 appropriation for fire-fighting, gas masks and other equipment in the hands of the War Department instead of the OCD. Under the terms of the measure, Mr. La Guardia could be appointed a subordinate in the War Department to administer the program.

New York-Miami Yacht Trip Over

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—Ending a 1,500-mile trip as nearly on schedule as possible, the second annual Southward Ho cruise, under the auspices of the American Power Boat Association, arrived at the Miami City Yacht Basin just 34 days from its start at the World's Fair Yacht Basin in New York, with eight boats.

Leaving New York with small craft warnings flying, they landed here with the same red signal hoisted. The Mariners were welcomed officially by Miami and Miami Beach after having been greeted with yacht cannon fire at the 79th Street causeway by members of the Miami unit of the United States Power squadron.

Led for the second year by Commodore Chester Bentley in his cruiser, the Marchet III, the caravan made an eye-filling spectacle as it nosed down the Intracoastal Waterway into Biscayne Bay and maneuvered into its berths.

After last year's experimental trip, this year's fleet proved that these annual On-To-Miami cruises are practical, Commodore Bentley declared.

Price Control

Continued from Page 1

(R) of Michigan, leading the opposition as ranking minority member of the House Banking and Currency Committee, has indicated that he will offer two amendments, one to set up an administrative board to review Mr. Henderson's decisions and thus block the danger of an "Economic Czar," and another striking from the bill the "snooping provision" empowering agents of the Administrator to examine books and records of businessmen. If these moves to limit the scope of the bill fail, the Republicans will move to recommit the bill to the Banking and Currency Committee, throwing the controversial subject back into the hands of the group that mulled over it for two months this fall while prices shot upward.

While opposing legislative wage control, Administration spokesmen in the House predicted that quick enactment of the price measure would to some extent remove the cause of strikes.

"I do not say this bill will cure the entire situation or remove all our fears in that connection, but it will cure some of the trouble," Representative Henry B. Steagall (D) of Alabama, Banking and Currency Committee Chairman, told the Congressmen.

"It will remove at least a part of any meritorious basis for a demand for an increase in wages, and to that extent we will have accomplished something in connection with strikes."

Lady Mountbatten And Daughter Leave

NEW YORK, Nov. 26 (AP) — Lady Edwina Mountbatten, wife of Lord Louis Mountbatten, British naval officer and cousin of King George VI, departed today for London aboard the Yankee Clipper accompanied by her young daughter, Pamela.

Lady Mountbatten, who arrived here in August, visited 22 American and 10 Canadian cities explaining relief organizations operating in the United Kingdom. Her husband preceded her to England, she said, after a short stay in this country as Commander of the aircraft carrier Illustrious, being repaired at Norfolk. He has been given a new assignment.

Fascist Party Purge Reported in Spain

LONDON, Nov. 26 (AP) — The Spanish press yesterday announced a purge of the Falange (Fascist) Party of Spain, according to a Reuters dispatch from Madrid.

The purge was ordered by Jose Luis Arreses Magraz, Vice-Secretary of the Party, and will continue for six months, the dispatch said.

The move was said to be aimed at weeding out "undesirables" and demoting certain others to the status of "affiliated" members.

'Violent' Earthquake Does Little Damage

LISBON, Nov. 26 (AP)—An earthquake described as "the most violent recorded since 1775" yesterday shook this capital and the Madeira and Azores Archipelagos hundreds of miles out in the Atlantic, but first reports said only slight damage was caused and no casualties were reported.

Many persons, however, fainted in Lisbon streets when the tremor occurred at 6:20 p. m. (12:20 p. m., E. S. T.). Others rushed from their homes as a few chimneys toppled and some telephone lines were disrupted. Fire brigades promptly put out small fires.

Amorim Ferreira, Director of the Lisbon Observatory, said the violence of the tremors broke his seismograph.

Congressmen Back Probe Of Lobby Racket

Continued from Page 1

vember as a "business consultant and adviser" at a commission of 1 per cent of gross sales.

$70,000,000 Orders

"He was advanced $13,000. His petition contends the additional $687,000 due for war orders totaling $70,000,000 obtained by the company.

"West retired from Congress in 1934 to seek, with the New Deal's blessing, the Democratic Senatorial nomination in Ohio. He was defeated by Vic Donahey.

"He returned to Washington as Deputy Governor of the Farm Credit Administration, but soon became known as President Roosevelt's 'liaison man' with Congress.

"Subsequently, he became Undersecretary of the Interior, only to resign at the insistence of Secretary Ickes. For a while he received $9,000 a year as member of the Processing Tax Board of Review, but Congress in 1940 refused to provide funds to pay his salary.

"Last March, President Roosevelt nominated West as a member of the Board of Investigation and Research for Transportation, a $10,000 job. The Senate Interstate Commerce Committee held up the nomination and the President withdrew it last July.

Started With Foundry

"The Empire Ordance Corporation was organized 18 months ago by Frank Cohen, Wall Street financier. With an obsolete iron foundry at Pencoyd, Pa., as its nucleus, the firm now embraces 14 subsidiary corporations and operates six plants and a shipyard. Its products include gun mounts, finished steel plates, castings, and telescope sights.

"Well known in Ohio and national politics, West was active in the third-term movement. Until the last few months, he was a frequent caller at the White House."

The essence of Mr. Gehrmann's appeal to the House was that defense lobbyists are needed by neither the Government's procurement agencies nor by industry, that they prey upon business by creating the impression that they can obtain orders over which, in fact, they exercise no influence.

"My resolution," he told the House, "is aimed at the lecherous creatures filling the hotels in Washington and crowding the halls of Government departments and who are bleeding private industry and this Nation for commissions on defense contracts.

Model Statute

"I think we should stigmatize them by branding them as "defense brokers." Their continued presence will imply that this defense program is operated for a privileged few and that our system of business dealings is not without taint.

"The State of Wisconsin has had on its statute books model legislation designed to prevent unbridled lobbying with respect to its Legislature. If we allow these contact men an opportunity to operate flagrantly without registration and control it will question the moral integrity of the Congress.

"This is not to be construed as a reflection on the officers of legitimate corporations called here to facilitate business arrangements, but it is the lobbyist whose interests are inimical to the ordinary people, the industrial workers, and the farmers who are paying the bills to arm this nation.

"From an administrative standpoint, we do not need the old liquor-vending, favor-currying, high-powered middlemen to bring the procurement divisions and industry together. They contribute nothing and demand much, thus increasing the bill for defense. Already these parasites have received millions of dollars.

"The liberals of this nation should turn their attention to these important domestic matters and clean up our own dooryard. We must demand that the profit patriots be indicted for what they are—noxious surplusage in every sense of the word."

No British Columbia Coalition As Pattullo Remains Adamant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, British Columbia, Nov. 26—Deserted by the strongest members of his Cabinet and facing a growing insurrection in the ranks of his party, Premier Thomas D. Pattullo continues as head of the British Columbia Government, refusing to be led into coalition.

Ever since the election of Oct. 21, which made it impossible for any one of the three major parties to maintain a clear majority in the Legislature, Mr. Pattullo has refused to listen to proposals for some sort of alliance with one or both of the other political groups.

After the election result was made known, it was the general expectation that Mr. Pattullo would step down, possibly in favor of John Hart, his Finance Minister, who would then proceed to form a coalition government with the Conservatives under R. L. Maitland.

Such an arrangement was approved by the C. C. F., whose leader, Harold Winch, publicly declared that the Liberals and Conservatives were the logical parties for coalition; the C. C. F. would be content to act as official opposition.

Mandate Questioned

But Mr. Pattullo, who has kept his own counsel since election night, refused to regard the vote as repudiation of his government and as a mandate for coalition. He decided to "go it alone," regardless of the consequences and to face the new Legislature, called to assemble at Victoria Dec. 4, as head of a rump government.

The chain of events that followed this decision was as surprising to Mr. Pattullo as to the people of British Columbia. The election had cost him the services of two of his strongest Ministers—Dr. George Weir, Minister of Education, and Attorney General Gordon Wismer. During the week following Mr. Pattullo's rejection of coalition four more members of the Cabinet quit. George Pearson, Minister of Labor, was the first to go because of disagreement over the coalition issue. Then Mr. Hart left for the same reason, followed by Norman Whittaker, the new Attorney General, and Dr. K. C. MacDonald, Minister of Agriculture.

Reluctant Lawyers

Mr. Pattullo could still count on Labor Minister William Athelstine, Lands Minister Wells Gray, Public Works Minister Tom King and Mines Minister Leary. While he was already holding the office of Premier, President of the Council, Finance Minister and Minister of Education, he was without an Attorney General and no lawyer among the elected Liberals has yet been willing to accept the appointment. Mr. Pattullo did the obvious thing and had himself sworn in as law officer. Although not trained in law, the University of British Columbia once made him a K. C., and he has had considerable experience in drafting official documents.

Just where political events are leading is anybody's guess. The election surprised most persons, but no one could have imagined such a complicated series of subsequent developments.

The political winds are blowing against Mr. Pattullo now, but he is known to be an adroit strategist and if he is able to depend on the support of the C. C. F. he may somehow manage to retain control of the government through the coming session.

No Popularity Seeker

However, Mr. Pattullo has seldom championed a cause simply because he thought it would be popular. Time and again he has deliberately defied public opinion and he is doing so again, refusing to interpret the result of the election as repudiation of his government. But his party no longer dominates the Legislature.

Most of the forecasts here still favor some form of coalition, headed by Mr. Hart, but just how it will be achieved and at what cost remains to be seen.

Despite the election upset and the resignation of Mr. Hart as Finance Minister the price of British Columbia bonds has been virtually without variation. Representatives of investment houses here state that this is due to prevailing sentiment that in whatever government is in control after the inevitable shakeup Mr. Hart, who framed British Columbia's financial policy and who has delivered 15 budgets, will be in charge of the treasury.

First N. Y. Navy Yard Paper Spurs Shipbuilding Race

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 26—The Navy Yard Shipworker, a four-page monthly news leaflet, has been set up to stimulate interest in an official shipbuilding competition among private shipyards and navy yards. The leaflet, the first official newspaper published at the New York Navy Yard base in its 140-year history, made its first appearance last week. Articles featured many other shipyard activities and problems.

Editors of the new publication are Ensign J. P. Wiley, U. S. N. R., an assistant to the industrial manager of the yard, and Ensign J. W. Dayton, U. S. N. R., assistant to the aide of the commandant.

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Today's Woman

Swiss Unity Is Shown In Its Fashion Industry

By Andrée Brossin de Méré

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Zurich, Switzerland

The textile industry is one of the oldest industries in Switzerland, but few persons realize that it is also one of the most important. Swiss silks, Swiss poplins, and beautiful embroidered organdies from St. Gall have for years been exported throughout the world. Paris, before the war, was an important outlet for Swiss embroideries from St. Gall.

When we speak of St. Gall, perhaps you think of a big city with huge factories, dark chimneys. Instead, try to visualize a lovely old town, spreading gently over meadowed hills. The factories there are very old. Some of them have belonged to the same families for centuries. Present owners speak about their great-great-grandfathers and their first hand embroideries.

At present, Switzerland is like an island lost in a tremendous whirlpool. Short of raw materials, cut off from many centers of inspiration, the little country is carrying on its work with faith and hope, expecting better days. The textile industry, in its efforts to keep high its standard of production, found need of a special director.

Direction of the industry was taken in hand by Meinrad Lienert, Director of the Swiss Office for the Development of Trade in Zurich. Having traveled widely, having organized many national exhibitions, and being in close contact with the textile world, he understood its needs.

Calling together nine of the nation's most important designers, he gave them choice of the finest materials, and asked them to design original models to display the textiles to best advantage. This was not merely a call for expert fashion designing. It was an appeal to their patriotism, a call to come to the rescue of an old and big industry, the prosperity of which was important to the welfare of the country itself.

It was decided to make about 50 models, including sports suits, daytime dresses, afternoon frocks, and evening gowns. During two months everyone worked hard, the mills to produce the fabrics and the designers to create the clothes. On Sept. 11, the result of their combined efforts—a splendid collection—was shown in Zurich to the press and a few members of the Swiss Government. The next day the same show was repeated in Geneva. Not only the fashion press, but the news press, too, was invited to come and criticize this effort in behalf of the textile industry. The press in Switzerland is still free, critical, and independent. They came, not realizing the resources Switzerland had to offer, and many were frankly astonished to discover the treasures of good taste and chic produced in this little Republic.

The show started with a display of winter sports suits. It is hardly surprising that Switzerland, the country of snow, of St. Moritz, Davos, Arosa, of exciting ski races, should specialize in materials for winter sports clothes.

Knitted ensembles were shown for skating. One was a bright royal blue with a dainty hood trimmed with crimson. Another was composed of a brilliant plaid skirt, pleated for fullness, and a chalky white knitted pullover.

A novel fabric, presented at the show, was white impregnated linen. This new linen was the inspiration for an unusual ski suit shown by one of the designers. The outfit included a pleated, divided skirt of the linen, a white knitted pullover, and a ski cap and gloves of knitted white linen. Another designer used this linen for a raincoat, a dashing garment with its dark buttons and lining of deep brown velvet.

Pale dove gray and a striking frog green were the new colors shown in poplins for ski blouses.

A new oiled silk was cleverly used by one designer for a complete rain outfit. This fabric proved so workable that the designer had created a dainty little hat to match the coat, as well as gloves and bag of the same material.

Rayon wool was shown in several models, illustrating new processes of weaving, coloring, and printing. Two dresses in particular seemed to please the audience. The first, a sports dress, was of navy blue wool striped with white. The second, an afternoon dress, was of navy blue striped with cherry red.

The high light of the show was the display of evening frocks. Here was shown the great variety of St. Gall's embroideries. For instance, one gown was of black silk net embroidered in wool with bunches of wild flowers. Silver embroidery decorated the full skirt of another black net gown, while gold embroidery was appliquéd on a stunning dress of white rayon wool. Ultramarine blue net with a Persian design made a striking gown when used over a silver lamé.

The show closed with a group of wedding dresses. White organdy embroidered with a brilliant silk thread gave a fairy-like appearance to one of these bridal gowns.

Werner Bischof

Swiss designers show—Upper left: Raincoat of white waterproofed linen from Leinenweberei Langenthal, lined with brown velvet. Designed by Paul Daunay, Geneva. Center: Ski suit of white impregnated linen, also from Leinenweberei Langenthal. Pullover, ski cap, and gloves of white knitted linen. Copper brown knitted stockings. Ensemble designed by Bouchette, Zurich. Upper right: Of navy blue rayon wool striped with deep cherry red, this dress designed by Gaby Jouval, Zurich, features the side drape. Fabric from Strub, Zurich. Below: White guipure and black net are combined in this bouffant evening gown, designed by Andrée Wiegandt, Geneva. The net is from Tüllindustrie Münchwilen; the guipure from Walter Schrank, St. Gall.

Defense Volunteers Step Out Smartly and Sensibly Shod

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The luxury type of shoes for daytime—shoes of suede or fancy kid, which you wear for bridge and gallivanting, generally—are not going to be so much worn this winter, because so many women are doing volunteer work in Red Cross Units, or in Civilian Defense. A sharp decline will be noticeable in dressy, frivolous footwear of the five-to-seven variety, and a marked increase will be apparent in serviceable, low-heeled ties for the serious tasks just mentioned.

Even a shoeshop with a reputation for almost theatrically glamorous footwear has felt this demand and has consequently developed a type of shoe for volunteer workers which, as specialists, they believe to be as perfect a woman's military shoe as the typical I. Miller shoe is for charm. This "Volunteer Worker," as I. Miller calls it, has excellent support in the arch, and lacing with a minimum appearance of being a common-sense shoe. The sole is light and flexible and the I Miller shops are playing up this departure from custom in a big way. They have put a great deal of thought and time into its design.

In direct ratio, as daytime shoes reflect a workaday look, evening slippers reflect a trend toward femininity and brilliance. Stay-at-home, frivolous feet will be shod in colorful satin, bejeweled and sequined.

Smart evening sandals have that clog look, a rather stunning fashion, which comes from the South American influence. This influence is manifest in all our American fashions. The clog evening shoes have raised, platform soles, and heels which simulate beach sandals. The platform sole is seldom less than an inch in height and often as high as three inches. When it is three inches high, it is worn on ballet slippers of satin. Many of these clogs are bejeweled and embroidered with sequins of gold or silver.

Interest is naturally centered on evening slippers because hemlines this year are varied. With these new skirts, last year's evening slippers seem inadequate, and the new exotic footwear becomes important in the smart woman's wardrobe.

Newcomer this year in sportshoes is the dyed goatskin after-ski boot, made on the lines of a Cossack boot. This soft, pliable leather boot is dyed in bright vivid green or cardinal red. It also comes in white. Although it was made to wear for after skiing, when a light flexible boot feels welcome as a change from the heavy ski shoe. it will be worn to football games, and for any number of purposes in country or college life. It is warmly lined and becoming, as all the Cossack types of boots are.

A. B. I.

Now It's a Trio Of Gloves

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Have you heard about "Dittos"? Strange part about them is that no one has thought of them before. Dittos are a new kind of glove, strategically engineered so that they can be worn on either hand. This does away with that everlasting fumbling that we all go through when we take a pair of gloves in hand and begin to put them on. Left or right, it makes no difference to dittos.

Besides, they have another unusual feature. If you lose one of your dittos, you need never throw the mate away. Just take yourself down to the shop which handles them (Saks Fifth Avenue in New York) and buy yourself a spare. Or better yet, buy your dittos in threes instead of pairs. They are there for the asking and what a comfort!

Dittos come in suede, doeskin (lambskin), and in handsewn capeskin, and are made both for men and women. Colors to choose from include beige, saddle tan, white, black, brown, and navy.

Merry Hull, who, with her finger-free glove invention, made the first basic change in glove construction in almost a century, is responsible for this innovation, too. In conjunction with Daniel Hays Company, the company that pioneered in the production of her finger-free glove, she introduces a glove with a seamless palm. No thumb jog in the palm to rip. The palm of this new glove is as smooth as your own skin.

Launder Slips With Care

Among the most important things to insist upon in slip-buying are labels and guarantees that indicate satisfactory launderability, a minimum of shrinkage and fading, and material and construction that can take it. A slip that has the guarantee of the American Institute of Laundering seal of approval will assure you of these paramount "musts."

It isn't necessary to wash your slips and other pieces of lingerie by hand. For, as the American Institute of Laundering points out, professional laundries take as great care of delicate lingerie as you would yourself. In fact, they really do a better and safer job than most women do at home. They can't afford washing failures, so they give very special attention to all perishable garments.

If you wash your own slips, here are some don'ts—direct from the American Institute of Laundering—which will help in promoting longevity of your slips and such:

Don't skimp on the amount of water.

Don't wash silks in water over 100 deg. F.

Don't use harsh soaps with an appreciable quantity of free alkali.

Don't wring, twist, or rub silk during washing or drying.

Don't use Javel water for bleaching white silks that have turned yellow.

Don't iron silks with an iron hotter than 300 deg. F.

Flat Paint Reflects Light

In keeping with the present trend to conserve electricity, paint is often employed as an aid to light. Flat paint is advisable for the walls of rooms because, from a mat, or non-glazed surface, the light is reflected uniformly in all directions.

Only Gay Hats Go Places With the Junior Miss

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Hats to capture the heads and imaginations of the junior miss have possibilities all their own. Teen-age girls have their own ideas about hats. Coaxing one on their heads these days is like bridling a wild colt. But when they finally come to a hat, they like it to be a type distinctly their own, and no nonsense.

What are some of the hats the girls like the best?

One thing they insist upon is that the hats be soft, so they can be stuffed conveniently into pockets. Nothing stiff or formal for them. They want hats that are fun and full of tricks—like the little Swedish bonnets of bright red or green that cling miraculously to the back of the head with the help of a bobby pin or two and are impervious to wind—but oh so fetching!

Then there are the pillboxes—round ones with ruffles at the back, or metal-studded for a bit of glitter; and those little heart-shaped affairs with peasant appliqués in bright colors that are "pets" at every junior hat bar. Girls want hats that complement their little full-skirted dirndl dresses, and pounce on those that are knitted of soft yarns and knotted with fringe that flows over the back of their necks like hair. You'll notice, too, that blondes always prefer black fringe and the brunettes light shades, just to see how it looks to pretend you're what you're not.

Wool felts in the popular calotte shapes are often braided, or embroidered, and sometimes have huge bulbous tassels to toss coquettishly. Visored models with their jockey-like pertness and casual riding hats are favorites with the girls who are of a sporting turn of mind.

Junior misses on the High School Fashion Boards intimate that nothing goes so well with their schoolmates as hats that are different, easy to wear and cute. When they find what they like they are astonishingly loyal — wear them to school, publicize them to their friends, write about them in their school papers, make funny little sketches of them, and give them a send-off that starts the fashion rolling.

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Films in Prospect on Boston Screens—Music, Theater, and Art

'Sergeant York' for the Met; Eisenstein Film at Fine Arts

"Sergeant York," Warners' film biography of the conscientious objector who became one of the World War heroes, will come Friday to the Metropolitan for its first Boston showing. Gary Cooper plays the title role, and other characters are set forth by Walter Brennan, Joan Leslie, George Tobias, Stanley Ridges, and Margaret Wycherly. The film was directed by Howard Hawks.

Though the war scenes provide the climax of the story, Alvin York's earlier life in Tennessee before the war has not been forgotten. The story is based on the diary of Sergent York, and the screen play was written by Abem Finkel, Harry Chandlee, Howard Koch, and John Huston. In New York the film had a long run at the Astor Theater on a two-a-day reserved seat performance basis.

The program at the Metropolitan will include a Warner short film on "Minstrel Days," tracing the growth of minstrel shows. Eddie Cantor and Al Jolson are among those to be seen in black-face performances.

★ ★ ★

'Alexander Nevsky'

Serge Eisenstein's first film in several years, "Alexander Nevsky," will have its first showing in Boston at the Fine Arts Theater this evening in a special performance under the auspices of the Russian War Relief committee headed by Dr. Serge Koussevitzky. Thereafter the film will be shown in the usual fashion with continuous performances.

For the story, the film turns back to the thirteenth century and Prince Alexander Nevsky, who led the Russians to victory over the knights of the Teutonic Order. Nikolai Cherkassov, who is said to be the leading screen actor in the Soviet Union, plays the role. The story was written by Peter Pavlenko, and accompanying music was composed by Serge Prokofieff. The big scene in the film is said to be the "Battle on the Ice," photographed by Edward Tisse.

★ ★ ★

At Paramount and Fenway

A new double bill, which includes a mystery drama, "I Wake Up Screaming," and a thriller about a motorcycle squad, "We Go Fast," will be shown at the Paramount and Fenway beginning Thursday. The former film seems to be a murder melodrama in which the principal roles are played by Betty Grable, Victor Mature, and Carole Landis, with Laird Cregar, William Gargan, Alan Mowbray, and Allyn Joslyn in the supporting cast. In "We Go Fast" the players include Lynn Bari, Alan Curtis, Sheila Ryan, Don Deforest, Ernest Truex, and Gerald Mohr.

★ ★ ★

Continuing Films

A second week has been scheduled at the Keith Memorial for "Suspicion," new Alfred Hitchcock thriller, co-starring Cary Grant and Joan Fontaine, with Sir Cedric Hardwicke, Nigel Bruce, and Dame May Whitty in supporting roles. Also held over is "Moonlight in Hawaii," with Jane Frazee, the Merry Macs, and Leon Errol.

Continuing for a second week at the State and Orpheum are "Shadow of the Thin Man," with Myrna Loy and William Powell, and "Naval Academy," with Freddie Bartholomew, Jimmy Lydon, and Billy Cook.

★ ★ ★

Plans for 'Pulham'

The world premiere of the film version of "H. M. Pulham, Esq.," will be held jointly at the State and Orpheum on Wednesday evening, Dec. 3, at 8:30 o'clock. The final showing of the current program will end at six o'clock that evening, and the theaters will then be closed in preparation for the premiere.

★ ★ ★

At Keith-Boston

Martha Raye will head the stage program at the Keith-Boston beginning Friday. The new film will be "Week End for Three," starring Denis O'Keefe and Jane Wyatt.

★ ★ ★

At South Station

Short features at the South Station Theater beginning Friday will include a football review with highlights from 20 games; "Information Please" with Boris Karloff as guest; Fitzpatrick travel films to Alaska and Florida; a film account of a safari in the Belgian Congo; "Popular Science"; off-the-set pictures of Wayne Morris, Edgar Bergen, Jane Withers, and others; Walt Disney cartoon and another color cartoon, El Brendel comedy, and newsreels.

★ ★ ★

At the Exeter

Beginning Thursday and continuing through the rest of the week the feature films at the Exeter will be "Smilin' Through" with Jeanette MacDonald, Brian Aherne and Gene Raymond; and "Buy Me That Town," with Lloyd Nolan.

Figures From 'Alexander Nevsky'

Soviet film, directed by Serge Eisenstein, coming to the Fine Arts Theater tonight

© Vitagraph, Inc.

Trio From 'Sergeant York'

Left to right are Stanley Ridges, Harvey Stephens, and Gary Cooper. The film is coming Friday to the Metropolitan.

Busch-Serkin Concert

Perhaps it was because Adolf Busch started the violin in vibration at exactly the right instant, and perhaps it was because Rudolf Serkin set up the very quality of tone in the piano that the ear desired; but whatever the explanation, the two men touched off things brilliantly at their appearance in Jordan Hall last evening and awoke significant response from a plentiful audience. Small devices figure big in chamber music pieces such as they presented—Mozart's Sonata in E flat major (K 380), Beethoven's Sonata in A major No. 9, Op. 47 ("Kreutzer"), and Schubert's Fantasie in C major, Op. 159.

To mark up another one for Mr. Busch, possibly his quick letting-go of a note, or in other words his agile lifting the bow off the strings, mattered a good deal. For style comes about through action of the sort; and of all types of concert, a sonata recital for violin and piano must have style if the players hope to hold attention. Brilliant execution is hardly a safe reliance, for the reason that sonatas offer scant scope for it.

Style, then, is demanded inexorably of the violin half of the compact; and of that Mr. Busch has abundance. The attack and the release are always there, keeping listeners in an unceasing state of surprise.

If so much can be confidently said of Mr. Busch, no less praise can be given his colleague, Mr. Serkin, for his lively concern also regarding slight matters. In all expectation, a modern pianist has speed and precision at the keyboard that surpass any speed and precision of hitherto. In these respects he must outmaster former masters, or he makes no figure. Mr. Serkin would be a player of the first order, whatever the situation; but this was a sonata recital, in which he must not only show up with grand artistic behavior but must also be zealous about trifles. Where he, for his part, achieved style was undoubtedly in tone, especially in the tone at the beginning and the end of phrases. Here he was in perfect correspondence with the violin. He did not play one instrument and Mr. Busch another. They played different halves, rather, of a single instrument.

That is why the variations of the slow movement of the "Kreutzer" Sonata were a joy past telling. All the rest of the program was a setting for this dazzling jewel. Vainly the work is spoken of as one of Beethoven's great efforts. It can be made intolerably tiresome even by a pair of artists each of whom is renowned in his line. It wants the right treatment to have its due effect. Beyond dispute, Messrs. Busch and Serkin have found the where and the how.

W. P. T.

Branson De Cou Lecture

"Yosemite National Park Through the Four Seasons" is the title of Branson De Cou's travel lecture, the fourth in the current series at Tremont Temple, to be given Saturday afternoon. The film tour also includes a trip over the new Tioga Road to Lake Tahoe and winter scenes at Ostrander Lake Chalet and the ski-school at Badger Pass Lodge.

Cary Grant and Joan Fontaine

In Alfred Hitchcock's "Suspicion," continuing for a second week at the Keith Memorial.

Art of India at Boston Museum

By Dorothy Adlow

On exhibition at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts through Dec. 14 will be nearly one hundred reproductions of ancient paintings in the cave temples and palaces of India and Ceylon. Executed by the Persian painter, Sarkis Katchadourian, they familiarize us with an expressive and magnificent parietal art which is not very well known in the western world.

We in Boston have been exceedingly fortunate in the large store of Asiatic treasure which has gradually been acquired by our Museum. Our Indian collection is growing apace with the Chinese, Japanese and Persian, under the scholarly supervision of Dr. Ananda Coomaraswamy, Fellow for Research in Indian, Persian, and Mohammedan Art. In addition to collecting rare and beautiful objects, Dr. Coomaraswamy has documented them. Oriental art would be entirely out of reach if it were not interpreted and analyzed in relation to native belief and social usage. Lapsing as we have in recent centuries into the detachment of the art-for-art's-sake viewpoint, we cannot fully appreciate the significance of an art which has been devised painstakingly as a vehicle of belief and devotion. The Indian pictures can be reasonably compared, with the sacred art of the Middle Ages.

The paintings with which we become familiar through reproduction at the museum, represent the flowering of Indian culture. Preeminent are the pictures from the caves of Ajanta and Bagh. They are fragments, details of larger compositions, yet like the relics of ancient Greece they still impart beauty and grace. A figure of a bodhisattva reveals with what consummate grace and elegance such elevated beings were characterized. The calligraphic line was employed with great efficiency, qualifying outline, shape, character, and bearing.

There is meaning in the pose, gesture, and accessory. The figurative art was one of communication of ideas, and to that end symbols and signs were devised. Yet it is amazing to discover how easily and fluently the hand of the draughtsman operated within confining regulations. In that respect the Buddhist pictures vary considerably from the medieval Christian which maintained a hieratic stiffness and stern solemnity.

Some of the depictions are secular in subject, gay and festive and opulent. They show the suavity and grandeur of an epoch of sophistication, comparable with baroque tendencies in the West. They tend toward exoticism and excessive refinement.

The cave paintings possess those qualities which mark great works of art: boundless energy, inner force, timelessness. The figures, painted in an era which to us is remote, strange, and mysterious, come alive before us. While many of us visiting the museum may not "read" the pictures with any legibility, there still remains for us a residue of beauty, rhythmic patterns, jewel-like traceries, lineal melodies.

Shown in addition to the Ajanta and Bagh paintings are the frescoes in the rock citadel of Sigiriya and the frescoes of Polonnaruva, both of Ceylon. There is some painting from the Brahmanic caves of Badami, and reproductions of pictures painted in the seventeenth century under Moslem domination.

Musical Events to Come

Shostakovitch's Polka from "The Golden Age" and Vaughan Williams' chorus, "Let Us Now Praise Famous Men," are modern works included on the program of the concert to be given tonight in Sanders Theater, Cambridge, by the Radcliffe Choral Society and Orchestra. Other composers represented are Bach, Webbe, Palestrina, Weelkes, Robert Delaney, Beethoven, Morley, and Cimarosa.

★ ★ ★

Conservatory Program

Bach's Chorale, "Komm, Süsser Tod," orchestrated by Arthur Hoffmann, has been added to the program of tonight's concert by the New England Conservatory Orchestra in Jordan Hall, Wallace Goodrich conducting, and Beveridge Webster assisting as piano soloist. The other numbers are Beethoven's Second "Leonore" Overture, D'Indy's Symphony on a Mountain Air, for piano and orchestra, Loeffler's Poem for Orchestra, and Dvořák's Scherzo Capriccioso.

★ ★ ★

Gardner Museum Program

Robert Owen Brink, baritone, accompanied by Kurt Sober, will sing Sunday afternoon in the Boston Début Recital series at the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum. His program is drawn from Cavalli, Beethoven, Handel, Franck, Verdi, Brahms, Dvořák, Rozsa, Malotte, and Saunders.

★ ★ ★

Organ Recital

Carl Weinrich will give the second in the Germanic Museum series of organ recitals on Tuesday evening, Dec. 2. Buxtehude, Sweelinck, and Bach will be represented on his program. Admission is free and no tickets are required.

★ ★ ★

Trapp Family Singers

The Trapp Family Singers will give three concerts in Jordan Hall, Sunday afternoon, Nov. 30, Tuesday evening, Dec. 2, and Saturday afternoon, Dec. 6. The first two of these concerts will have the same program: the program of the third will be different.

★ ★ ★

Serkin Recital

Rudolf Serkin will give a piano recital in Jordan Hall, Thursday evening, Dec. 11. He will play six Etudes from Chopin's op. 25, the Bach Toccata in E minor, Schumann's "Etudes Symphoniques," and Beethoven's "Moonlight" Sonata.

★ ★ ★

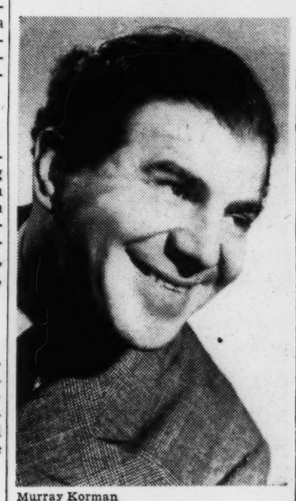
Society of Early Music

The Boston Society of Early Music will give the first concert of its fourth season on Thursday evening, Dec. 4, at the Women's City Club, 40 Beacon St. Olga Averino, soprano, will assist the artist-members Paul Fedorowsky, Albert Bernard, Alfred Zighera, Gaston Dufresne, and Putnam Aldrich. The music will be drawn from Couperin, Bach, Orlando Gibbons, Alessandro Scarlatti, and Praetorius.

★ ★ ★

Malkin Concert

A faculty concert will be given at the Malkin Conservatory of Music on Friday evening, Dec. 5, in honor of Mozart's centenary. Leon Tumarkin, pianist, Harry Ellis Dickson, violinist, and Joseph Malkin, cellist, will be the artists, and the program will consist of Mozart's Trio in E major, Sonata in A major, and Trio in B flat major.



Murray Korman

Lionel Stander

In "Banjo Eyes," now in its final week at the Colonial.

On the Stage

A new musical show, "The Lady Comes Across," with Mischa Auer and Jessie Matthews heading the cast, is announced to start a fortnight's engagement on Monday, Dec. 15, at the Shubert. The production is being presented by George E. Hale.

★ ★ ★

William Saroyan's comedy, "Love's Old Sweet Song," will be presented by the Tributary Theater of Boston at the Peabody Playhouse, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday evenings. Eliot Duvey is directing the production, which is the second offered this season by the Tributary Theater.

★ ★ ★

"The Old Ladies," Rodney Ackland's dramatization of Hugh Walpole's novel, will be presented for the first time in Boston by the New England Repertory company at the playhouse in Joy Street, Wednesday evening, Dec. 3. Other performances will follow on Dec. 4, 5, and 6.

Entertainment Timetable

Music

Sanders Theater, Cambridge—
Concert by Radcliffe College Choral Society and the Radcliffe Orchestra, assisted by members of the Harvard Orchestra. G. Wallace Woodworth and Malcolm H. Holmes, conductors. 8:15.

Jordan Hall—
Concert by the Conservatory Orchestra. Beveridge Webster, soloist. Wallace Goodrich, conductor. 8:15.

Theater

Colonial—
No performance today.

Majestic—
"Iolanthe," a Gilbert and Sullivan production. Presented by the Messrs. Shubert and the Gilbert and Sullivan Opera Company. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Shubert—
"Sons o' Fun," the new Olsen and Johnson musical with Carmen Miranda. 8:30. Matinee Wednesday at 2:30 (Last performance Wednesday night.)

Wilbur—
"Papa Is All," presented by the Theater Guild. With Jessie Royce Landis and Carl Benton Reid. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.

Little Theater

Playhouse, 36 Joy Street—
"The Imaginary Invalid," by Moliere. Presented by the N. E. Repertory Company. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"I Met a Murderer," James Mason and Pamela Kellino. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. "Unfinished Business," Irene Dunne and Robert Montgomery. 3:25, 6:25, 9:20.

Fenway—
"Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby. 12:50, 3:45, 6:40, 9:40. "Among the Living," Susan Hayward. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:20, 8:20.

Fine Arts—
"Eternal Gift," film of the Roman Catholic Solemn Mass. 1, 2:40, 4:10, 6. Premiere of "Alexander Nevsky." 8:30.

Keith Memorial—
"Suspicion," Cary Grant and Joan Fontaine. 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 6:55, 10:05. "Moonlight in Hawaii," Jane Frazee. 11:20 a. m., 2:30, 5:35, 8:45. "March of Time." 12:20, 3:30, 6:35, 9:45.

Kenmore—
"Craig's Wife," Rosalind Russell. 1:15, 4:40, 8:05. "Robin Hood," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. 2:45, 6:10, 9:30.

Metropolitan—
"Glamour Boy," Jackie Cooper and Susanna Foster. 10:10 a. m., 1:30, 4:45, 8:05. "Skylark," Claudette Colbert, Ray Milland and Brian Aherne. 11:35 a. m., 2:50, 6:10, 9:30.

Modern—
"Week End in Havana," Alice Faye, Carmen Miranda and John Payne. 10.25 a. m., 1:15, 4:05, 6:55, 9:45. "Great Guns," Laurel and Hardy. 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

Orpheum—
"The Shadow of the Thin Man," William Powell and Myrna Loy. 10:35 a. m., 1:30, 4:25, 7:20, 10:15. "Naval Academy," Freddie Bartholomew. 9:25 a. m., 12:20, 3:15, 6:10, 9:05.

Paramount—
"Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby. 10:35 a. m., 1:20, 4:10, 7, 9:50. "Among the Living," Susan Hayward. 9:20 a. m., 12:05, 2:55, 5:45, 8:35.

R. K. O.—Boston—
"Sealed Lips," William Gargan, Anna Nagel. 9:45 a. m., 12:40, 3:10, 5:45, 8. 10:20. Stage Show: 11:15 a. m., 1:50, 4:25, 7, 9:15.

Scollay—
"Week End in Havana," Alice Faye, Carmen Miranda and John Payne. 10:10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:50, 9:45. "Great Guns," Laurel and Hardy. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:25.

South Station Theater—
"The World of Sound." "Life of a Thoroughbred." "Edward G. Roobinson and Joe E. Brown Play Polo." "From Nuts to Soup." "Carioca Serenaders." "Unusual Occupations, latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"The Shadow of the Thin Man." William Powell and Myrna Loy. 1, 4, 7:05, 10:10. "Naval Academy." Freddie Bartholomew. 11:45 a. m., 2:50, 5:50, 8:55.

Telepix—
"Lily Pons Comedy." "Bomber B-26." "Ghost Treasure." "Kings of the Turf." "Wonders of the Sea." "Jimmy the Chimp." "Screen Snapshots." "Merry Melody Cartoon." 30 minutes of news.

Trans-Lux—
"South of Tahiti," Maria Montez. 9:30, 11:55 a. m., 2:20, 4:50, 7:15, 9:40. "Kid from Kansas," Dick Foran, Leo Carillo and Andy Devine. 10:50 a. m., 1:15, 4:35, 6:10, 8:35.

Tremont—
"Manpower," George Raft. 9:15 a. m., 12:55, 4:35, 8:10. "Here Comes Mr. Jordan," Robert Montgomery. 11:05 a. m., 2:45, 6:25, 10:05.

Uptown—
"The Law of the Tropics," Jeffrey Lynn. 1:25, 4:50, 8:25. "Lady Be Good," Ann Sothern and Robert Young. 2:45, 6:15, 9:45.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Smilin' Through," Jeanette MacDonald. "Law of the Tropics," Constance Bennett. 1:45, 8. **Allston:** "Sailors on Leave," William Lundigan. "Down Mexico Way," Gene Autry. 2 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Unfinished Business," Irene Dunne, Robert Montgomery. "The Smiling Ghost," Fred Marshall and Wayne Morris. 2 and 8. **Regent:** "Wuthering Heights," Laurence Olivier, Merle Oberon. "Tight Shoes." Broderick Crawford. 2. Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Life Begins for Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. "Time Out for Rhythm." Rudy Vallee. 1:45. Evenings, continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Navy Blues." Ann Sheridan and Jack Oakie. "Dressed to Kill," Lloyd Nolan. 1:50, 8.

BROOKLINE — Coolidge Corner: "Sing Another Chorus," Johnny Downs. 2:05, 5:10, 8:05. "Unfinished Business," Irene Dunne and Robert Montgomery. 3:25, 6:30, 9:25. **Brookline Village:** "Navy Blues," Ann Sheridan and Jack Oakie. 2:25, 6, 9:40. "Ringside Maisie," Ann Sothern. 4:10, 7:50. **Cleveland Circle:** "Nothing But the Truth," Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. "Buy Me That Town," Lloyd Nolan and Constance Moore. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Nothing But the Truth." Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. "Buy Me That Town." Lloyd Nolan and Constance Moore. 2 and 8. **Harvard:** "Hold Back the Dawn." Charles Boyer and Paulette Goddard. "World Premiere," John Barrymore. 2 and 8. **University:** "Yank in the R. A. F." Tyrone Power and Betty Grable. 2:50, 6:05, 9:25. "Sing Another Chorus." 1:40, 4:55, 8:15.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Honky Tonk." Clark Gable and Lana Turner. "Blonde from Singapore." Florence Rice and L. Erickson. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Blonde from Singapore." Lief Erickson and F. Rice. "Gambling Daughters." 2. Evenings 7-11. **Strand:** "Unexpected Uncle." Anne Shirley. 1:54, 7:54. "Smilin' Through," Jeanette Macdonald. 3:08, 9:08. **Codman Square:** "Lady Be Good." Eleanor Powell, Robert Young and Ann Sothern. 3:10, 9:10. "Smiling Ghost," Wayne Morris and Brenda Marshall. 1:45, 7:45.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "Navy Blues," Jack Oakie and Ann Sheridan. "Ringside Maisie," Ann Sothern. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT — Capitol: "Parachute Battalion," Robert Preston and Nancy Kelly. "Ringside Maisie," Ann Sothern. 1:45, 7:45. **Park:** "Sun Valley Serenade." Sonja Henie. "Accent on Love." 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Ringside Maisie," Ann Sothern. "Ice Capades," Jerry Colonna. 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie and John Payne. 3:33, 9:48. "Ringside Maisie," Ann Sothern. 1:54, 8:08. **Hyde Park:** "Wild Geese Calling," Henry Fonda. "Dressed to Kill," Lloyd Nolan. 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Yank in the R. A. F." Tyrone Power and Betty Grable. "Chan in Rio," Sidney Toler. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Wild Geese Calling," Henry Fonda. 2:30, 8:15. "People vs. Dr. Kildare." Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 3:55, 9:40.

MALDEN — Granada: "Buy Me That Town." Lloyd Nolan. 1:30, 4:45, 8. "Smilin' Through." Jeanette MacDonald and Gene Raymond. 2:55, 6:10, 9:25. **Mystic:** "Smiling Ghost." Wayne Morris and Brenda Marshall. 1:55, 7, 10. "Unfinished Business." Irene Dunne and Robert Montgomery. 3:10, 8:30. **Maplewood:** "Puddin' Head." Judy Canova, "Whistling in the Dark," Red Skelton. 1:45. Evenings 7-11. **Orpheum:** "Shepherd of the Hills," John Wayne. "Scattergood Pulls the Strings," Guy Kibbee. 1:45. Evenings 7-11. **Strand:** "Nothing But the Truth." Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. 3:15, 9:15. "New York Town." Fred MacMurray. 1:55, 8.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Unexpected Uncle," Anne Shirley. "Smilin' Through," Jeanette MacDonald.

MEDFORD — Fellsway: "Citizen Kane." Orson Welles. "Parson of Panamint." Charles Ruggles and Ellen Drew. 1:30, 7:30. **Medford:** "Sun Valley Serenade." Sonja Henie. "The Gay Falcon," George Sanders.

MELROSE — Melrose: "Father Takes a Wife." Adolphe Menjou and Gloria Swanson. 3, 9. "The Gay Falcon." George Sanders and Wendy Barrie. 1:55, 7:55.

NATICK—Colonial: "Yank in the R. A. F." Tyrone Power and Betty Grable. 3:20, 9:05. "Charlie Chan in Rio." Sidney Toler. 2, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Yank in the R. A. F." Tyrone Power and Betty Grable. "Chan in Rio." Sidney Toler. 1:30, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Nothing But the Truth." Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. 1:30, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Sun Valley Serenade." Sonja Henie. "Down Mexico Way." Gene Autry. **Strand:** "Week End in Havana." Alice Faye. "Great Guns." Laurel and Hardy.

REVERE—Boulevard: "A Yank in the R. A. F." Tyrone Power and Betty Grable. 2:08, 8:08. "Two in a Taxi." Anita Louise. 3:53, 9:53. **Revere:** "A Yank in the R. A. F." Tyrone Power and Betty Grable. 3:19, 9:19. "Two in a Taxi," Anita Louise, 2:08, 8:08.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "Yank in the R. A. F." Tyrone Power and Betty Grable. "Accent on Love." George Montgomery. 2 and 8. **Central:** "Wild Geese Calling." Henry Fonda. "Hello Sucker." 2 and 8. **Davis Square:** "Swing It, Soldier." Frances Langford and Ken Murray. "War Angels." 2 and 8. **Strand:** "My Life with Caroline." Ronald Colman. "The Get Away." 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Parachute Battalion." Robert Preston and Nancy Kelly. "Dressed to Kill." Lloyd Nolan. 2 and 7:30. **Strand:** "A Yank in the R. A. F." Tyrone Power and Betty Grable. "Private Nurse." Brenda Joyce. 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Life Begins for Andy Hardy." Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. "Forced Landing." Richard Arlen. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Two in a Taxi," Anita Louise, Russell Hayden. 2:19, 8:04. "Aloma of the South Seas." Dorothy Lamour and Jon Hall. 3:34, 9:19.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Smilin' Through." Jeanette MacDonald. "Unexpected Uncle," Anne Shirley. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN — Coolidge: "Aloma of the South Seas." Dorothy Lamour and Jon Hall. "Father Takes a Wife," Adolphe Menjou. 1:45, 7:45. **Watertown Square:** "Suez," Tyrone Power and Loretta Young. "Magic in Music." Allan Jones and M. Lindsay. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "When Ladies Meet." Joan Crawford and Robert Taylor. "Harmon of Michigan." Tom Harmon. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Dive Bomber," Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray. "Carnival of Rhythm." 2:15, 7:45, daily except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Yank in The R. A. F." Tyrone Power. "Chan in Rio," Sidney Toler. 1:30, 7:45.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Here Comes Mr. Jordan," Robert Montgomery. 3:53, 8:13. "Ice Capades," Jerry Colonna. 2:15, 8:30, 9:57.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"A honey for your money."—*Winchell*
George Abbott's new musical hit
BEST FOOT FORWARD
With ROSEMARY LANE
Book by John Cecil Holm
Music & Lyrics by Hugh Martin & Ralph Blane
BARRYMORE Thea., 47 St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-0390
Evs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40

"Wittiest, gayest, most sagacious comedy to hit Broadway in years."—Walker, News
JOHN C. WILSON presents
Clifton WEBB, Peggy WOOD, Leonora CORBETT, Mildred NATWICK
BLITHE SPIRIT
A Farce by NOEL COWARD
MOROSCO Thea., 45 St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-6230
EVENINGS 8:40. MATS. WED. AND SAT. at 2:40

"A GREAT SHOW"—Herald Tribune
50c, $1 & $1.50 PLUS TAX
Sensational Musical Icetravaganza
IT HAPPENS ON ICE
at America's Only Ice Theatre
Center Theatre, Rockefeller Center. CO. 5-5474
Evs., except Mon. Mats., Thurs., Sat. & Sun. 501 Seats for Every Performance 50c. Evs. at 8:40

"Buoyant, Giddy and Funny . . . Ought to make everyone very happy."—Atkinson, Times
Max Gordon *presents*
JUNIOR MISS
by Jerome Chodorov and Joseph Fields
Based on the stories by Sally Benson
Directed by Moss Hart
LYCEUM THEA., 45 St. E. of B'way. CH. 4-4256
EVGS. 8:10. MATS. WED. and SAT. at 2:40

"A Perfect Comedy"
—BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY, DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. 269 Seats at $1.10
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40

"Mr. Evans' Macbeth is the finest our modern stage has seen."—Brown, World-Tele.
MAURICE EVANS and JUDITH ANDERSON
in Shakespeare's
MACBETH
Directed by MARGARET WEBSTER
NATIONAL Theatre, W. 41st St. PE. 6-8220
Evgs. 8:30. Matinees WED. and SAT. 2:30

"From beginning to end Grace George is a joy."—BROWN, World Telegram
Guthrie McClintic presents
GRACE GEORGE and C. AUBREY SMITH in
SPRING AGAIN
A Comedy by *Isabel Leighton & Bertram Bloch*
HENRY MILLER'S, 43rd St. E. of B'way. Bry. 9-3970
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. THURS. and SAT., 2:40

"A masterpiece."—ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
"A highly prized playgoing experience."—J. B., The Christian Science Monitor
ETHEL BARRYMORE in THE CORN IS GREEN
BOYALE Theatre, 45th St. West of Broadway
Cir. 5-5760. Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

"ROUSING THEATRE!"
—Brooks Atkinson, Times
MAX GORDON presents
THE LAND IS BRIGHT
by George S. KAUFMAN & Edna FERBER
MUSIC BOX, 45 St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-4636
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. THURS. and SAT., 2:40

BOSTON (CONCERTS)

SYMPHONY HALL—COM. 1492
FRIDAY 2:30
SATURDAY 8:15
Boston Symphony
ORCHESTRA
SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY
Conductor
DESIRE DEFAUW
Guest Conductor
MONDAY, DEC. 1, at 8:15
TUESDAY, DEC. 2, at 3:

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"One of the finest plays I have seen in a long time."—
A reader of The Christian Science Monitor
"Strikes at Hitler with the sword of faith."
—*Brooks Atkinson, Times*
THE SEVENTH TRUMPET
A New Play by CHARLES RANN KENNEDY
MANSFIELD THEA., W. 47th St. Cl. 5-5357
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. THURS. and SAT., 55c to $2.20

"DRAMA AT ITS BEST"—*Walter Winchell*
HERMAN SHUMLIN presents
A New Play by LILLIAN HELLMAN
WATCH ON THE RHINE
Lucile Watson, Paul Lukas, Mady Christians
MARTIN BECK Thea., 45 St., West of 8 Ave.
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. WED. and SAT. at 2:40
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

NEW YORK (CONCERT)

BENEFIT CONCERT
for Co-ordinating Council of French Relief Societies, Inc.
by *Katharine Metcalf* Soprano
Tuesday evening, Dec. 2, 1941, 8:30 p. m.
HENRY HUDSON HOTEL BALLROOM
353 West 57th Street, New York
Admission One Dollar per person

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

CARMEN MIRANDA • CESAR ROMERO • ALICE FAYE • JOHN PAYNE
'WEEK-END IN HAVANA'
PLUS A BIG STAGE SHOW
ROXY 7th Ave. & 50th St.

Managers of theaters advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

BOSTON (STAGE)

COLONIAL — LAST 5 TIMES
Tom'w Eve 8:30—Mats. Tom'w & Sat.
EDDIE CANTOR
in a new musical comedy
"BANJO EYES"
Staged By HASSARD SHORT
No Performances Wednesday

WILBUR • Tonight at 8:30
Eves. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w. and Sat. at 2:30
THE THEATER GUILD presents
a New Comedy
PAPA IS ALL
with JESSIE ROYCE LANDIS
CARL BENTON REID
"IN A SEASON OF GOOD SHOWS, THIS IS ONE OF THE BEST."—*Post*
Evgs., $1.10-$2.75; Mats., $1.10-$2.20

MAJESTIC — Tonight at 8:30
MATINEE TODAY AT 2:30
The Messrs. Shubert & The Gilbert-Sullivan Opera Company Present
"IOLANTHE"
The Fairy Story of the Savoy Series!
Evgs. 55c to $2.20; Wed. Mat. 55c to $1.10.
Sat. Mat. 55c to $1.65 (Tax Incl).

BOSTON (MOVIES)

STATE Loew's ORPHEUM
30c 'Til 1:00 P. M., Inc. Tax
William POWELL • Myrna LOY
"SHADOW of The THIN MAN"
Plus "Naval Academy"

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Claudette COLBERT • Ray MILLAND • Brian AHERNE
"SKY LARK"
Plus "Glamour Boy"

PARAMOUNT and FENWAY
NOW
Bing CROSBY • Mary MARTIN
Rochester
"BIRTH OF THE BLUES"
Plus "Among the Living"

SOUTH STATION
HEARING • HORSE • SCREEN
AIDS • RACING • SNAPSHOTS
(AT) BY NATIONAL — WAR NEWS

Manager Ross Pleased With Showing of Bruins—Forte Earned Harvard Captaincy

Hamill Stays, Shewchuk Goes In Latest Move of Champions

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

After the Boston Bruins had walloped Detroit Red Wings 7-1 at the Garden last night, everyone wanted to know, "What's the matter with the Wings?"

Manager Art Ross of the local club had the answer. "Well," he asked in return, "what's the matter with the Bruins? The way they were going tonight, who do you think could have beaten them?"

Those were two good questions, neatly put, and in them may be read something of what Ross thinks of the rest of the campaign. And with just one change, announced this afternoon, the Bruins of last night may be the ones to carry on the rest of the season.

Hamill Up Again

Chief announcement from Bruins headquarters was that Robert "Red" Hamill, veteran itinerant between Hershey, Pa., and Boston, was up to the big league again to stay, and that Jack Shewchuk, another frequent visitor from Hershey, was going back to the Bears. Hamill, who has been up to the Bruins more times than he remembers, will play regularly on the third line with Art Jackson and newcomer Dutch Hiller at least until the injured Herb Cain returns to action. If Red continues his outstanding work of last night, however, it is entirely possible he may continue to play regularly even after Cain comes back.

Hamill, incidentally, was not at all satisfied with his work last night, even though there was not one person in the Garden who would agree with him. After the game he confessed that due to his moving to Boston he had had only two hours sleep the night before the game, and that the day of the game he had been walking all over South Station trying to find his daughter's baby carriage and other items of baggage.

The big wing, who is 15 pounds lighter than he was the last time he was with the Bruins, set up Flash Hollett for a goal last night, the only tally the third line figured in. But this trio showed definite possibilities which should materialize as soon as the left-shooting Hiller gets accustomed to his right wing position and the three partners perfect their plays.

Scoring Honors

Scoring honors last night were taken by wily Bill Cowley's line, which set up some sort of modern record when they broke the game wide open with three goals in 58 seconds halfway through the first period. Roy Conacher scored the first one on assists from Cowley and Eddie Wiseman; Bill got the second when he stole the puck from Jack Stewart and cleanly beat goalie Johnny Mowers; and Roy got the third one when he again collaborated with his linemates. Of the 19 points collected by the Bruins last night, 10 were gathered in by Cowley's line. Wiseman scored the final goal of the evening with help from both Cowley and Conacher.

Not far behind Bill's wave in effectiveness were the Krauts, whose point total was five. Big Woody Dumart got the first Bruins goal with help from Milt Schmidt and Dit Clapper, and then he scored again in the third period with assists going to both Schmidt and Bauer.

Over the Blue Line

Not to be overlooked last night was Frankie Brimsek's work in the Bruins net . . . He stopped 39 shots to 14 for Mowers, and a lot of those he stopped were harder than those that Johnny missed . . . In seven games so far Brimsek has had only 12 goals scored on him . . . Sam Lo Presti of Chicago Black Hawks is his nearest rival, with 17 in eight games.

* * *

Comparisons were not lost between Pat McReavy and Dutch Hiller, the two players who swapped uniforms yesterday . . . Consensus of opinion was that Bruins got the better of the deal . . . Herb Cain watched the game from the press box . . . Wings are going all out on the "V" for victory campaign . . . When the national anthem was played they lined up in a "V," and on the left sleeve of each jersey is sewn that popular letter . . . Hiller, incidentally, has two daughters, Patricia, three, and Rose Marie, one . . . Due to Patsy's inability to say her sister's name, everyone in the family follows her example and calls the little one "Mia."

* * *

The Wings defense was not too good, with Jack Stewart and Doug McCaig's faces being particularly red . . . They were the pair on the ice when six of the seven Boston goals were scored . . . On the seventh Stewart was paired with Orlando . . . The Red Wings came to Boston by plane, and left the same way at 11:30 p. m. last night . . . A special chicken dinner was arranged for them on the plane.

'Big Gun' Barnacle Bill —By Pap'
BUSIK
—THE BIG GUN OF THE NAVY ELEVEN !!
LET'S GO, TEAM !!
J'LL LEARN
HE MADE THE TEAM AS A SOPHOMORE AND HAS BEEN STARRING EVER SINCE
20
A FINE ALL-AROUND PLAYER, HIS PRESENCE IN THE LINE-UP GIVES HIS TEAMMATES A TREMENDOUS LIFT
PAP

AP Features

New Line-Up Does Not Aid Detroit Six

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts.	Goals For	Goals Agst.
Toronto	6	2	0	12	28	19
Chicago	5	2	1	11	18	17
Boston	5	2	0	10	24	12
New York	4	5	0	8	32	32
Brooklyn	3	4	1	7	18	20
Detroit	2	6	1	5	18	29
Montreal	1	5	1	3	18	27

Results Nov. 25
Boston 7, Detroit 1.
New York 5, Chicago 4. (overtime)

By the Associated Press

The overhauling done to the Detroit club in the National Hockey League couldn't seem to help and the Red Wings lost to the Boston Bruins for the 14th straight time last night on the Beantown ice, 7 to 1.

At New York, however, Norm Burns set up the two plays that brought the Rangers a 5-to-4 overtime triumph against the Chicago Black Hawks in his third professional game.

Roy Conacher and Bill Cowley were the Bruins who ruined the Red Wing evening, the two combining for three goals in less than a minute late in the opening period.

One in Three

So hot were the Boston marksmen they scored once in every three shots they made at goalie Johnny Mowers. The Wings used Ken Kilrea, up from their Indianapolis farm, at left wing but couldn't connect until Boston's Milt Schmidt went to the penalty box.

Then Detroit put five forwards on the ice and scored the tally that kept them from a whitewashing.

Red Wing officials have announced that defenseman Bob Whitelaw has cleared up his Canadian passport difficulties and will play with the team against the Black Hawks Thursday.

First Home Win

Burns, who joined the Rangers only a week ago after being held in Canada by similar troubles, aided the Rangers to their first home victory of the year.

The lead alternated all the way until Phil Hergesheimer rammed home the puck for the Hawks' tying goal at 10:50 of the third period.

Chicago moved out in front two minutes after the extra session started and the 12,692 spectators and most of the Black Hawks thought the game was over.

Hextall Scores

But not Burns. Still somewhat out of condition, he puffed his way down the ice and fired, Bryan Hextall catching a short rebound for the tally.

Then with Earl Seibert, Hawks defenseman, in the box, the youngster came to the blue line once more, this time passing off neatly to Mac Colville for a 60-footer.

All the clubs are idle tonight but tomorrow the Bruins turn loose their powerful attack against the surprising Brooklyn Americans and Chicago is at Detroit.

Lightweight End Fought Way to Varsity Rating

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

It was a difficult choice to select the captain of the Harvard varsity football team for next year and the courage of Don Forte of Waban, Mass., apparently swayed the decision. In these days of ponderous ends, the 164 pounds of Forte seem out of place, but there is where the courage and confidence come in. He fought his way through massed interference game after game this year and contributed two vital catches of passes for touchdowns, one against Army and the other against Yale.

In that Yale game he was struck in the mouth by a knee on the fourth play of the game, losing two teeth, but returned later to play a stellar role defensively and offensively despite the mishap. His athletic record of the past is limited in that football has been his only sport.

Was Sub Center

At Newton High School he was a sub center and left there before graduation to attend Exeter Academy where he played end two years, being a starter in the senior season. At Harvard he won his numerals as a freshman and caught touchdown passes against Yale. As a sophomore he started the Amherst game and scored the first touchdown of the season, but only appeared once more in the season—for five minutes against Brown. The coaches were concerned about using him because of his lack of weight.

This year he handled himself so ably against bigger opponents that the coaches no longer doubted his value and he alternated as starter with Jack Morgan. These two have shared the right end post so equally that it might have been more fitting to have elected co-captains.

Naval Science

Forte attributes his sturdiness, despite lack of weight, to hard work last summer on a ranch. He is majoring in sociology at Harvard and is taking Naval Science in the R. O. T. C. He spent one week of last summer on a training ship cruise. Unless called into service he thinks he will go into the wool business after college.

While the youngster's father, Orville W., is not a college man, he has four brothers, two college men and the others headed in that direction. Orville, Junior, graduated from Hobart, Paul is at Dartmouth now, Jack is at Exeter and Bill is only nine years of age. Paul was a track man until a leg injury and Don did a little indoor dash work at Exeter and tied the record there of 4.6 for the 40-yard dash. Jack is a senior at Exeter and captain of the baseball team. One sister, Beth, is in the family group.

Three Ends

During the Harlow regime at Harvard there have been three ends captain teams, Shaun Kelly in 1935, Bobby Green in 1938 and now Forte. There were successive guards with Jim Gaffney in 1936 and Russ Allen in 1937, and three backs, Torbie Macdonald in 1939, Joe Gardella in 1940 and Fran Lee this year. Green, like Forte, was a lightweight end, but his compactness permitted him to play an "iron man" role his senior year.

Now that the season has finished Forte will play hockey for Adams House in the intramural set-up, but as a hockey player he describes himself as "lousy."

By a Staff Photographer

Don Forte

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Results Nov. 25

National League
New York 5, Chicago 4 (overtime).
Boston 7, Detroit 1.

American League
Springfield 4, Cleveland 3.

American Association
Dallas 5, Minneapolis 2.

Eastern Amateur League
Washington 14, Baltimore 7.
Johnstown 5, Atlantic City 3.

Tonight's Schedule

American League
New Haven at Pittsburgh.

American Association
St. Paul at Omaha.
Minneapolis at Fort Worth.

Eastern Amateur League
Boston at Baltimore.
New York at River Vale.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Result Nov. 25
Long Island U. 64, Mitchell Field 35.

Olympics Open Three-Day Trip With Baltimore

Eastern Amateur Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	G'ls For	G'ls Agst
Boston	6	0	0	12	48	17
Johnstown	4	2	2	10	37	33
New York	4	1	1	9	27	17
Washington	2	5	1	5	34	45
Atlantic City	2	3	0	4	21	33
Baltimore	2	4	0	4	25	31
River Vale	0	5	0	0	9	23

Results Nov. 25
Washington 14, Baltimore 7.
Johnstown 5, Atlantic City 3.

The Olympics will be shooting for consecutive victory number 7 tonight when they open a three-games-in-three-days road trip at Baltimore. Tomorrow night they move on to Johnstown and Saturday they wind up in Washington. On the week end they will be idle.

The Boston team will be handicapped in tonight's game for a full period at least, for Ray Chaisson and Fishy Dumond, Olympics' leading scorers, will not arrive in Baltimore until 8:37 p. m., and it is more than likely that both Dannie Sullivan and Gerry Desrosiers will miss the trip entirely. Cy Beigler's injured hip will keep him at home also.

This particular trip will give Perly Grant of Waltham a chance to gain a starting berth with the senior team. Grant, a splendid skater, played in the second Olympic-Sea Gull game and showed himself as a rugged performer, lacking only in experience. Playing on the third line with Grant will be Jack Costello, who will be seeing his first game service this winter. Eddie Barry will center this line, while Johnnie Fitzgerald will get back into action with the Wade-McGill combine.

Those making the three-day jaunt are—Vic Polich, Ty Andersen, Al Yourkewicz, Al Baranowski, Ray Chaisson, Fishy Dumond, Lloyd Gronsdal, Jack McGill, John Fitzgerald, Eddie Barry, Perly Grant, Jack Costello, Hago Harrington, Bill Linskey, and Howie McHugh.

Lou Boudreau Promises Cleveland Hustling Club

CLEVELAND, Nov. 26 (AP)—The Cleveland Indians plucked Lou Boudreau from their own ranks to become one of the youngest managers in major league baseball history, and the flashy shortstop promptly pledged today that the Tribe would change into a fighting ball club.

The Indians, sometimes bitingly referred to as a good team on paper because they folded so easily, "will eat, sleep and drink baseball," declared their 24-year-old new playing pilot. "My objective is a hustling ball club. There will be no lying down."

Boudreau takes over the job vacated by promotion of Roger Peckinpaugh—who managed the New York Yankees the last two weeks of the 1914 season while only 23 years old—to the front office desk as vice-president. Boudreau's rivals, Joe Cronin and Stanley (Bucky) Harris, were 26 and 27, respectively, when they first became American League managers. It was scarcely more than two seasons ago that Lou joined the Indians after brief minor league seasoning with the Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and the Buffalo, N. Y., clubs.

First Division

"I realize I'm young but I feel I can do the job, given the confidence of the players and the fans," he commented. "I feel we'll make our goal—first division. It will be harder if the Army takes Bob Feller, but we're through making the same mistakes in September that we make in April."

Boudreau plans "something like chalk talks" to train the players—rookies particularly—in throwing to the correct bases. The club house will be made more comfortable so the players will feel like spending more time in it. The Tribe's dugout at league park also will be moved closer to the playing field—partly with the idea of affording some privacy from the customers of the nearby field boxes.

Needs Coach

Some other matters are calling, too, for Lou's immediate attention. He wants a good coach who can assist him from the dugout while he's busy playing, and is studying whether to retain either of the club's present tutors, Earl Whitehill and George Susce. Another detail is the business to be done at the minor leagues' meeting in Jacksonville, Fla., next week, while still another is whether he can retain his present winter job as an assistant basketball coach at the University of Illinois, where he was graduated in 1939.

President Alva Bradley made the appointment after thinking for weeks over Boudreau's youth. "I definitely had in mind somebody else," Bradley disclosed, "but the more I thought of it the more I thought here's a fellow who knows our situation and all the players. So I called him on the telephone Monday evening, and we talked it over yesterday and agreed on a two-year contract."

Boudreau is married and has a daughter nearly three years old. An inveterate time-whiler-awayer on pinball machines, he had only this regret on his selection: "I'm afraid my pinball career is over. I've more to think about now than winning free games."

Lobert Manages Phillies in 1942

By the Associated Press

Philadelphia, Nov. 26

John (Hans) Lobert, coach of the National League Phillies for the last eight years, today was named manager of the club, succeeding Doc Prothro.

Gerry Nugent, President of the club, said in announcing the change that Prothro, pilot of the tail-end team for the last three years, has other plans but that he was unable to disclose them at this time.

Tall Boys Out For Husky Cub Court Quintet

For a full 10 years Northeastern basketball coaches have been moaning because their squads lacked height, but if this year's freshman squad remains in college, that complaint will be answered. Eight of the regular first-year squad of 15 stand 6 feet or over.

Head man in all departments is John Scott of Quincy, who stands 6 feet 5½ inches and weighs 220. Scott was a two-year regular at Kents Hill. Len Ginsberg of Revere, a three-year regular at the school, goes 6 feet 2 inches, while Harold Hanney, three-year regular at Weston, is half an inch shorter.

In the 6-foot class are Howie LaFleur of Waterville, Maine; Bob Marchand of Springfield, Vt.; Tony Magliozzi of Somerville; Al Stone of Chelsea, and George Breen of Kimball Union. Half a dozen more on the present squad of 46 also go over 6 feet, but they probably will not be retained for trips.

New coach Foxy Flumere, whose Fairfield High team won 15 out of 17 last year in Maine competition, plans to retain all candidates but will make temporary cuts for trips. The freshmen and varsity have held several impromptu scrimmages, although the varsity will be out officially for the first time tonight.

The Cubs open with Harvard freshmen at Cambridge on Dec. 17 for their only game before the vacation period. Starting with New Hampshire on Jan. 7 they begin a full two-month schedule.

Drop Kovacs

NEW YORK, Nov. 26 (AP)—The United States today was without an indoor tennis champion, following Frank Kovacs' suspension for alleged violation of the amateur code, but don't be surprised if it loses its outdoor titleholder, Bobby Riggs, as well before you have completed your Christmas shopping.

Army-Navy Radiocast

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Nov. 26 (AP) — The Army-Navy football game Saturday will be broadcast to all parts of the world for the benefit of members of the United States armed service and other Americans.

Schmon Elected Tiger Captain For 1942 Team

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 26 (AP)—Richard R. Schmon will lead the 1942 Princeton University football forces who will play eight games, including tussles with both Army and Navy.

Schmon, whose home is in St. Catherines, Ontario, Canada, was elected captain yesterday by lettermen of the 1941 eleven which won only two of its eight games. He succeeds Bob Peters, backfield star from Kingsport, Tenn.

Schmon, a junior who majors in English, was a star rugby player at Ridley College, Ontario, but had never played American football until he entered Princeton. This year he was first string right end and started all but two games when he was out with injuries.

R. Kenneth Fairman, graduate manager of athletics, announced Columbia and Vanderbilt had been dropped from the 1942 schedule and were replaced by Army and Brown.

The schedule:

Oct. 3, Williams; 10, Navy; 17, Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; 24, Brown; 31, Harvard at Boston; Nov. 7, Dartmouth; 14, Yale; 21, Army.

All-Enemy Eleven Picked by Tufts

Williams and Brown each placed three men on the all-opponent team picked annually by the sports publicity bureau at Tufts, while New Hampshire, with two nominees, was the only other school with more than one representative on the mythical eleven.

The Bruins placed Bob Priestly at left end, Arnold Soloway at left tackle, and Dick High, the team's ace ground-gainer, in the fullback slot. Williams won the other end berth with blond Al Hearne, while Bill Courter at center, and Gunnar Hayes at right half completed the Ephmen's delegation.

From N. H. U. come Al Sakonian, big, efficient tackle, and Stacy Clark, a hard running halfback. The backfield is completed by Northeastern's Gale Foster, who was the Husky spark plug for the whole season.

The guards, George Parmenter from Bates, and Toni Wishinski from Middlebury, fill out the team, and act as their colleges' only representatives on this aggregation. Honorable mention went to Bobby Margarita of Brown in the backfield, and to Len Erickson of Northeastern in the line.

National Pro Basketball

By the Associated Press

Result Nov. 25 at Oshkosh, Wis.
Oshkosh All-Stars 37, Akron Goodyear 34.

Texas Aggies and Navy Appear Set for Victory

NEW YORK, Nov. 26 (AP)—Closing the books on the 1941 football-guessing contest:

Thursday, Nov. 27

Texas A. and M.-Texas: The Aggies have achieved their first objective—the Southwest Conference title—but a bowl assignment still beckons and that should be surety that A. and M. will be "high" for this game even if its traditional rivalry with Texas were not sufficient. Everyone's trying to explain what happened to Texas. Possibly the Aggies will learn nothing permanent happened to Texas. In the meantime, A. & M.

Tulsa-Arkansas: This should be close but the Missouri Valley champions look plenty tough. Tulsa.

Wichita-Oklahoma A. & M.: Probably close. Oklahoma A. and M.

Saturday, Nov. 29

Army-Navy: This should be one of the best games of the year. Army seems to cash in more frequently on its opportunities. However, the Cadets appear sadly over-matched with respect to manpower and this ballot goes to Navy.

Fordham-New York University: Peculiar things have happened in this rivalry but the imagination simply can't conceive of an N. Y. U. victory. Fordham, decisively.

Tennessee-Vanderbilt: Not easy, for Tennessee has been coming along steadily in recent weeks. Still, the records can't be ignored and this nod goes to Vanderbilt.

Tulane-Louisiana State: This is in-and-out Tulane's week to be "out" but we'll run the risk Tulane.

Mississippi - Mississippi State: Conference title hinges on this one. On backfield strength, Mississippi.

Georgia Tech - Georgia: Frank Sinkwich should be enough to put this one in the win column for Georgia.

Stanford-California: This could spell trouble for Stanford but the Indians still have a chance for the Rose Bowl and rate the nod.

Oregon-Oregon State: Oregon State needs this one to be virtually certain of the Rose Bowl assignment. It figures to be a duel of Oregon offense and Oregon State defense. Strictly out of the hat, Oregon.

Boston College-Holy Cross: Despite the traditional angle, the only possible choice is Boston College.

Pitt-Carnegie Tech: Taking Pitt for obvious reason.

West Virginia-Michigan State: The Mountaineers have improved but seem over-matched. Michigan State.

South Carolina-Penn State: Should be plenty of scoring. Penn State.

Georgetown - Xavier: Like Georgetown.

Nebraska-Oklahoma: This vote goes to Oklahoma.

Marquette-Iowa State: Picking Marquette.

Arizona-Kansas State: Probably close. Kansas State.

Rice-Baylor: Stringing with Rice.

Texas Christian-Southern Methodist: Looks like a toss-up. On the spin of a coin, S. M. U.

Auburn-Clemson: Not easy, for Auburn is closing strongly. The coin again . . . Clemson.

Southern California-Washington: Taking Washington.

Virginia Tech-Richmond: Like V. P. I.

Wake Forest-Texas Tech: Ditto Texas Tech.

Miami-Alabama: And Alabama in this Friday night game.

Long-range guesses: Dec. 5, Miami over Virginia M. I.; Dec. 6, Southern Methodist over Rice; Texas A. & M. over Washington State; Texas over Oregon; Southern California over U. C. L. A.; Mississippi State over San Francisco; Utah over Arizona; Dec. 20, Florida over U. C. L. A.; Dec. 27, California over Georgia Tech.

Sports Around the Hub

Of the appointment of Lou Boudreau as Cleveland manager the baseball writers are saying today: "It couldn't have happened to a nicer guy." In three seasons he has probably made as many friends in the American League as the average player does in 10. Wally Roettger, Illinois basketball coach, with whom Lou has worked during the winter, boosts the boy pilot as a "natural leader." However, critics are hoping that his play at shortstop will not bog down if the Indians lose the wining combination.

* * *

The election at Harvard of Don Forte, end, over Don McNichol, fullback, brings to mind the fact that some football coaches are not keen about having signal callers in the captain's seat. Of course, this had no bearing on the appointment of Forte, one of the season's more courageous gentlemen. But some mentors like to have more than one voice of authority when the boys go back into a huddle. It probably is the old story of two heads being better than one with a decision to make—the decision in this case being the soundest way to out-smart the opposition.

* * *

With the Olympics beating an undefeated path at the head of the Eastern Amateur League and the Bruins victorious in five of their last six games and quickly moving up the N. H. L. ladder, hockey is off to a great start locally. Fan interest should reach a new high for the season next Tuesday when the colorful league-leading Toronto Maple Leafs visit the Garden.

* * *

Shorts . . . The "Victory" dinner given to the Harvard football team by the Harvard Club of Boston when Yale is defeated will be held at the Harvard Club on Dec. 9 . . . The Gridiron Club will make its annual George Lowe, Jr., trophy award, to "the outstanding New England college football player, at a Dec. 2 meeting in the Hotel Lenox. Also, Joe McKenney will announce the New Hampshire University student chosen to receive the William Cowell Memorial Trophy . . . Coach Raymond "Ducky" Pond of Bates will be the honored guest and principal speaker at a dinner meeting of the Boston Bates Club at the University Club this Friday evening.

* * *

Greater Boston, Bay State, and Eastern Massachusetts hockey leagues (for high schools) will stage 10 weeks of inter-league games, at the suggestion of Walter Brown, Garden President. Each team will play two league and two inter-league games a week for the first month and a half of competition. The final four weeks will be devoted to weekly four-game sessions, with each contest a league affair . . . Tom Palombo, former Somerville High and Boston College athlete, is the new basketball coach at Somerville . . . More than 200 attended the B. C. Varsity Club grid dinner at the University Club last night.

American Soccer League

This week will see the start of the second half schedule of the American Soccer League, New England Division, and the following games have been listed for Nov. 30 in the Boston area:

Boston Celts vs. Swedish Americans, Andrew Square, South Boston. Referee: G. Mahoney. Kick-off at 2:30.

Scandinavians vs. St. Michaels at S. A. C. Field, Shrewsbury. Referee: D. Cummings. Kick-off at 2:30.

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The Home Forum

James Takes His Mother Visiting

THERE ARE MANY small boys in Scotland who would gladly have gone to Canada, or the United States, and who tried to go there. By now, they might have been broadcasting to admiring parents and encouraging us all by accounts of their increase in weight. James is one who tried and I will not say he failed, for James is a philosopher—no moans from him. Still he would be better for some of the inches the children, sent overseas, have achieved. He still hopes to get to Canada some day.

One day James appeared, to say that he wanted work on a farm during the school holidays. I tried various organizations, farmers, and farming friends; but no one seemed to want a small boy of twelve. I thought this was a pity, for James loves animals and is not afraid to work. Daily he called to hear results. Then he solved the problem in his own way by getting work for a few weeks in a chemist's shop. It was not to be compared with a holiday working on a farm, but the wage was twelve shillings a week. I objected, rather weakly, that it would take nearly the whole of the twelve shillings to travel back and forward to his work; but James replied that "he" (the employer) was lending him a bicycle.

When school reopened, James was ready—his new clothes paid for by his exertions in the chemist's—which is more than he could have done had he worked on a farm. So what he lost on the roundabouts he made up on the swings.

Perhaps his experience on the business side of life has made him more alive to his social duties. Recently, when alone in the house, I heard a ring of the door bell and decided to ignore it. There was the crunching of gravel, and, looking out, I saw James and with him someone I took to be a girl. Forgetting my resolve, I opened the door and found that James was bringing his mother to call—the first time she had acceded to her son's wishes in this respect. She was warmly welcomed, although I had no idea then that James had brought pressure to bear. He had arrived home from school that afternoon and found his mother washing. "You would be washing," he remarked somberly. "Can ye no leave the washing and come and thank the wumman?" (I being the "wumman.")

* * *

Once embarked on her visit, Mrs. MacGregor forgot that her son had used forcible methods and began to enjoy herself. I said I'd get tea, but she gently pushed me back into my chair and thought we'd have a talk first and tea later. So we talked. We were deeply interested in food—rationing having made it one of the most absorbing topics of conversation. There are so many MacGregors—father, mother, seven children, and sometimes a granny thrown in—that Mrs. MacGregor has plenty of coupons. She can even help out neighbors, when husbands are home on leave, or her sister—who has no children and is thankful for a little margarine. What she found at once interesting, and yet sad, was the sight of the long queues at the store. She had a sense of compassion for those who did not manage as well as she did to feed a large and hungry family.

On the subject of allotments, she was lyrical. She is a townswoman, born and bred, but she loves the tiny garden at her home in the new housing estate at the city's boundaries. Across the road, and enhancing her view of the far-away hills, is a whole field of allotments—two of which are worked by her boys. How good potatoes tasted just out of the earth! And how lovely her view from her windows! All the qualities we are told that transplanted city-dwellers lack can be found in James's mother; she is grateful, appreciative, and full of sound common sense. Did I put James to weeding my garden when he paid me a visit? she asked searchingly. I had not thought of this; rather, I had made him play the piano. She deplored such an attitude, for it was wonderful the amount of weeding that could be done in odd hours. To justify our choice in the use of his time, I asked James to play to his mother while I got the tea. I think she was a little proud of him. "He'll be asking me to buy him a piano next," she said.

She was the perfect guest at tea, tasting the home-made jam with appreciation. "Ye ken whaur it comes frae," she remarked—meaning that the small ration of store jam did not come up to this high standard.

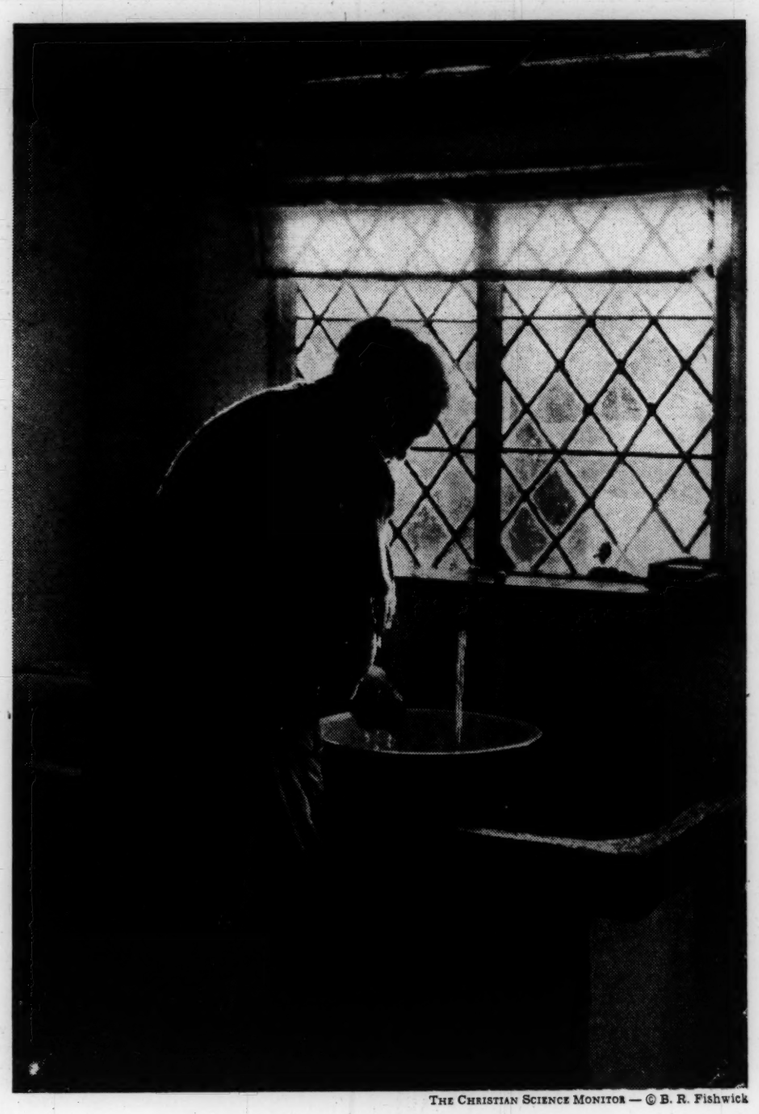
* * *

I told her that I had taken her for a girl, when I saw her at the gate. She was forty-two, she confessed, two years older than her husband. When I said that she did not look it, she said; "If you had had a husband unemployed for four years, would you not be grateful when he was working?" That lean time had been when the bairns were wee and she could never be thankful enough to find herself with a husband working full time and the rapidly growing children trying to help. James delivers rolls in the mornings and during the winter blackout, when it was difficult to get about, his mother herself had gone with him carrying a small hand torch. Brave mother, brave son!

A friend had sent me a much loved doll of her youth to give to some child. This was given to Mrs. MacGregor for her youngest—a girl of four. I could see that the mother loved the doll almost as much as the four-year-old could, and was already planning a new outfit for it to be made at the renovating class she attends at the social center.

It was a successful tea party. We all enjoyed it, James included, though he never uttered a word. He is a man of action and the next day I too got a present, new potatoes and—best of all—bones for Paddy, his dog friend.

ISABEL C. GORRIE



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — © B. R. Fishwick

A PICTURE OF HUMBLE LIFE IN CHESHIRE, ENGLAND

MODULATIONS OF LIGHT have turned this homely picture into a thing of significance and beauty. Light flows gently round the head and shoulders of the woman so that she is clasped and held in a band of silver that emphasizes the importance of the figure. Light falls softly through the diamond panes of the window and steals across the walls of the ancient cottage. Light flickers on the water flowing from the open tap, and models the folds in the woman's rough apron. It is a picture of beautifully graded tones in which all is in perfect harmony with the central figure.

It may be fancy, but so quietly tender is the setting that just so, one muses, the photographer may have loved to see his mother.

He Acquired a Tramping Technique

IT WAS A ROAD that had long invited me: it went up a beckoning little rise of land to cross a bridge over the Cedar River and beyond that it turned away into a mysterious country I did not know. I swung into it with a sudden vast sense of freedom and joy, the first of innumerable such unpremeditated excursions which have blessed my life.

In the earlier days of my tramping experience I sometimes tried taking a good friend with me—some man or boy I really liked to talk with—but I soon found it never worked. He would never keep still, nor I either, while we looked at the world. Every impression was confused and divided between us . . . nothing ever clearly felt or thought about. When I learned later that I often needed a companion on the road, I took with me several men I knew, each in a little book that fitted easily into my pocket. . . .

I remember little about this particular trip, save the sense of keen enjoyment I had. I did not then know I was a writer, and did not take a little familiar book in my pocket, as in later years, to write in. I was out three or four days. I had a vague idea of going to Hillsdale to see a friend of mine who was in college there. It was sixty or seventy miles off and I never got anywhere near it, but as in so many excursions of later years, if I rarely reached my objective, I had a fine time on the way. I recall sitting under a shed, on a worn, last-year's hay stack, eating one of my sandwiches and looking out across the rich fields with the complete absorption of intense interest—the cattle feeding there, the birds drifting across the open sky, the yellow mustard and buttercups in the wheat. Almost everything I saw delighted me: almost every one I met as I travelled—farmers, truckers, agents, schoolboys—interested me intensely. I have liked always to talk with salty human beings, and amuse myself afterward by thinking about what they said, or putting them into the little stories I told myself. . . .

I developed, presently, a kind of tramping technique. Since I was often out two or three days at a time, sometimes as long as a week or ten days, I found I needed more room than my pockets afforded. I always took a few sandwiches and other necessaries . . . and I had to have room for a few books, one, certainly, to write in. So I began using a light Swiss rucksack I could carry on my shoulder. It held not only the requirements I have mentioned but I could put in a sweater, a light raincoat, and a pair of dry socks. I never despised the one-day trips . . . but I much preferred the longer ones. — From "Native American," by RAY STANNARD BAKER. (New York: Scribner.)

Song of Light

On the high hills, on the low hills
The light burns gold and blue.
On the broad streams and the swift rills
All day it sparkles, too.

In the great ways and the small ways,
In all self-evident,
My true love shines with equal rays
From her cool firmament.

On the rich wolds and the bare wolds,
On easy height or steep
Now the day folds as a rose folds,
And the peace of my heart is deep.

GEOFFREY JOHNSON

Barrie's Ship Was Among the Chimney-Pots

EVENING IN THE LOW, large, square room—brown and book-lined—on the top floor of the building at the river end of Robert Street, Adelphi. Actually this flat, which our host has occupied since he moved up, after seven and a half years there, from the floor below, was never known or planned by the brothers Adam. The roof of the original attic has been raised, and, as is obvious if you look up to it from the outside, the whole flat is perched above and behind the original parapet. Its outer walls, though not its windows, slope slightly inwards, and though the bookshelves disguise this in the room where we are sitting, in the dining-room, beyond the little oblong hall, there is quite a suggestion that we are on board a ship. A ship, it is true, becalmed now among London chimney-pots; but a ship whose captain has voyaged far enough in his day.

Perhaps he has just given us dinner there. Perhaps, in the course of this meal, Robb, the canary, has come out of his cage beyond the door and has touched and entertained us by taking a ride on one of the dishes from the sideboard. But Robb mustn't stay up late. At a word from his master he retires once more. We're back in the big study, or sitting-room, or whatever it is called, again. . . .

The gongs from the trams on the Embankment, far below, ring irregularly and a little sadly. The murmur of the traffic—though it is no more at this distance—never stills. There is no need to draw the curtains at this height, and lights from other windows, from trains, signals and illuminated advertisements, form a constant, flickering background. Adelphi Terrace is still standing, in this scene, quiet and dignified in spite of the cars which have been parked along its railings by playgoers. If we look out from the other corner, behind the host's big desk, we can see—thanks to the curve of the river—the clock-tower of the Houses of Parliament. . . .

Up that lift shaft outside, there have come, during the years that he has been here, more distinguished men and women than could easily be numbered. They have stepped out on to the little landing with the heap of fire-logs, have rung the bell and been admitted. They have sat in this room, as we are sitting now. They have felt and contributed to its atmosphere. Hundreds of them, and nearly all proud to have crossed the threshold.—From "Barrie—The Story of J. M. B.," by DENIS MACKAIL. (New York: Scribner.)

Youthful University

WHEN WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE entered the University of Kansas in the autumn of 1886, the university was barely twenty years old. It was still so small that the chancellor himself registered incoming students, enrollment on the average scarcely exceeding four hundred. Faculty and students looked hopefully to the state legislature to provide needed buildings and laboratory equipment, and were, on their own initiative, attempting to make their institution a respectable university. They had achieved most in the natural history department where, over a ten-year period, they had assembled one hundred and fifty thousand specimens. Library facilities, in terms of a modern university, were downright pitiable; nevertheless the catalog boasted that the books numbered eight thousand and thirty-five. The collection, it added, was "free from frivolous trash." . . .

But irrespective of its size and youth, the University of Kansas was then one of the most extraordinary colleges in America. It was one of those rare moments when the institution was the meeting place of great personalities. A group of teachers assembled there during the late eighties and early nineties would have been an ornament to any university.—From "William Allen White," by EVERETT RICH (New York: Farrar & Rinehart).

Songs of Salvation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"KINGS OF THE EARTH, and all people; princes, and all judges of the earth: both young men and maidens; old men, and children: let them praise the name of the Lord: for his name alone is excellent; his glory is above the earth and heaven" (Psalms 148:11-13). The Psalmist's ringing exhortation to praise God can be answered with joy by all who, as he did, seek their joy in Spirit and not in matter. There is always a song in the heart which relies on divine guidance; and the same spiritual power which inspires the song, provides opportunity and ability to make it heard.

Christian Science, with its revelation of enduring harmony, is the "song of songs." It rises above the pessimism of material theories and the futility of merely intellectual planning, with a "Peace, be still" which silences discord. Every healing of physical or other ills accomplished through the loyal application of Christian Science, as taught by Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of this Science, is a song which goes on in an ever-widening radius of persuasive harmony. Just to know that Christian Science does heal, and that it is available for us to use, is a song of salvation. All over the world there are witnesses to the healing power of Christian Science. In a very deep sense, these witnesses are the world's most helpful singers. The healings which they have experienced proclaim God's power, and exemplify the changeless joy which found utterance in the words from the Psalm already quoted.

We naturally associate such singing with gratitude. Singing prompted by gratitude, even though it be not audible to the physical ear, makes itself heard. For gratitude is more than a formal or mannerly acknowledgment of benefits received. It is the heart's loving recognition of God's presence, even at times when the evidence of the material senses appears to be shrieking a denial that God is anywhere near. That is why Christian Scientists so earnestly and persistently strive to be grateful. The knowledge that God is at hand is their supreme assurance of salvation and safety, whatever storm of adversity may assail them. Mrs. Eddy has written in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 323): "Beholding the infinite tasks of truth, we pause,—wait on God. Then we push onward, until boundless thought walks enraptured, and conception unconfined is winged to reach the divine glory."

Since evil has no place in God's perfect creation, salvation must be sought in God. That is to say, it must be sought in mental, spiritual ways. Mortals are tempted to suppose that human will may produce the same effects as the spiritual understanding of God. But human will, having its source in mortal thinking, is not spontaneous, and cannot be eternal. It seeks to coerce a response to its demands. Healing is not to be found by such means. To be permanent, healing must come as a gentle song speaking to the heart, assuring and reassuring the seemingly suffering one that man can never for an instant be separated from God, from good. The Gospels tell us of many instances of songs of salvation. For example, there was a woman described by St. Mark as "fearing and trembling," to whom our Master spoke the comforting words (Mark 5:34), "Daughter, thy faith hath made thee whole; go in peace, and be whole of thy plague." Neither condemnation nor intellectual so-called psychoanalysis could have accomplished what Christ Jesus' unselfed understanding of man's unchangeable wholeness in Science brought to pass in the experience of that woman. It is by this same method that Christian Science is doing its works of healing and reform.

In an eloquent passage of tremendous depth, Mrs. Eddy has written in Science and Health (p. 568): "For victory over a single sin, we give thanks and magnify the Lord of Hosts. What shall we say of the mighty conquest over all sin? A louder song, sweeter than has ever before reached high heaven, now rises clearer and nearer to the great heart of Christ; for the accuser is not there, and Love sends forth her primal and everlasting strain." Everyone who seems to be facing trouble, whether his need be bodily or moral, may well ponder these inspired words. The omnipotence of Love is our salvation. The real man does not need to be changed; he is, in his perfect being, the image and likeness of his divine creator. As mortals turn toward God, understanding, even though only in a slight degree, the infinite, impersonal nature of their heavenly Father-Mother, Love will begin to send forth for them too "her primal and everlasting strain." God and man coexist in immortal being. This is our eternal song of salvation. The Wednesday evening testimony meetings held in Christian Science churches all over the world are themselves songs of deliverance in which all may share.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Rumanian]

Shell

Holding this shell against the ear, the long,
Laconic phrases of the constant tide
We claim, and ours a hidden universe
Intensified.

MARGUERITE JANVRIN ADAMS

Cântări de Mântuire

Traducerea românească al articolului referitor la Știința Creștină care apare pe această pagină

"IMPĂRAȚI AI PĂMÂNTULUI, și popoare toate; voivozi, și toți judecătorii pământului: tineri și tinere; bătrâni și copii: să laude numele Domnului: căci numele lui este înălțat; măreția lui este mai pre sus de pământ și ceruri" (Psalmii 148:11-13). Indemnarea răsunătoare a psalmistului de a preamări pe Dumnezeu, poate fi urmată cu bucurie de toți aceia, cari ca și dânsul, caută bucuria lor în Spirit și nu în materie. În inimă există totdeauna o cântare care se bizue pe îndrumare divină; și aceiași putere spirituală care inspiră cântarea, produce ocaziunea și posibilitatea de a o face auzită.

Știința Creștină, cu desvăluirea armoniei continue, este "cântarea cântărilor." Se ridică deasupra pesimismului teoriilor materiale și neînsemnătății simplelor plănuiri intelectuale, cu un "Taci, încetează" care amuțește discordia. Orice tămăduire a relelor fizice sau de altă natură obținută prin întrebuințarea credincioasă a Științei Creștine, astfel cum ne-a învățat-o Mary Baker Eddy, Descoperitoarea și Fondatoarea Științei Creștine, este o cântare care se răspândește într'o rază tot mai mare de convingătoare armonie. A ști numai că Știința Creștină într'adevăr vindecă, și că ne stă la îndemână să o întrebuințăm, este o cântare de mântuire. În lumea întreagă se găsesc martori asupra puterii de vindecare a Științei Creștine. Într'un senz foarte profund, acești martori sunt cei mai folositori cântăreți ai lumii. Tămăduirile prin cari au trecut proclamă puterea lui Dumnezeu și sunt pilda bucuriei neschimbătoare ce și-a găsit expresia în vorbele din Psalmul deja citat.

E natural să asociem astfel de cântări cu recunoștință. Cântarea însuflată de recunoștință, se face auzită, chiar dacă nu se poate auzi de urechea fizică. Fiindcă recunoștința este mai mult decât o confirmare formală sau politicoasă a unor binefaceri primite. Este recunoașterea prezenței lui Dumnezeu din partea inimii iubitoare, chiar în momente când evidența simțurilor materiale ar părea că strigă o negare a prezenței lui Dumnezeu în apropiere. Acesta este motivul pentru care Științiștii Creștini își dau osteneala așa de serios și stăruitor să fie recunoscători. Fiind conștienti că Dumnezeu este lângă ei, au supremă siguranță de mântuire și securitate, oricare ar fi furtuna adversității care i-ar ataca. Mary Baker Eddy a scris în cartea fundamentală a Științei Creștine, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Știință și Sănătate cu Cheia Scripturilor, p. 323): "Când privim sarcinile infinite ale adevărului, ne oprim,—în așteptarea lui Dumnezeu. Apoi ne îmboldim înainte, până când gânduri fără sfârșit cutreeră fermecate, și concepțiune neîngrădită ia aripi pentru a atinge splendoare divină."

Având în vedere că răul nu are nici un loc în creațiunea perfectă a lui Dumnezeu, mântuirea trebue căutată în Dumnezeu. Aceasta înseamnă că trebue căutată pe căi mintale, spirituale. Muritorii sunt momiți să presupuie că voința omenească ar putea produce aceleași efecte ca și înțelegerea spirituală a lui Dumnezeu. Dar voința omenească, având obârșia sa în cugetare muritoare, nu este spontană, și nu poate fi vecinică. Ea urmărește să forțeze un răspuns la cererile sale. Nu se poate găsi vindecare prin asemenea mijloace. Pentru a fi permanentă, vindecarea trebue să vină ca o cântare dulce ce vorbește inimii, asigurând și reasigurând pe cel ce în aparență suferă, că omul nu poate fi niciodată, pentru o singură clipă, separat de Dumnezeu, de bine. Scripturile ne arată multe împrejurări de cântări de mântuire. De exemplu a fost o femeie descrisă de Sfântul Marcu drept "înfricoșată și tremurând", căreia Mântuitorul nostru i-a adresat vorbele mângâietoare (Marcu 5:34), "Fiică, credința ta te-a mântuit; du-te în pace, și fii tămăduită de boala ta." Nici osândire nici așa zisă psihoanaliză intelectuală nu ar fi putut înfăptui ceia ce înțelegerea desinteresată a lui Hristos Isus, despre neschimbătoarea totalitate a omului în Știință, a adus la îndeplinire în experiența acelei femei. Știința Creștină îndeplinește opera sa de vindecare și reformă prin aceiași metodă.

Într'un pasagiu elocuent de covârșitoare profunzime, Mary Baker Eddy a scris în Science and Health (p. 568): "Pentru izbânda asupra unui singur păcat, aducem mulțumiri și preamărim pe Dumnezeul mulțimilor. Ce ar trebui să spunem despre biruirea covârșitoare a tuturor păcatelor? O cântare mai puternică, mai dulce decât a ajuns vreodată la înaltele ceruri, se ridică acum mai limpede și mai aproape de marea inimă a lui Hristos; fiindcă cel ce acuză nu este acolo, și Iubirea transmite încordarea sa primă și vecinică." Oricine este confruntat de necazuri, fie că nevoia sa este trupească sau morală, ar face bine să mediteze asupra acestor cuvinte inspirate. Omnipotența Iubirii este mântuirea noastră. Omul adevărat nu are nevoie să fie schimbat; el este, în ființa sa perfectă, chipul și asemănarea creatorului său divin. Pe măsură ce muritorii se îndreaptă către Dumnezeu, înțelegând, chiar dacă numai într'o mică măsură, natura impersonală, infinită a cerescului lor Tată-Mamă, Iubirea va începe să transmită și pentru dânșii "încordarea sa primă și vecinică." Dumnezeu și omul coexistă în ființă nemuritoare. Aceasta este cântarea noastră vecinică de mântuire. Adunările de mărturie de Miercuri seara, ce se țin în toate bisericile Științei Creștine în lumea întreagă, sunt ele însăși cântări de mântuire în care cu toții putem participa.

Informațiile referitoare la literatura Științei Creștine în limba română, se pot obține dela Societatea de Editură a Științei Creștine (The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Night Thoughts

Across this wind-free place
roofed high with space
great waves of silence roll;
soundless tides submerge the earth,
until, night purged,
it floats at rest, a lookout nest
upon the crest of time.
Loosed from the inching speeds of day,
thought, eager, terse,
shuttles the starry universe.

ANNA STANTON LAY

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Intimate Message: Washington

John R. Steelman, Minute Man of the Mines ..... ***By Mary Hornaday***

Square in the middle between John L. Lewis and the steel companies as the captive coal mine arbitration board opens negotiations in New York today is John Roy Steelman, the nation's No. 1 labor-capital conciliator.

This tall, soft-spoken man of the hour, chosen to be the go-between in the most serious labor dispute of the defense crisis, already has a remarkable record of peace-making behind him. But this will be his most important case, not only because it will make headlines, but because of the effect it will have on the immediate future of voluntary arbitration as a method of settling labor disputes in the United States.

Mr. Steelman is a firm believer in the efficacy of voluntary conciliation. If he proves that point in the present negotiations, labor will have a big talking point against forced intervention by Congress.

"If a dispute is settled by the parties themselves around the conference table, sometimes with the guidance and counsel of an impartial third person, the resulting peace will be more enduring than had an element of force been used," he maintains.

Capacity Unofficial

Since 1937, Mr. Steelman (he prefers Mr. to Dr., despite his Ph.D.) has been Director of the Conciliation Service of the Department of Labor, but he was not appointed to the coal arbitration board in an official capacity. As if to emphasize the Government's "hands off" policy in the negotiations, Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins announced that he was being relieved of all duties during the arbitration period. Yet it has been in Government service that he has won the reputation for fairness and sincerity that made President Roosevelt appoint and John L. Lewis accept him as public representative on the three-man board.

By profession, Mr. Steelman is a college professor. At least that is what he was until Secretary Perkins came to deliver the commencement address at Alabama College at Montevallo, Ala., and fitted him into a job in her department as one of the 100-odd conciliation commissioners helping the nation to adjust itself to labor's coming of age.

Mr. Steelman hadn't acquired all his interest in the workingman out of books. Born on an Arkansas farm, he finished high school in time to get in the Army during the World War, then earned his way through college as a logger and sawmill hand in the swamps of Arkansas. His A. B. from Henderson-Brown College wasn't enough. He followed wheat harvests, riding the rails from Arkansas to Oregon seeking the highest wages for farm hands. In winters he waited on table, corrected papers and studied at Peabody, Vanderbilt, Harvard, and North Carolina universities. By 1928 he had five degrees. His Ph.D. he took in sociology and economics at the University of North Carolina in 1928.

First requisite for a conciliator is a judicial temperament. In that Mr. Steelman excels. He hears both sides, but he never takes sides. He is genial and an unfailing optimist, but he can be really tough when he needs to be.

Telephone Tactics

In his office in the Labor Department, Mr. Steelman works on "almost a 24-hour-a-day schedule." A great believer in preventive action and also in the telephone, he encourages labor leaders, employers, and civic leaders all over the country to call him at National 6471 and let him know before a dispute gets to a dangerous stage. As a result he has one of the biggest telephone bills in the Government, and his assistants have rigged him up a microphone system into which he can talk without having to hold a receiver for long periods. In his card file he has the names of 15,000 persons he can call on to hold employers and employees at arms lengths until Government conciliators can hop a train and melt away their differences.

The record shows that Mr. Steelman's conciliation service was successful in 95 per cent of the cases where it stepped in during 1940 to avoid work stoppages. Representatives of the Service figured in 746 threatened strikes and saved 9,416,380 days of work and wages in a single year.

Mr. Steelman has dealt with John L. Lewis before. Two and a half years ago President Roosevelt dispatched him to New York to meet with Mr. Lewis and bituminous coal operators then at each other's throats. At that time his insistence that the American people "will not stand for a state of insurrection" brought agreement from the coal operators for a union shop. While most Americans are now even more aroused over work stoppages, Mr. Steelman is not discouraged. "I believe that step by step in a succession of victories of cooperation over antagonism, friendship over hatred, reason over unrestrained emotion, we can and will solve our industrial relations problems in America and remain a democracy," he says.

The Country Speaks: California

Farmers Work More Than "As Usual" ..... ***By Nate White***

Down on the farm these days "business is as usual" but it's to the nation's liking. The farmer still gets out of bed at 4 and 5 in the morning. He still works 12 to 16 hours a day. He's being asked to do more in the all-out "food for freedom" drive.

Judging from sentiment recently expressed at a State-wide agricultural defense meeting in San Francisco the farmer and his wife are willing to raise more food for the world. They're quite willing, it seems, to work longer hours. They don't exactly appreciate the attitude of those who work 40 hours, collect regular wages, and call it a week, and they don't understand at all why workers are permitted to strike in vital defense industries.

America Finally Awakens to Farmer's Value

Quite tardily the American public is awakening to the fact that the farmer is a very essential person, and that the Battle of Democracy can and eventually will be won on the farm. Last year the farmer's crops in some areas went begging. Export markets were cut off. Food brought low prices on the domestic market, and the farmer simply took a loss on some items. But the farmer had taken losses for years. It was to help offset some of them that some of the newest Triple-A programs were set up. Now it becomes apparent that once again the farmer will step to the front ranks in public respect.

Carefully illustrated literature is being issued to the farmer telling him what he can do to assist in the Battle of Democracy. He must raise less of the nonessentials, such as tobacco, and of the surpluses, such as wheat and cotton, Department of Agriculture instructions declare. He must—he simply must—make his farm produce more milk, eggs, hogs, chickens, lamb and mutton, vegetables, sugar, beef, and the like. He must maintain production of staples.

This is a large order for farmers whose hired help and whose sons have joined the Army and the Navy. It is a large order if they are unable to get farm machinery because of priority restrictions. At the California agricultural meeting, M. Clifford Townsend, National Director of the Office of Agricultural Defense Relations, explained that priority restrictions would curtail output of farm machinery to 60 per cent of estimated needs.

Farmer "Soldiers" Must Have the Tools

To California's farmers it just doesn't make sense to say, "Raise more, increase your farm's production, but we're sorry you can't have all the machines you need." The farmer today regards himself as a soldier for democracy. He thinks he is entitled to the tools. Like Prime Minister Winston Churchill said to the United States, "Give us the tools," so the California farmer and others, no doubt, ask for the tools today.

In the Triple-A Farm and Ranch News of Utah is an illustration of the farmer's attitude. "Dictators measure their strength in guns, and tanks, and ships," it says, "but democracy depends for its strength upon people who believe in the rights of free men. Nations which have hid their heads in the sand and refused to see the ugly face of the demon—force—have been crushed under his heel. Britain stands between us and Hitler. Britain needs food. Not just something to fill an empty stomach—but vitamin-rich food that will strengthen the sinews of her fighting men and laborers—food that will build morale. We have promised to send her that food. Because of these needs, American agriculture has been mobilized for defense. . . . What the farmer does in the next few weeks may determine the destiny of the nation. But the strength of democracy is in him—and men like him."

Yes, the American farmer is conducting business as usual—more than usual. From all reports he wonders why certain city workers don't get the same idea.

To Change the Subject:

Harlem: Where's That Democracy? ..... ***By Wyona Dashwood***

It has been more than a century since a pastoral Manhattan Harlem, scene of lowing herds and old world charm, got its horse-railroad, establishing daily communication with New York City, and began to emerge as a populous suburb of the metropolis which was to engulf it. Long gone are the days when the French Huguenots, Danes, Swedes and Germans tended the soil in the pleasant lowland under Washington Heights bluffs between the two rivers. For many years now its densely populated three square miles have comprised the world's largest urban Negro community, mecca of the new Negro.

As the nation girds itself to defend the "four freedoms" in the world, once again this teeming sprawling Negro habitat, spiced and flavored through its bizarre "night spots" and varied religious cults is troubling local news as a problem for city law enforcement agencies with a "wave" of murder, hold-ups, and petty crime harrying the alleys, avenues and park groves of the area.

Something of Broader Moment

Perhaps there is a difference this time in public awareness of the flare-up as something of broader moment. Along with steps for stricter law enforcement and more adequate police protection, a "crime clinic" of representatives of teaching groups, churches, social service agencies and business associations is making new checks on the bearing that congested housing, low wages, unemployment and social inequality have on the latest outbreak of lawlessness.

That the nation's biggest city, avid always of the sensational, but only by degrees approaching its living problems in community terms, has let its Negro citizens go by the board in this regard, even a superficial check will show. Thronged to the half million point, Harlem offers few avenues of employment for the Negro. By the tens of thousands he has made his migration to the "lavish" North, where a pay envelope of as much as $10 or $15 a week awaits him—riches, by report of the National Urban League, to wages paid in some sections of the South not only to Negroes, but to whites as well.

So there is Harlem, conspicuously the civic promise to Negroes in the United States for securing the rights and privileges of human equality, but where Negro business is still in the incidental lines of barbering, hair-dressing, cabarets and employment agencies, and career chances are limited to law, medicine, the pulpit and teaching. No outlet offers for the young Negro trained in business or finance.

Perhaps one of the most revealing lights to be thrown on the Harlem situation is in the words of Dr. Rufus M. Hartill, Assistant Superintendent of Schools in Harlem, whose two districts incorporate the teaching of 30,000 children.

"The schools do too good a job in Harlem," he said, "for in a sense we unfit the pupils for outside. At school we give them the kind of life that exemplifies the best theories of the American way of life, but at 3 o'clock they go out into a different world. They are thrown in contact with white people who have not made up their minds to accept them as Americans. They have no place to play, literally no home to go to, for their mothers often are working until 9 o'clock at night. We try to find their aptitudes, but at vocational high school they are told, 'It's no use your trying this, the industry won't let you in,' and they are barred from the professions."

Tied to Whole Racial Problem

Langston Hughes voiced a growingly conscious thought in Harlem and throughout the Deep South in the October issue of "Opportunity," Negro journal, when he wrote:

> "I reckon they must have
> Forgotten about me
> When I hear them say they gonna
> Save Democracy.
> Funny thing about white folks
> Wanting to go and fight
> Way over in Europe
> For freedom and light
> When right here in Alabama—
> Lord have mercy on me!—
> They declare I'm a Fifth Columnist
> If I say the word, FREE . . ."

Much of Harlem's tragedy has been obscured by the attention focused on it as goal of artist, poet, painter, musician and writer of this race. Among its own people it is even more source-place of most of the plans of welfare and conduct, agitation and protest, and clear to all observers is that Harlem conditions are inseparable from the whole North-South attitude toward the Negro population.

'Secret Police' of Air Waves 'Tap' Wireless for Spies

Harris & Ewing

Elementary, My Dear Watson

These sleuths of Uncle Sam's radio anti-espionage service spin the dials, and track down illegal radio signals from their unit at Laurel, Md.

FCC is 'all ears' these days as its monitoring bureau listens-in on all radiocasts—Illegal and anti-American broadcasts are chief targets—Locating of unlicensed stations is pushed.

By Robert K. Shellaby

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA ANA, Calif.—As far as illegal radiocasters in the United States and anti-American radiocasters abroad are concerned, this Nation's walls have ears, and those ears are getting keener all the time.

Here one of the principal monitoring offices of the Federal Communications Commission is the Pacific Southwest's ear in the counter-espionage program lately expanded under the defense program. One of its biggest known catches so far was identification of a German short-wave station in Hamburg transmitting instructions to agents in America, as disclosed at the recent spy trials in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Partitioning the Nation into police beats, the FCC has 11 such primary posts, with more than 80 secondary units, the latter mobile to help track down interloping broadcasters.

All Very Secret

In the best tradition of espionage, the FCC now with some 500 special agents in its "National Defense Operations" Section tries to keep its activity secret, except to the right persons, and the right persons of course are the Department of Justice prosecutors.

What is known of the local bureau is no doubt typical. Its district embraces California, Nevada, and Arizona; actually, it has a much larger foreign field, since the peculiarities of short-wave allow a German radiocast to bounce into Santa Ana after skipping New York. As in other bureaus, whatever is recorded or analyzed here is forwarded by air to Washington, headquarters where proper use is made.

By the end of the year, the local bureau is to be housed in a building now being erected on the 110-acre plot recently bought by the Government on the outskirts of this coastal community.

In the meantime, the staff of 15 maintain day and night watches in a somewhat dilapidated farm building, taken over when the property was acquired. The "super" equipment inside, in good detective form, belies the common, shabby exterior. This, however, is just a coincidence in this case, for the new quarters will be as modern inside and out as any new weapon in the war against totalitarianism.

Sensitive Equipment

The highly sensitive equipment begins with the antenna itself. Improvements are constantly being made, so that what was photographed a month ago is actually outmoded today. The principle of the H-form of antenna, however, is replacing the loop antenna, say experts, for general long-range direction finding.

The intricate and numerous receiving sets would delight Dr. Huer of Buck Rogers fame. They can boost the faintest of signals and even unscramble voices which had been deceivingly mixed up.

In the one-time living room sputtering and booming day and night are dit-dots, beeping and deeping, gravelly voices, radiotelephone bells, teletype clangs and the usual static.

That static may even turn out to be "canned." What's to prevent Herr Goebbels from subtly jamming Mr. Churchill's radiocasts to this country by rebroadcasting static on British wave lengths?

Or what's to stop Herr G. from rebroadcasting a Churchill speech interspersed with secret code signals? Such deception is a constant concern of the FCC, whose co-operating posts can tell whether a program originates where its announcer says it does.

Checking on the Source

The method of triangulation is used in checking sources. The Bureau here, say, gets a suspicious signal, voice or otherwise. It may ask the brother bureau in Portland, Ore., to tune in. They find their directions and plot them on their maps. In one situation, they were able to spot, within 10 miles of exactness, a station 8,000 miles away.

Suppose the direction lines converge in an American city, like Chicago. Santa Ana then asks help, by radio or teletype, from its mobile monitor nearest the locale. The mobile unit, usually in an innocent-appearing sedan, cruises into the suspected zone. Special equipment can tell when the car is "hot" or "cold"—whether it is going to or from the source. Portable equipment is also available to direct the G-men of the air to the exact apartment door to be crashed.

Until the new building is completed, the equipment here will continue to be used mostly for foreign radiocasts; some 40 hours of broadcasts daily in 10 languages are now being recorded and analyzed. The discs, of 16-inch plastic, are quickly dispatched to Washington.

Detection of illegal broadcasts in this country, aside from the war, has always been a major FCC assignment. This type of policing has had its regional headquarters in San Pedro, 30 miles away, which will combine with this bureau at the completion of the building.

Harris & Ewing

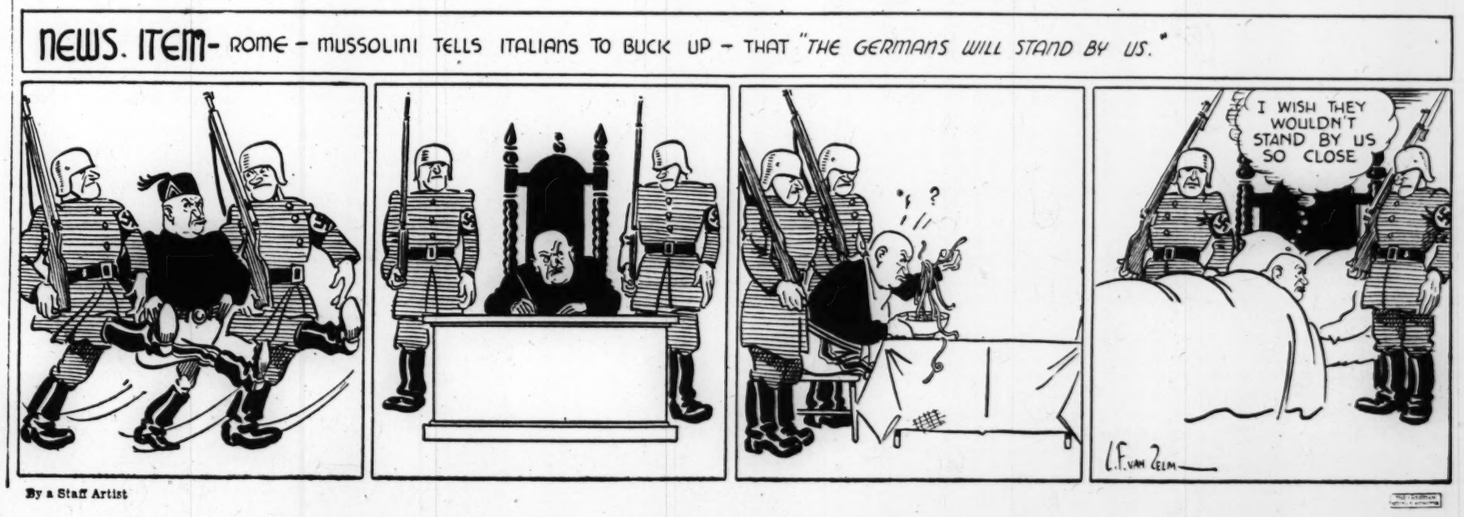
Instead of Gumshoes—Tires

An ingenious mobile detection unit which can swiftly locate and close in on a bootleg radio station by triangulation.

Wide World

Evidence

The 16-inch disk records a full hour of a suspicious broadcast. It is operated by James A. Homsy, assistant supervisor of the South Pacific Monitoring Area at the Santa Ana, Calif., station described in the accompanying article.


NEWS. ITEM- ROME - MUSSOLINI TELLS ITALIANS TO BUCK UP - THAT "THE GERMANS WILL STAND BY US."
I WISH THEY WOULDN'T STAND BY US SO CLOSE
L.F. VAN ZELM

By a Staff Artist

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 800,000
Previous day's sales 835,090
1941 volume to date 131,166,808
1940 volume to date 186,430,406

Stocks Heavy; Leaders Lose More Ground

NEW YORK, Nov. 26 (AP)—Adjusting its action to a rather inauspicious news background, the stock market today shifted into lower territory with most leaders surrendering fractions to around a point.

Although hesitant, the list gave a fairly good account of itself in early proceedings. Minus signs multiplied after heaviness developed in steels, which had been hesitant up to midday. Exceptions to the downward trend near the final hour included a few specialties, but gains were small. Transfers were at the rate of around 800,000 shares.

Desire to acquire stocks was limited to some extent by disappointment over failure of railroad brotherhoods and managements to agree on the wage controversy under the proposals of the President's fact-finding board, which now has the problem before it for reconsideration.

There were other restraints in the imponderables of pending price control regulations and reports that German forces were making strong thrusts on the Russian fronts and countering the British offensive in Libya.

Stocks disposed to retreat were American Telephone, Glenn Martin, Allied Chemical, Santa Fe, United Aircraft, Pennsylvania, and Great Northern preferred. Supported at times were Dow Chemical, Westinghouse, J. C. Penney, and Owens-Illinois.

Slipping in the curb were Aluminum of America, Gulf Oil, and Lake Shore Mines. A trifle improved were American Gas & Electric and Penn-Central Airlines.

Bonds Generally Lower

The general run of foreign and domestic bonds changed hands at lower prices in today's market.

Losses among some oversea issues ranged to well over a point near the end while most domestic liens were trimmed fractionally.

U. S. Government loans marked time while traders waited news of anticipated federal financing.

Biggest reaction in the foreign list was a jump by Denmark 6s, maturing Jan. 1, which at one time sold 6 points above previous levels. Denmark 4½s of '62 lost more than 8 points Monday.

Lower in the domestic corporate list were Laclede Gas 5½s, Illinois Central 4¾s, Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertibles and American Telephone 3s.

Nickel Plate 4½s and Missouri Pacific "F" 5s of '77 resisted the downturn.

In addition to the strength in Danish 6s, Mexican 4s of 1910 assented for '45 edged higher. Canada 4s sold off.

Brown Shoe's Sales Largest on Record

ST. LOUIS (AP) — Brown Shoe Company, reporting net sales of $37,737,369, said the volume of business for its fiscal year ended Oct. 31 was the largest in its history.

"The volume has been determined only by our factory capacity as the demand for shoes throughout most of the year has been greater than the supply," said President John A. Bush in the annual statement.

Military footwear comprised 10 per cent of the company's production.

Net earnings were $1,012,117, equal to $4.11 per share of common stock, after provision for all taxes and the setting aside of an inventory reserve of $250,000 to meet anticiapted future decline in market prices of materials.

In the 1939-40 fiscal year, the company reported net sales of $25,633,282, net income of $498,132 and earnings per common share of $2.02.

ARMCO Output Goes Mainly for Defense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIDDLETOWN, Ohio—Steel for defense will absorb 63.25 per cent of total November shipments from parent company plants, Mr. Charles R. Hook, President of the American Rolling Mill Company reported.

In October, defense shipments represented 58 per cent of shipments from parent company plants, he stated.

Directors authorized disbursement of the regular quarterly dividend of $1.12½ per share on the 4½ per cent cumulative convertible preferred stock, payable January 15, 1942 to stockholders of record December 15, 1941.

Some Stocks Lower In London Market

LONDON, Nov. 26 (AP) — Some industrials eased fractionally today in an otherwise steady stock market.

Home rails showed a firmer undertone in the restricted dealings and selected kaffirs found buyers, although diamond shares closed under the day's best levels.

Chinese and Japanese liens held early gains in the foreign section, British funds displaying similar firmness. Chileans were off a bit.

Richfield Oil Net

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Richfield Oil Corp. reported net profit for the nine months ended Sept. 30 totaled $3,365,088 after all charges, equal to approximately 84 cents a share on the 4,010,000 capital shares outstanding. President Charles S. Jones said this compares with net profit of $3,066,584 or 76 cents a share in the corresponding 1940 period.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
55¾	46	Abbott (1.60a)	4	50	49¾	49¾	— 1/8
51¾	44	Acme Steel (4)	2	45	44¼	44¼	N'v 25
8⅛	5⅛	Adams Ex (.30g)	16	7⅝	7⅜	7½	— 1/8
24¼	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	1	22½	22½	22½	N'v 25
15⅞	12	Addressog (1)	6	11½	11¼	11¼	— ¼
45	35½	Air Reduct (1a)	14	35½	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
⅝	¼	Air-Way El Ap	2	¼	¼	¼	
5	2½	Alaska Juneau	16	2½	2½	2½	— 1/8
⅝	¼	Alleghany Corp	30	⅜	⅜	⅜	
9½	5½	Alleg pf xw	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ¼
10⅜	5⅞	Alleg pf $30 ww	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅜
21½	15	Alleghany pr pf	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	N'v 12
23⅜	18	Alleg Lud (2¼g)	6	21¼	21	21	— ¼
11¼	6¾	Allen Ind (¾g)	2	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
167½	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	1	148¾	148½	148½	—1¼
13	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	1	11½	11½	11½	— ¼
143¼	113¼	Allied M (¾g)	3	133⅜	133⅛	133⅛	+ ⅜
9	5¼	Allied Stores	7	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	— ¼
87	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	4	84	83¾	84	— ½
37	24¾	Allis-Ch M 1½g	14	26	25¼	25½	— ¼
21⅜	14½	Alpha Cem (2g)	3	19⅛	19	19	— ⅛
13⅜	11	Amal Leather	1	7⅜	⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
20	10	Amal L pf(¾k)	2	16½	16½	16½	N'v 25
63½	44	Amerada Cp (2)	4	57½	57	57	— ½
21½	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.90)	5	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ⅛
58½	40	Am Airlines(1e)	2	55½	55	55	
9¾	5½	Am Bk N (.20g)	3	7¾	7½	7½	— ⅛
8¼	5	Am Bosch	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
39	29½	Am Br Sh 1.40g	1	31	30⅜	30⅜	— ⅛
3	1	Am Cable & R	2	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
95¼	71	Am Can (4)	16	72	71½	71½	— ¾
185	171½	Am Can pf (7)	1	175	175	175	
34¾	23	Am Car&Fy(1g)	14	27½	26⅞	27	— ⅜
79¼	56	Am C & F pf (7)	4	67	67	67	+ ¾
23⅛	18⅛	Am Ch & C(1.60)	6	20⅞	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	110	110	110	N'v 13
121	98½	Am Chicle (4a)	4	108½	108¼	108¼	— ⅝
83¼	61⅝	Am Col'type(.60)	1	67⅜	67¼	67⅜	N'v 24
97⅜	43⅜	Am Comm Al	10	91½	91¼	91¼	N'v 24
19½	9½	Am Crys S (1¼)	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	N'v 25
17⅜	12	Am Encaus Til	1	1⅛	1	1⅛	N'v 25
6½	3¾	Am European	2	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅜	Am & For Pow	14	⅝	⅜	⅜	
248⅜	117⅜	A F P $6 pf 1½k	4	21½	21½	21½	N'v 18
28⅜	14¾	A F P $7 pf 1¾k	1	24	24	24	N'v 25
37⅜	13¼	Am & F P 2 pf	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	N'v 25
38½	29	Am-HawSS (3g)	7	34¾	34½	34½	+ ½
4⅛	2¾	Am Hide & Lea	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
33½	27	Am H & L pf (3)	1	33	33	33	N'v 13
51¼	43	Am Home (2.40)	6	45⅜	45⅛	45⅜	+ ¼
2⅛	1½	Am Ice	11	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
30⅛	20	Am Ice pf (½e)	11	27½	27½	27½	— ¼
4¼	3⅛	Am Internat'l	21	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
13¼	7½	Am Inv Ill (.80)	1	8	8	8	N'v 25
50	41⅞	Am In Ill pf(3½)	1	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	N'v 13
17⅛	9½	Am Locomotive	18	10	9¾	9¾	— ⅜
95¼	79	Am Loc pf 5¼k	4	87⅜	87	87⅜	+ ⅜
13¾	10	Am M & F (.94g)	12	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
6⅛	2¼	Am M & Metal	5	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
22⅜	15½	Am Metal (1)	10	20	20	20	— ⅝
3¼	⅛	Am Power & Lt	32	⅝	⅛	⅛	
46¾	27½	AP&L $6pf 5¼k	10	28¾	28½	28¾	+ ¼
39	23	AP&L $5pf 4⅜k	9	24¾	24½	24⅝	+ ⅛
7¼	4½	Am Rad & S .45g	98	5	4¾	4⅞	— ⅛
15⅞	11⅜	Am Roll M (1.40)	26	11⅝	11¼	11⅜	— ⅜
7	4⅝	Am Saf R (½g)	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	
10⅜	7⅛	Am Seating (1g)	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ¼
45⅝	34	Am S & R (2g)	9	37	36½	36¾	— ½
155	136¾	Am Sm&R pf(7)	2	149½	149½	149½	— ½
54	32½	Am Snuff (3a)	12	32¾	32	32	—1
28½	18¼	Am Stl Fd 1½g	8	18⅞	18⅝	18¾	
11½	9⅝	Am Stores (¾g)	4	10	10	10	
13½	8¼	Am Stove (1.20)	2	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+ ¼
22⅛	13	Am Sug R (½g)	2	18¾	18¾	18¾	
98	81	Am Sugar pf(7)	1	95	95	95	— ¾
19⅝	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	12	18	18	18	
168¾	147⅞	Am Tel & Tel (9)	15	149	148½	148½	— ⅝
73½	50	Am Tobacco 4½g	24	50½	49⅛	49⅛	—1⅜
74½	51⅜	Am Tob pf B 4½g	56	51¾	50¾	50¾	—1½
159	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	1	148½	148½	148½	
7	4	Am Type Fdrs	4	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	
29½	24	Am Viscose (1g)	15	25⅜	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
116¾	113⅝	Am Viscose pf(5)	1	116¼	116¼	116¼	— ¼
7¼	2¾	Am Water Wks	72	3¼	3	3⅛	
99⅛	78	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	80½	80½	80½	N'v 22
85⅜	51⅜	Am Woolen	3	5½	5½	5½	— ¼
81¼	51	Am Wool pf(12k)	8	78¼	77	77	—1¼
8	4½	Am Zinc L & S	4	4¼	4⅛	4½	
56¾	46⅛	Am Z pr pf (5)	2	47	47	47	Oct 30
30	22⅛	Anaconda (1½g)	43	26⅞	26½	26⅞	— ⅛
17¼	11⅛	Anchor-H (.30g)	3	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅛
12½	9	Andes Cop (¾g)	3	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ¼
2⅛	1	A P W Paper	1	1½	1½	1½	
33⅞	26	Arch-DM (1.85g)	4	30	30	30	N'v 25
112⅛	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	111	111	111	N'v 22
5½	3⅞	Armour Ill	21	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
70¼	47½	Arm Il pr pf 1½k	4	68	67¼	67¼	N'v 24
72	60	Arm Ill pf	1	72	72	72	Sep 18
34⅜	23	Armstrong C 1½g	21	24⅝	24⅛	24¼	
9¾	6⅞	Arnold C (⅝g)	1	8	8	8	N'v 24
6¾	4¼	Artloom (.77½g)	1	5	5	5	
10⅜	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	3	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
88	79½	Assd D G 1pf(6)	1	81¼	81¼	81¼	N'v 18
102½	87	As D 2pf (193¾k)	1	96	96	56	Oct 30
35⅛	23	Associates (2a)	2	27	27	27	+2
31⅝	18	Atch T&SF (2g)	17	27⅜	27	27	— ¼
70¼	60¼	Atch T&S Fpf (5	6	62⅝	62½	62	
28⅛	13½	Atl Coast L (1g)	12	25⅝	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅞
45½	13½	Atl G&W I (3g)	2	41	41	41	— ½
56	16½	Atl G & W pf 5g	6	52	51¼	51¼	— ¾
27½	19½	Atl Refining (1a)	12	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
111⅛	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	5	110	110	110	N'v 21
7½	6⅝	Atlas Corp (1½g)	12	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
51⅛	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	N'v 25
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (4½g)	4	70	69½	69½	+ ½
9¼	6	Atlas Tack (.30g)	1	8	8	8	— ⅛
37⅜	13⅜	Austin Nichols	3	21½	21½	21½	N'v 21
5¼	2⅝	Aviation Corp	28	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	

B

19	12¼	Bald Loco ct	9	13	12¾	13	
5⅝	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	27	3½	3⅜	3½	
8⅞	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	3	6	6	6	— 1/8
8½	5	Bangor & Ar	2	5¾	5½	5½	— 1/8
13½	7	Barber As ½g	9	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅞
9⅞	6½	Barker Bros ½g	1	8½	8½	8½	N'v 22
10½	7⅝	Barnsdall O (.60)	32	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
24⅞	16½	Bath I W (1¼g)	9	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	N'v 25
31⅜	21⅞	Bayuk Cig (1½)	2	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
27⅝	22	Beat Cream (1a)	3	26⅜	26	26⅜	— ⅛
104½	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	Sep 10
106	103	Beat C pf (5)	1	106	106	106	Oct 14
104	103	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	103	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	116	116	116	
8½	7	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
41⅛	32⅝	Bendix Av (4g)	16	38½	37½	37⅝	— ⅜
20⅞	13½	Benef Ind (1¼g)	9	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	
57	50	Benf Ind pf (2½)	2	53¼	53	53¼	N'v 25
34¾	26	Best & Co (1.60a)	6	26¼	25⅞	26¼	+ ¼
89½	56¾	Beth Steel (6g)	34	58½	57⅛	57½	— ½
131½	119½	Beth Steel pf (7)	5	121	120⅛	120⅛	N'v 25
31⅞	23¼	Bigelow S (4)	3	29⅝	29	29⅜	+ ⅛
23⅞	16½	Black & Deck (2	2	19¾	19¾	19⅝	N'v 25
10¼	6⅜	Blaw-Knox (.60)	6	6¾	6⅝	6⅞	
18⅜	13½	Bliss & L ¾g	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	N'v 25
24¾	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	28	19⅛	19	19⅛	— ½
35	25⅛	Bohn A&B (2g)	2	30⅜	30¾	30¾	— ¼
23⅝	17⅜	Bond Strs (1.60)	2	20¾	20½	20¾	+ ¼
21⅞	18⅜	Borden (1.40g)	13	21⅛	20⅞	21	— ⅛
21	16	Borg-Warn (2g)	23	20⅛	19½	19½	— ⅜
¾	⅜	Boston & Maine	6	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
39⅝	29⅞	Bower Roll B (3)	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	+ ¼
4⅜	3¼	Brew Corp (.40)	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
12⅜	8	Bridgeport Br 1g	5	8⅜	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
25⅜	17½	Briggs Mfg 1½g	6	17¾	17⅝	17¾	— ⅛
41	26	Briggs & S (3)	2	27	26⅝	27	+ ½
45¼	38	Bristol-My 2.40a	2	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	+ ½
25⅝	21⅜	Bkly & Q Trans	1	21½	21½	21½	
65⅜	53¼	Bkly-Man Tr	8	61½	61½	61½	
14¼	8⅞	Bkly Un Gas	6	9⅛	9	9⅛	— ⅜
36½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	32½	32½	32½	N'v 25
23½	16	Bruns-Bal (2½g)	4	17¾	17¾	17¾	
12⅝	8½	Bucyrus-Erie 1g	9	8⅞	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
1	51¼	3½	Budd Mfg	14	3½	3⅜	3⅜ — ⅛
8⅛	5½	Budd Wheel .45g	3	6	5⅞	6	
34¼	20½	Bullard Co (2½g)	3	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ¼
35⅜	27½	Bullova Wat (2a)	2	31	30½	30½	— ⅞
20⅞	15¾	Burling (1.30g)	2	18	17½	17½	N'v 25
56¾	49	Burling pf (2¾)	1	55¼	55¼	55¼	+ ¼
9⅜	7⅛	Burr Add (.70g)	29	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
4¼	2⅛	Bush Terminal	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
27⅞	17⅝	Butler Br (.60)	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
23	19⅜	But Bros pf (1½)	4	22	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅝
4⅜	2⅜	Butte Cop&Zinc	12	2½	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
11¾	7½	Byers (AM) Co	9	8⅜	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛
12	7½	Byron Jack (1g)	4	9⅜	9	9⅛	— ⅛

C

24¾	16¾	Calif Pack (1½)	9	19¼	19	19⅛	— ¼
54⅛	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	N'v 13
1½	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	3	⅝	⅝	⅝	
7¼	5½	Cal & Hecla (1)	10	6½	6⅜	6½	+ 1/8
14⅞	9⅝	Campbell W1.60g	7	10½	10⅛	10⅜	+ ¼
17½	10⅞	Canada Dry .60a	5	14½	14⅛	14⅛	
5¼	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	21	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
39⅞	33⅜	Cannon M (1½g)	2	34	33¾	33¾	— ¼
3⅜	2¼	Capital Ad A	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
30½	22	Carpenter S 2½g	3	27¼	27¼	27¼	+ ¼
3½	2½	Car & Gen (.10)	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
87¾	43	Case (JI) Co (7g)	2	78½	78	78	—1
50⅝	36¾	Caterpil Tr (2)	15	38¼	37	37	—1
29¾	18⅞	Celanese (1½g)	4	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝	+ ⅛
10⅛	6⅞	Celotex Cp (1a)	39	7⅛	6⅞	7	— ⅛
22⅜	15½	Cent Aguir(1½a)	*2	18⅜	18	18	— ⅛
3⅛	1½	Cent Foundry	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
4½	1¾	Cent RR NJ	3	2	2	2	— ⅛
15⅞	4¼	Cent Violetta(1g)	6	14½	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
4	2½	Century Rib M	1	3	3	3	— ½
34⅞	27	Cerro de Pas (4)	5	29¼	29	29¼	— ¼
.53⅜	21½	Cert-teed Prod	5	23⅜	21½	21½	
21¼	15	Chain Belt (1½g)	3	17½	16⅞	17½	+ ¾
22½	17½	Cham P&F (1g)	2	18½	18¼	18½	+ ⅜
18	8	Checker Cab	2	8¼	8	8	N'v 25
44⅛	33⅜	Ches & Ohio (3a)	20	37⅜	36⅞	36⅞	— ⅛
102½	93½	Ches & O pf (4)	1	98	98	99	+ ½
4¼	2¼	Ches Corp	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
13¼	8⅝	Chi & E Ill	2	1	1	1	— ⅛

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
6⅛	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ¼
3	1⅛	Chi Great West	2	2	2	2	— ⅛
11¼	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	8	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅜
8¼	4¾	Chi Mail O (¼e)	11	5⅛	5	5	
19½	9½	Chi Pneu T 1½g	8	16¼	15⅞	16⅛	— ⅛
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	N'v 24
54	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	52	52	52	N'v 19
		Chi Rock Is & P	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
¼	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
3⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	N'v 25
93¼	81⅛	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	91½	91⅛	91½	+ ½
143¼	103¼	Chickasha (1)	1	113¼	113¼	113¼	+ ⅜
3	1⅛	Childs Co	3	1½	1½	1½	
72⅛	51⅞	Chrysler (6g)	64	52⅞	51½	51½	— ⅞
103¼	83¼	City I & F (1.20)	5	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	
4⅛	2¼	City Stores	3	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	N'v 24
40½	30¼	Clark Equip 3½g	1	33¾	33	33	
33¾	24	Clev Gr Br 1.20g	1	24⅝	24½	24½	— ⅛
43½	26⅞	Climax M (1.20a)	4	38¾	38¼	38¼	— ¾
39⅞	28½	Cluett P (2g)	2	37⅝	37⅜	37⅜	— ⅜
106	87	Coca-Cola (5g)	2	95	94⅞	94⅞	— ⅝
63¾	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	6	63¾	63	63	N'v 12
16¼	11⅛	Colgate-P (⅜a)	7	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
106	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	106	106	106	N'v 19
30¼	15⅛	Collins & A (3g)	9	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅜
20	14	Col Fuel & I (1a)	4	15½	15½	15½	N'v 25
21¾	14⅜	Colum Br A (2g)	2	14⅝	14½	14½	— ⅜
21	14¼	Colum Br B (2g)	7	14⅝	14½	14½	
4⅞	1⅜	Col G&E (.10g)	99	1⅝	1½	1½	
82⅛	49	Col G&E pf A (6)	6	48⅝	46¼	46¼	—3⅛
7⅞	4¼	Colum Pict	3	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅜
28½	21¼	Colum P pf (2¾)	1	26½	26½	26½	
83	69⅞	Col Carb (4.70g)	5	76	75½	75½	+ ½
31	21¾	Coml Credit (3)	17	22¾	22¼	22⅝	+ ⅜
104⅜	99⅜	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	N'v 17
37⅞	26	Coml Inv Tr (4)	26	27	26⅝	27	
110	102½	Com T cv pf(4¼)	1	108½	108½	108½	N'v 3
117⅞	83⅜	Coml Solv (¾g)	14	9	87⅜	87⅜	— ⅛
	⅛	Com'th & South	74	⅛	⅛	⅛	
65⅝	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	5	50	49¼	49¼	—1
30⅛	20⅜	Com Edis (1.80)	71	22⅜	22⅛	22¼	
4	2⅜	Conde Nast(¼g)	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	N'v 25
18¾	14	Congoleum (1a)	11	16⅛	15⅞	16	
22½	19¼	Cons Aircraft 2g	71	19⅞	18¾	19	— ¾
15⅞	10½	Cons Cig (1¾e)	8	14	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅝
8⅛	5¾	Cons Cop (½g)	4	6	6	6	
23⅜	14	Cons Ed (1.80g)	183	14⅛	13¾	13⅞	— ¼
107⅜	95	Cons Ed pf (5)	5	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	
1¼	½	Con Film Ind	6	⅝	½	⅝	+ ⅛
11	7¼	Cons Film pf(1k)	3	9½	9½	9½	N'v 25
3½	1¾	Cons Laundries	4	2	2	2	
6½	5¼	Consol Oil (½)	70	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
9¾	¾	Con RR Cuba pf	10	7⅛	6¾	7⅛	— ¼
7¼	2⅞	Consol'n Coal	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
30	15¼	Consol'n Coal pf	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ¾
106⅝	99	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	— ⅜
16½	12½	Container (1½g)	5	13½	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
5¼	3⅜	Cont Baking	26	3⅝	3⅜	3½	
111¾	111¾	Cont pf cld (8)	1	111¾	111¾	111¾	
109¾	79	Cont Bak pf (8)	2	105	105	105	+ ½
40½	29¼	Cont Can (2)	24	31⅞	31⅛	31⅛	— ¾
10	6⅜	Cont Dia F (1)	2	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛
45⅞	35¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	9	44⅜	43⅞	43⅞	— ½
41⅜	25⅝	Cont Mot .10g	6	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
27⅛	17⅜	Cont Oil Del (1)	15	26⅜	26	26½	+ ⅛
23½	15½	Cont Stl (2½g)	4	21¼	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
18⅝	12¼	Cop'weld S (.80)	9	12⅞	12⅜	12⅝	
56¾	52	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	52½	52½	52½	N'v 25
53½	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	21	49½	48⅝	49½	— ¼
47⅜	31½	Coty Inc (⅛g)	4	38⅜	31½	31½	
⅞	⅛	Coty Internat'l	4	⅝	⅝	⅝	N'v 25
19⅞	12½	Crane Co (1g)	32	13⅝	13	13	— ¾
19	14⅛	C of

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

LehmanNames Postwar Job ProblemGroup

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 26—Gov. Herbert H. Lehman today had named a widely-representative committee of 30 leaders in industry, labor, state and municipal government, social welfare and education to consider measures designed to avert mass unemployment when the defense emergency is ended.

The committee, headed by Maurice F. Neufeld, Deputy Commissioner of the Division of Commerce, will consider among other measures use of public works and launching of new industries to absorb the jobless. Those invited by Governor Lehman yesterday to serve with Mr. Neufeld include:

Arthur W. Brandt, Superintendent of Public Works; Irving Ives, chairman, joint legislative committee on labor and industrial conditions; Robert Moses, State Council of Parks; Mark A. Daly, Associated Industries of New York State; Mark Graves, Commissioner of Taxation; Percy H. Johnston, State Chamber of Commerce; David C. Prince, General Electric Company; Frederick H. Ecker, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, and Thomas J. Lyons, State Federation of Labor.

Others named by the Governor were:

Gustav A. Steibel, State Industrial Union Council; William P. Capes, New York State Conference of Mayors; Frieda S. Miller, Industrial Commissioner; Ruth Ayers, New York State League of Women Voters; William I. Myers, Cornell University; Robert Haig, Columbia University; Edward Weinfeld, Commissioner of Housing; Thomas Jefferson Miley, Commerce and Industry Association of New York; J. Buckley Bryan, Division of the Budget; David C. Adie, Commissioner of Social Welfare; Gerald V. Cruise, State Power Authority; William Groat, Counsel, Joint Legislative Committee on Labor and Industrial Conditions; Howard L. Volgeneau, Buffalo Chamber of Commerce; Chester du Mond, New York State Farm Bureau Federation; Senator Jacob Schwarzwald; Frank C. Moore, Association of Towns; Edwin Ashley Salmon, New York City Planning Commission, Clarence H. Low, Assemblyman Robert F. Wagner, Jr.

Chesapeake & Ohio Invites Bids On Erie Securities

CLEVELAND (AP)—Continuing a policy of divesting itself of investments in several railroads in which it once was interested, the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co. has invited bids on 211,000 shares of Erie Railroad common, 6,800 share of first preferred and 3,800 shares of second preferred.

"These certificates of deposit represent stock of the Erie Railroad Co. before reorganization, the new securities provided in the reorganization plan not having been issued yet," said the C. & O., which controlled Erie before the line was unable to meet its financial obligations several years ago.

The C. & O. likewise invited bids on 16,800 shares of Chicago Great Western Railway Co. common. The deadline in each case was set for Dec. 2.

Assoc. Gas Plan Meets Opposition

NEW YORK, Nov. 26 (AP)—Stanley Clarke, trustee of Associated Gas & Electric Co., urged in a report on the system's bankruptcy proceedings in Federal Court yesterday that the properties which must be disposed of under the Holding Company Act should be retained for the time being at least.

If they were sold at this time, he contended, stockholders would receive nothing, while they would be benefited if $22,000,000 of 3 per cent trustee's certificates could be sold to rehabilitate subsidiaries.

He assumed that about $22,000,000 could be realized at this time from the forced sale of the three major properties to be removed from the system: Rochester Gas & Electric Corp., Staten Island Edison Corp., and Jersey Central Power & Light Co.

Foreign Exchange Rates

12 noon, Nov. 26

	Today	Prev. Day	Parity†
Europe†			
Sterling: Cables‡	$4.03¾	$4.03⅞	$4.03
Switz'l'd—franc	.2335	.2335	$ -
Sweden—krona	.2386	.2386	.4537
Spain—peseta	.0920	.0920	**.1466
Port'gal—escudo	.0401x	.0401x	.0748**
South America			
Arg'tina—peso‡‡	.2392	.2392	.7187
Brazil—milreis‡‡	.0520	.0520	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0400	.0400	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1600	.1600	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.4950	.4950	.6583
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2357x	.2357x	.8440
India—rupee	.3035	.3035	.6180
Java—florin	.5329	.5329	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2531	.2531	*
Shanghai—dol	.0550	.0550	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.4750	.4750	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8875	.8875	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2070x	.2070x	$

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, Danish, Polish, and Rumanian currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined ¶Paper rate. **1929 average. ††Not quoted xNominal.

C. & O. Nearly Trebles Net

CLEVELAND (AP)—Chesapeake & Ohio Railway reports October net income of $7,226,872, against last year's $2,569,143. Ten months' net totaled $33,261,454, against $27,906,172.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 3s 48-46	108.28	108.28	108.28
5 2¾s 51-48	109.2	109.2	109.2
2 2⅞s 60-55	111.29	111.29	111.29

Home Owners Loan

1 2¼s 44-42	101.5	101.5	101.5

New York City Bonds

10 3s 80	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 Abitibi P&P 5s 53 st	57	57	57
3 Alb P Wrap 6s 48	54	54	54
3 Alleghany 5s 44 mod	90	89¾	89¾
4 Alleghany 5s 49 mod	75¼	75	75
5 Alleghany 5s 50 mod	64⅜	64⅛	64⅛
3 Allegh Val 4s 42	100½	100½	100½
5 AmIGChem 5½s 49	103	102⅝	102⅝
2 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	108	108	108
15 Am&For P 5s 2030	68¾	68⅜	68⅜
7 Am T&T 3¼s 66	109¾	109¾	109¾
8 Am T&T 3¼s 61	109¾	109⅝	109⅝
70 Am T&T 3s 56	111⅜	111¼	111½
2 Am WW&E 6s 75	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
22 Ang C Nitra deb 67	38	37⅝	38
5 Arm Del 4s 57	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 AT&SF 4s 95	109⅜	109¼	109¼
11 AT&SF aj 4s 95st	89¾	89¾	89¾
1 AT&SF 4½s C-A62	110½	110½	110½
1 Atl&Chs AL 4½s 44	100¼	100¼	100¼
4 A C Line cit 4s 52	70⅝	70⅛	70⅝
13 A C Line 5s 45	95¾	95⅝	95¾
17 A C Line 4½s 64	64½	64¼	64⅜
3 Atl Gu&WI 5s 59	104	104	104
10 B&O 1st mtg 48st	63½	63	63⅛
24 B&O 93 stA	33⅞	33¾	33⅞
11 B&O 95 st C	37⅞	37¾	37⅞
16 B&O 2000 st F	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞
24 B&O 96 st F	33¾	33½	33½
98 B&O cv 4s 60	24⅛	33¾	33⅞
27 B&O 4s 48	61	60½	60½
B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	51¼	50¾	50¾
17 B&O S W 50 st	41½	41½	41½
14 B&O T C 4s 59	52	51⅞	51⅞
5 Bang&Arro cn 4s 51	50⅞	50	50
12 Bang&Ar cv 4s 51st	51¼	50½	50½
7 Bang&Arro 5s 43	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
2 Bell TPa 5s 60C	134⅝	134⅜	134⅜
1 Beth Stl 3½s 52	106¼	106¼	106¼
22 Boston&Me 4½s 70	38¼	37¾	37¾
5 Boston&Me 4s 60	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝
1 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	110¾	110¾	110¾
10 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	107¼	107¼	107½
3 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	93¾	93¾	93¾
8 Buf R&P 57 st	37¼	37	37
2 B&aur CR&No 5s 34	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜
7 Bush Term 5s 55	58¾	58⅝	58⅝
11 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	106¼	106	106
10 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	105½	105½	105½
10 Can Pac 5s '44	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
10 Can Pac 5s '54	88½	88½	88½
2 Can Pac 4½s '46	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜
2 Can Pac 4s perp	68	68	68
10 Celanese 3s '55	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
1 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	94¾	94⅝	94⅝
5 Cen of Ga 5½s '59	3	3	3
15 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	3	3	3
4 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	13	13	13
32 Cen Pac 5s '60	49½	49½	49½
32 Cen Pac 5s '49	69¼	69¼	69¼
5 Cen P Thru Sh L 4s '54	65	64⅞	65
105 Cen RR NJ 5s '67	15⅜	15	15⅛
1 Cen RR NJ 5s '87 reg	13¾	13¾	13¾
5 Certain-td 5½s '48	85	85	85
6 C & O 4½s '92	132	132	132
18 Chi & Alton 3s '49	16	16	16
11 C B & Q rfg 5s '71 A	75⅞	74¾	75
37 C B & Q 4½s '77	66⅞	66½	66½
7 C B & Q 4s '49	92	92	92
5 C B & Q 3½s Ill '49	87	86¾	86¾
3 Ch Gt W inc 4½s 2038	39	39	39
3 Chi Gt West 4s '88	64¾	64½	64½
1 Chi I & L 6s '47	32½	32½	32½
4 Chi I & L 5s '66	8¼	8	8
70 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	10⅜	10	10⅛
70 CMSP & P aj 5s 2000	2⅛	2	2
1 CM&SP 4½s '89 C	39½	39½	39½
20 CM&SP 4½s '89 E	39¾	39¾	39¾
11 CM&SP gen 4s '89	39¼	39	39
3 CM&SP 5½s '89 B	37⅜	37⅛	37⅛
4 Chi & NW 6½s '36	30¾	30⅜	30⅝
15 Chi & NW rfg 5s 2037	17¾	17¾	17¾
16 Chi & NW gm 5s '87	26	25½	25½
29 Chi&NW cv 4½s '49	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
10 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	16¾	15⅝	15⅝
37 Chi & NW 4s287	25	24¾	25
25 Chi & NW 4s 87 st	25	25	25
4 Chi & NW 3½s 87	23¾	23¾	23¾
5 CRI & P 4½s 52 A	12½	12½	12½
1 CRI & P cv 4½s 60	1¼	1¼	1¼
14 CRI & P 4s 88	21¾	21⅛	21⅛
32 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
61 Ch Un Sta 3½s 63	108¾	108¾	108¾
9 C&W Ind 4½s 62	108¾	108¾	108¾
9 Ch&W Ind 4½s 62	99	99	99
1 Ch&W Ind 4s 62	96	96¾	96¾
18 CCC&StL 4½s '77	48	47½	47½
1 CCC&StL CWM 4s 91	44	44	44
6 Clev Un Term 5½s 72	79½	79½	79½
16 Clev Un Term 5s 73	69½	69⅛	69½
15 Clev Un Term 4½s 77C	63¾	63½	63½
24 Col&So 4½s 80	17¾	17½	17½
1 Columbia G 5s 52 Ap	101¾	101¾	101¾
33 Columbia G 5s 52 May	102½	102	102
11 Columbia G 5s 1961	102	101¾	101¾
3 Comwith Ed ev31⁄2s58	109½	109½	109½
1 Con Edis 3½s 48	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
3 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	105¼	105¼	105¼
15 Con Rys 4s-56	27½	27½	27½
5 Consum Pow 3½s 65	109	109	109
38 Continl'al Oil 2¾s 48	103	103	103
2 Crucible Stl 3¼s 55	97¾	97¾	97¾
3 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	27½	27⅜	27½
29 CubaNoRy5½s42rct	26	25½	25¾
2 Curtis Pub 6s 40	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞
1 Dayton P&L 3s 70	108½	108½	108½
31 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	54⅛	54	54
4 D&R G 4½s 36	13	13	13
13 D&RG 4s 36	13¾	13½	13½
3 D&RG West 5s 55	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
5 D&RG W 5s 55 Asd	1	1	1
3 D&RG West 5s 79	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
7 Det Ed 3s 70	107¼	107¼	107¼
10 Elec Auto L 2¼s 50	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
46 Erie rfg 5s 67	31	30¾	30⅞
3 Erie rfg 5s 75	30⅞	30½	30½
49 Erie 4½s 2015 wi	56⅛	55¾	56
7 Erie 1st 4s 96	98	97	97
3 Erie gen lien 4s 96	64½	64	64
5 Erie cv 4s 53A	60¼	60¼	60¼
17 Erie 4s 95 wi	87¾	87	87
9 Erie & Jer 6s 55	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
6 Firestone T&R 3s '61	99½	99⅜	99½
3 Fla E Coast 5s '74	87⅜	87¼	87¾
5 Francis Sug 6s '56	68	68	68
22 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	97⅛	96⅜	97
2 Ga & Ala Cn 5s '45	14	14	14
8 Goodrich 4¼s '56	106	106	106
3 Gotham Silk 5s '46	87	87	87
2 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	102	101½	101½
5 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	86¾	86½	86¾
7 Gt Nor 4½s '77	87½	87½	87½
9 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	99¼	99⅛	99⅛
14 Gt Nor 4s '48 H	96¾	95⅞	95¾
1 G Bay & W debB	9	9	9
5 Gulf M & N 5s '50	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜
2 Gulf M & N 5½ '50	91	91	91
3 Gulf M & Oh 4s '75	69¾	69¾	69¾
16 Gulf M & Ry Inc 2015	47¾	47¾	47¾
1 Gulf St Util 3½s '69	111½	111½	111½
5 Harlem-Riv&P 4s '54	85	85	85
4 Housatonic 5s '37	70½	70½	70½
9 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	37	36½	37
4 Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	40½	40¾	40½
15 Hud&Man Inc 5s '57	10	9¾	9¾
18 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s '81	104½	104¼	104½
10 Ill Cen 4s '52	41	41	41
1 Ill Cen 4s '53	37¾	37¾	37¾
22 Ill Cen rfr 4s '55	38⅜	38¼	38¼
29 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	39½	39	39
9 IC&CStL&NO 5s '63a	43¾	43½	43½
10 IC&CStL&NO 4½s '63	39⅛	39	39
6 Ind Ill & Iowa 4s '50	68½	686	68½
7 Interlake Iron cv 4s '47	101¾	101	101
10 Int Grt Nor 6s '52	16¼	15¾	15¾
8 Int Ct Nor 5s '56 C	15¾	15¾	15¾
29 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	26	25½	25½
2 Int Paper 5s '47	103¼	103¼	103¼
22 Int T&T 4½s '52	45¾	45⅝	45⅝
26 Int T&T 5s '55	49	48¾	49
4 Jones&LaughSt3¼s61	98¼	98¼	98¼
16 KSCStL&Mem4s36	42¼	42¼	42¼
5 KCRtS&Ms36ct	40¾	40⅜	40¾
5 KC South 5s 50	67	67	67
3 KC Term 4s 60	109¼	109¼	109¼
2 Lac Gas 6s 42A	74	74	74
2 Lac Gas 5½s 53	80½	79½	79½
4 Lac Gas 5½s 60D	80	79¾	79¾
3 Lac Gas 5s 42	96½	96½	96½
37 Lautaro Nit inc 7s	37½	36½	37½
1 Leh&NY 4s 45	69	69	69
1 Leh C&N 4½s 54A	74	74	74
1 Leh C&N 4½s 54C	71¾	71¾	71¾
2 Leh Val Coal 5s 44 st	100	100	100
8 Leh Val Coal 5s 64 st	59¾	59½	59½
5 Leh Val Coal 5s 74 st	59½	59½	59½
2 Leh Val HTerm 5s 54	44	44	44
5 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	48¾	48¾	48¾
6 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	32	31½	31½
1 Lehigh Val 4½s 2003 st	29¼	29¼	29¼
2 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st reg	27	27⅜	27⅜
4 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	28	28	28
1 Lex & East 5s 65	115½	115½	115½
1 Liggett&M 5s 51	126⅜	126⅜	126⅜
1 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	97	97	97
1 Lorillard Co 5s 51	125⅝	125⅜	125⅝
5 Louis&Ark 5s 69	82¾	82¼	82½
1 Lou&N 5s 2003 B	102	102	102
1 Lou&N 4½s 2003	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
2 Louis&N 1st 4s 2003	87½	87½	87½
2 Louis&N 3¾s 2003	83¾	83¾	83¾
3 Louis&N 3½s 50A	104½	104½	104½
1 Lou&N SoJt M 4s252	88¼	88¼	88¼
9 Lou Gas&El 3½s 66	106¾	106¾	106¾
3 Maine Cen 4½s 60	47½	47	47
4 Manati Sug 4s 57	45	44⅝	44⅝
1 Market St Ry 5s 45 st	72	72	72
10 McKess & Rb (31⁄2s)'56	105	105	105
5 Met Ed 4½s 68	109¾	109¾	109¾
10 Mich Cen 3½s 52	96½	96¼	96½
2 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	107½	107½	107½
2 M-K-S Lex 5s 74 ct	8	8	8
6 MSP&SSMarie 6s 46	3¾	3¾	3¾
1 MSP&SSMar 4½s 49	3¾	3¾	3¾
13 MSP&SSMar 5½s 78	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛
18 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	12	11¾	11¾
15 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	11¾	11⅝	11⅝
16 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	25⅜	25⅛	25¼
13 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	9⅛	9	9
1 M-K-T 4½s 78	21½	21½	21½
15 M-K Tex 1st 4s 90	33	32	32
2 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	20¾	20¾	20¾
8 Mo-Pac cv 5½s 49	1	1	1
36 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	27½	27¼	27⅜
46 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	27⅜	27⅛	27⅛
4 Mo Pac 5s 77 F ct	27⅛	27	27
55 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	28¼	28⅛	28⅛
66 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	28⅝	28½	28½
60 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	27½	27¼	27⅜
24 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	27	27	27
84 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	21⅝	21½	21½
2 Moni Pow 3¾s 66	106¾	106¾	106¾
5 Mor & Essex 5s 55	39¼	39¼	39¼
9 Mor & Essex 3½s 55	34¼	33¾	34¼
13 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	39	38¾	39
5 NashCha&StL 4s 78	66½	66½	66½
4 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	106½	106½	105½
5 Nat Distill 3½s 49	104	104	104
1 N Eng RR 5s 45	65	65	65
5 N Eng RR 4s 45	64	64	64
3 New Eng T&T 5s 52	121⅞	121⅞	121⅞
1 N Orl Term 4s 53	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛
5 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	44½	44½	44½
11 NO Tex&M 5s B 54 ct	41½	40¾	40¾
3 NO Tex&Mex 5s 56C	42	42	42
9 NY&GreenwL5s46	69½	67½	67½
56 NYC rfg 5s 2013	52⅝	52	52
71 NYC 4½s 2013A	47⅞	47½	47½
12 NYC cn 4s 98	53⅜	53¼	53¼
10 NYC 3¾s 46	95⅝	95⅜	95⅜
8 NYC 3½s 52	53¼	53⅛	53⅛
1 NYC&HF 3½s 97	81¼	81¼	81¼
4 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	73¾	73¾	73¾
29 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	63	62¾	63
1 NY Connect 3½s 65	101¼	101¼	101¼
5 NY Dock Co 4s 51	62½	62½	62½
3 NY Edis 3¼s 65	109¾	109⅜	109⅜
2 NY Edis 3¼s 66	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
82 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	33¼	33	33⅛
5 NYNH&H cit 6s 40	53½	53½	53½
13 NYNH&H½s 67 31½	31½	31⅛	31⅛
1 NYNH&H 4s 47	29	29	29
10 NYNH&H 4s 55	29¼	29¼	29¼
11 NYNH&H 4s 56	29⅜	29¼	29⅜
23 NYNH&H 3½s 47	27¾	27½	27½
4 NYNH&H 3½s 54	27¾	27⅝	27⅝
43 NYO&W rfg 4s 92	5¼	5	5
3 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	3¾	3¾	3¾
4 Norf Sou 5s 61 rgn ct	27½	27½	27½
27 Nor Pac 6s 2047	62½	62¼	62½
6 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝
11 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	52⅜	53⅜	52⅜
1 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	48½	48½	48½
26 Nor Pac 4s 97	71¾	71½	71¾
17 Nor Pac 3s 2047	42½	42	42¼
9 Nor Pac 3s 2047 reg	39½	39½	39½
1 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	109	109	109
2 Ogden&LCha 4s 48	7	7	7
12 Ohio Ed 4s 65	108	107¾	108
5 Ont Pw N Fall 5s 43	104	104	104
2 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	106¼	106¼	106¼
10 Otis Steel 4½s 62 A	82	81¾	81¾
5 Pac Gas & El 3½s 66	110¾	110¾	110¾
5 Pac G&E 3¾s 61	110¾	110¾	110¾
6 Pac Gas & El 4s 64	113½	113½	113½
1 Pac Mo 1st 4s 38	89	89	89
7 Pac T&T 3¼s 66 B	110½	110⅛	110½
2 Panhandle EPL 3s 60	104	104	104
5 Para Bway 3s 55 ct	58	58	58
5 Pen Co 4s 63	105	105	105
1 Pen Dis&Del 4½s 77	103	103	103
8 Pen P&Lt 4½s 74	109	108¾	108¾
10 Pen P&Lt 3½s 69	110¾	110⅜	110¾
1 Pen RR gen 5s 68	110¾	110¾	110¾
2 Pen RR gen 4¾s 65	104⅞	104⅝	104¾
20 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	91¼	91	91
4 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	100½	100½	100½
1 Pen RR 4s 48	112½	112½	112½
19 Pen RR 3¾s 70	93	92⅞	93
1 Pen RR 3¼s 52	86¼	86¼	86¼
1 Peo GL&C 1st 6s 43	107	107	107
5 Peoria&PekUn5½s74	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
15 Pere Marq 5s '56	71	70¾	71
22 Pere Marq 4½s '80	63½	63½	63½
5 Phil Bal&Wash 4s '43	106	106	106
22 Phila Co 4½s '61	106	106	106
5 Phil Elec 3½s '67	111½	111⅛	111⅛
53 Ph Read C&I cv 6s '49 57⅝		53¼	53⅜
9 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	26	26	26
2 Philippine Ry 4s '37	6	6	6
5 Philips Pet 1¾s '51	104¾	104½	104¾
1 PCCaStL 5s '70A	110½	110½	110½
17 PCC & StL 5s '75 B	110¼	110	110
5 Pitts & WVa 4½s '58A	63½	63½	63½
18 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	87	86¾	87
1 Readg 4½s '97 A	77¾	77¾	77¾
2 Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	70¼	70¼	70¼
4 Repub Steel 4½s '61	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
2 Republic Steel 4½s '56	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
2 Pere Marq 4½s '80	63½	63½	63½
8 Richfield Oil 4s 52	104¼	104	104¼
18 Rio Gr West 1st 4s 39	45	45	45
2 Rio Gr W cit 4s 49	14¼	14¼	14¼
8 St LIM&S4sR&G 33	71½	71	71
1 St LPub Svc 5s 59	81½	81½	81½
3 St LSF 5s B 50 ct	13⅜	13⅜	14⅜
2 St LSF 4½s 78	13⅞	13⅞	14⅜
15 St LSF 4s 80 A	12¾	12¾	12¾
14 St LSF 4s 50A ct	12¼	12⅛	12⅛
1 St LSW rfg 5s 90	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
3 St LSW 1st 4s 89	77½	77	77½
7 Seab A L 6s 45	7¼	7¼	7¼
5 Sea AL 4s 50 st	12¾	12¼	12¼
1 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
31 Sea-AllFla6s35A ct	3½	3½	3½
1 SeaAllFla 6s 35B ct	3½	3½	3½
5 Shell Un 2½s 54	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
2 Socony-Vac 2s 64	107	107	107
1 So Bell T&T 3¼s 62	109½	109½	109½
4 So Bell T&T 3s 79	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
9 Sou Pac 4½s 68	48½	48½	48½
1 Sou Pac 4½s 81	48¼	47⅞	47⅞
22 Co Pac 4½s 69	48¼	47⅞	47⅞
45 So Pac rfg 4s 55	62¾	62½	62½
24 So Pac clt 4s 49	49⅞	49½	49½
5 So Pac 3¾s 46	77⅞	77¾	77¾
25 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	50⅛	49½	49½
15 South Ry 6½s 56	87¾	87½	87¾
4 South Ry cn 5s 94	92	91½	91½
17 South Ry gen 4s 56	60¾	60¼	60¼
13 So Ry 4s St L 51	79¾	79⅝	79¾
1 SWBell Tel 3s 68	109	109	109
1 Stand Oil NJ 3s 61	105¾	105¾	105¾
9 Studebaker cv 6s 45	106⅞	106¾	106¾
3 Swift&Co 2¾s 61	104	104	104
8 Tex Corp 3s 65	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
3 Tex&NOrl 5s 43	98¾	98¾	98¾
1 Tex&P 1st 5s 2000	102½	102½	102½
5 Tex&Pac 5s 77B	64	63¾	63⅞
5 Tex&Pac 5s 79C	63¾	63¾	63¾
15 Third Ave 4s 1st 5 60	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
4 Third Ave 4s 60	52½	52½	52½
3 Toronto H&Bur 4s 46	192¼	192⅛	192¼
1 Union Oil Cal 6s 42	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
5 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
10 Un Pac 3½s 80	107	107	107
7 Un Cig-Whs Strs 5s 52	77	77	77
13 Unit Drug 5s 53	94¼	93⅞	93⅞
2 U S Steel 2s 48	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 U Stockyds 4¼s 51	98¼	98¼	98¼
2 Utah P&L 5s 44	102	101⅞	101⅞
1 Utah Lt&Trac 5s 44	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
4 Virginian Ry 3¼s 66	109⅞

Commerce and Finance

Growing Number of Companies Announce Bonuses for Employees

Business and Industry

NAM to Urge Big Nondefense Spending Cut

NEW YORK, Nov. 26 (AP)—Immediate slashing of nondefense expenditures by $2,000,000,000 by the Federal Government and other reductions by State and local governments will be urgently recommended as a major plank in the 1942 platform of the Congress of American Industry, Charles E. Wilson, chairman of the resolutions committee of the National Association of Manufacturers and President of General Electric Company, said today.

A report of the association's committee on government finance will be considered at the industrial convention early in December.

"Waste in nondefense spending, which must sooner or later be paid for in the form of taxes, can interfere seriously with the ability of the nation to pay for the defense this country requires," the committee's report stated.

Heavy Tax Load

"There is serious question that we can afford to carry $18,000,000,000 of Federal, State and local nondefense activities in addition to untold billions for national defense."

In recommending a cut of $2,000,000,000 in the Federal budget, the report said:

"This reduction in unnecessary spending would be felt in every household in the nation. The average middle class and small family would be able to pay their newly imposed income taxes in entirety with savings which would accrue from such a slash in the budget. In real dollars, it would mean almost $60 per year to lower bracket taxpayers.

"An even more serious aspect of present-day government spending looms for the future. While we are licking Hitler for today, we may be licking ourselves for tomorrow when we find we have spent more than we can pay back. Millions of little fellows will be the real sufferers if the financial structure of this country is undermined."

Outlines Program

The report specified: "The fiscal program required to place government finances on a sound basis during the present emergency should be directed to four main objectives:

"1. The elimination of wasteful and extravagant government expenditures;

"2. The raising of additional tax revenues by means which will not interfere with national productivity, dry up the sources of government revenue or intensify the difficulty of postwar adjustments;

"3. The correction of unsound features of the tax structure whose deterrent effects have been amplified by recent substantial rate increases;

"4. Funds not secured through economies in spending and by taxation should be raised by borrowing, subscribed to as far as possible by individual investors out of current earnings."

Imported Wools Continue to Be In Fair Demand

Imported wools continue to be a factor of importance in the Boston wool market. Both South African merino wools, and fine Australian types are in good call at firm prices.

Most interest in domestic wools are in fine and half blood grades. Prices are firm to higher.

Significant is the report received in Boston wool circles from Nevada of the contracting of 16,000 fleeces on the sheep's backs, by a Boston company for the 1942 clip. The sale was reported at 34½ cents a pound in the grease, or, perhaps $1.00 clean, along in the Spring, barring unexpected market developments.

Civilian business is reported available to such mills as are free to accept it, but on a long term delivery basis. This is due to Government business which of course has preference, and dominates the market. Men's suits are expected to cost ultimate consumers from $4 to $6 more by the first of the year than in recent months.

Phila. Electric Co. Issue Is Offered

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Mellon Securities Corp. headed a group of underwriters offering publicly $20,000,000 of Philadelphia Electric Co. first and refunding mortgage bonds, 2¾ per cent series, due 1971, at a price of 104.176 and accrued interest.

The issue was awarded to the group at a competitive bidding sale Nov. 24.

Proceeds will be applied to retirement of the company's outstanding $20,000,000 of 1½ per cent promissory notes which will mature Dec. 3, 1941.

Eccles to Talk to Bankers

NEW YORK—Marriner S. Eccles, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, will be the chief speaker during the morning session of the mid-winter meeting of the New York State Bankers Association on Monday, Jan. 19, 1942, it was announced by Eugene C. Donovan, President of the Association.

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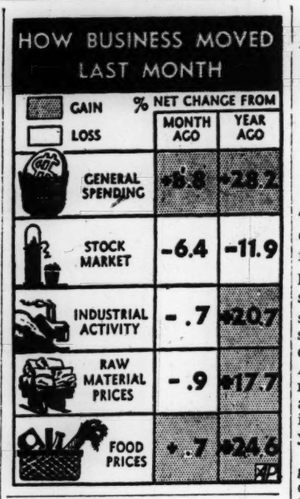

Light Tax on Lower Income Groups Is Favored by Eccles

NEW YORK (AP)—Chairman Marriner S. Eccles of the Federal Reserve Board called for heavier taxes upon corporations and more prosperous individuals before the nation levies upon the wages of the lower income groups.

He did not specify who might be advocating taxes on the poor, but unofficial reports of Treasury proposals to a congressional committee emphasized increased social security taxation and a new type of income taxes to be collected out of weekly wages.

"From the standpoint of public morale," Mr. Eccles said in an address before the National Industrial Conference Board, "it is essential that the long purses be tapped first and heaviest in accordance with the equitable principle of capacity to pay, and that there be no attempt to shift the tax burden to the lowest income groups whose standard of living is already down to or under reasonable subsistence levels.

"Only when those at the top of the income scale, who have most at stake and who do not have to make real sacrifices in their supply of food and other necessities, have been made to bear their full share of the tax load can reaching in to the shorter purses of those who have the least at stake be justified."

He mentioned taxation as the "most effective and equitable" method of preventing inflation, but added that Congress also should pass a price control law and urged that "some curbs be applied to repeated demands for wage and salary increases, as well as to agricultural prices."

Premium Rates Are Increased By Prudential

NEWARK, N. J. (AP)—The Prudential Insurance Company of America, second largest life assurance firm in the world, announced an average overall increase of nearly 8 per cent in premium rates on ordinary policies "because of the continued trend toward lower interest rates in investments suitable for the funds of a life insurance company."

The increase, effective January 1, 1942, is greatest in limited payment life policies, particularly at the younger ages, the company stated. Similar increases were made on whole life policies and on term insurance policies where the investment element is at a minimum."

Intermediate and industrial premium rates and policy forms also are effected. (Ordinary policies in general are those with quarterly to annual payments and industrial, those on a weekly basis.)

The announcement said "The premium rates, reserves and cash values will be based on 2½ per cent interest instead of the 3¼ per cent interest basis in use at present.

"Except for smaller or industrial policies, there will be no change in the table of mortality used in connection with these new rates and values as the Prudential already bases its premium and other calculations on a relatively modern mortality table."

The changes will not apply to policies issued prior to next January 1.

Huge New Steam Boiler To Provide Electric Power

SOUTH BEND, Ind. (AP)—A steam boiler as high as a 10-story building, capable of shooting a stream of water a mile into the air, towers above a new development near here in the economical production of electric power.

The giant boiler furnishes the power for operation of a steam turbine generator in the new twin branch plant of the Indiana & Michigan Electric Company, which company engineers describe as the most efficient steam-electric unit in the United States.

Philip Sporn, chief engineer of the company, said that the new plant—just placed in service—would use only about one pound of Indiana coal per kilowatt-hour of electricity produced, as compared with 1.67 pounds of the same quality coal in the average plant. He pointed out that in 1905 the average was 7.36 pounds of the same kind of coal.

The boiler, Mr. Sporn explained, has the highest pressure—550,000 pounds of steam an hour, or 2,500 pounds a square inch, at a temperature of 940 degrees Fahrenheit—of any electric utilty generating station in the country.

Argentina's Finances Show Improvement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—A 4,000,000,000 peso conversion operation, reducing service on the federal debt to a flat rate of four per cent, testified to the relative stability of the Argentine financial structure. The interest rate may sound attractive to North Americans and Britons but, for South America, it is extremely low. In neighboring countries government and industrial investments—that is, in the internal market—often yield double that rate.

The deduction, then, is that Argentina has a sound currency and offers security for most classes of investors. Many foreigners, especially Britons, have been unfortunate in their selection—railways and other public utilities—but, as Acting President Ramon S. Castillo pointed out, in launching the conversion scheme, the punctual payment of the national bond service, domestic and foreign, is recognized as one of the cardinal points contributing to Argentine prestige.

Important Operation

The operation is one of great magnitude for this country. The policy, as explained by the Finance Minister, Dr. Carlos A. Acevedo, is to cheapen money. This is increasingly facilitated by the improved habits of the Argentine people, the working, as well as the monied classes, who prefer national bonds, which represent the channel attracting the great current of national savings seeking safe and quiet investment.

This national bond market is expanding. That is promising, though sometimes tempting, to all governments. Another helpful point for Argentine financial governors is the continual inflow of foreign money. Some of this may be in political flight, "hot money" as it is called, but Argentine officials think the greater part will settle down here permanently.

Basic Economy Agricultural

That Argentina is looking ahead was conveyed by a hint in a recent speech of former Foreign Minister Dr. Carlos Saavedra Lamas before the British Chamber of Commerce here. It was contained in a significant passage. He suggested that, in case British factories leave England, either in immediate war emergency or as a matter of expediency and adaptation to a new form of international economic organization, it would be worthwhile to give preference to Argentina when considering transplantation.

Argentina's basic economy is agricultural, adapted to supply European markets. Lately the Finance Minister has indicated that variations are desirable within this generality. He has counselled farmers to give more attention to livestock-raising, obviously with an eye on postwar feeding of blockaded Europe. For the first nine months of this year exports of the livestock group were almost quadruple those of cereal and linseed.

U. S. Military Plane Output Is Reported To Be 25,000 Year

NEW YORK (AP)—Military aircraft production has hit the halfway mark toward President Roosevelt's original goal of 50,000 planes a year, Aviation Magazine said.

"Output now is less than 10 per cent below the production schedules set up a year ago and defense authorities expect the program will be up to schedule by the end of the year," the publication added.

Defense orders held by aircraft manufacturers have shot up to a new high of $8,343,000,000, an increase of $400,000,000 during the month despite record high deliveries, Aviation said.

The present backlog, the magazine continued, is more than double that of a year ago but the Government allocated more than $60,000,000 for additional plant and equipment in November.

Aircraft deliveries now total more than 2,000 planes a month, according to the magazine's figures. By the middle of 1942 they will accelerate to between 3,000 and 3,500 a month.

Navy 'E' Pennant Awarded Three More Defense Plants

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 26—The Navy "E" Pennant, awarded usually to warships for work particularly well done, today flew proudly from the flagstaffs of three more American defense factories, the Bethlehem Steel Company's plant at Bethlehem, Pa., the Atha Works of the Crucible Steel Company at Harrison, N. J., and the Naval Ordnance Plant at Baldwind, L. I.

In each instance the Navy "E" Pennant and the Bureau of Ordnance Flag was awarded to the plant and its workers yesterday in recognition of "outstanding effort in the production of ordnance materials vital to national defense," another way of saying that the plant was way ahead of its contracted schedules or perhaps had shown special ingenuity in overcoming serious production obstables.

The Bethlehem commendation came to a plant whose 25,000 men are engaged in making more than a third of the vital steel parts—guns, turrets, shells, plate and motor equipment—for the largest navy the world has ever known. The ceremony took place in No. 2 machine shop, largest single shop in an armament plant which made the first guns and armor for the first "modern" United States Navy, back in the early nineties.

Alabama Establishes New Research Institute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Alabama Research Institute, recently incorporated under Alabama laws, will become a vital and productive factor in the State's development, it is predicted. Chairman of a committee of the Alabama State Chamber of Commerce formed to establish a research institute, Benjamin Russell spent many months in studying various research organizations throughout the nation.

The objects of the institute are to aid through scientific research in the utilization of the natural resources of Alabama and in the development of agriculture, industry and commerce.

Business Men See Political Tide Running Against Them

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—With the approach of the annual conventions of the National Association of Manufacturers and of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents, the question of business public relations is again getting a good deal of off-the-record airing and discussion in those inner corporate sanctums where executive boards meet, presidents deliberate, public relations counsel ponder and secretaries tread silently and efficiently on deep-rug floors.

These two associations, which meet respectively the first and second weeks of December—at the Waldorf-Astoria—have been as unhappy and unfortunate in their public relations in recent years as any that come to mind, unless it be the utility men who met at Buffalo last June.

But their heads are by no means unaware of this fact. They know all too well the unfavorable light in which they are regarded, or at least the apparent futility of trying to stem the political tide which is running against them. They are actually trying to "modernize" their public relations. But there are many difficulties in the way.

Politics Has Upper Hand

Among these difficulties are the following:

First-off, there is a feeling akin to despair among businessmen about the prospects of laissez-faire and private enterprise not only for the duration but—more important—after the war is over. A well-known magazine poll of business executives recently disclosed that something round 70 per cent of the tops of private industry feel, like it or not, that after the war we shall remain in or move into some quite different kind of economic system from the one prevailing up to 1929.

After nearly 10 years of opposing, disliking, and often fighting the New Deal, big businessmen by and large appear to feel that they are losing ground politically today even faster than before the defense program started. And as a result they hardly know what their public relations policy should be. They are in the position of a barrister who feels that the jury is against him no matter what he says, so that he doesn't know whether to make an impassioned case, or a conciliatory case, or to throw up the case entirely.

As an example, the public relations policy committee of a large organization of employers recently debated the question of coming out publicly against the closed shop. Great pressure was brought upon it by vociferous members who wanted the organization to take a position. But the committee decided overwhelmingly against it. "If we publicly oppose what the public apparently, to judge by the polls, already itself opposes, we will be blamed for selfish motives and will prejudice the case."

A parallel case is that of the insurance companies who last spring decided not to answer the TNEC charges but to wait in the hope that the breeze of adverse publicity would blow over. Another parallel is the case of the Federal Legislative Committee of the American Bankers Association which was last year assailed by small-town unit bankers for pussyfooting on the Congressional proposal for a stamp-tax on bank checks and replied through its chairman at the ABA convention in Chicago last September that a campaign of letters to Congressmen from constituents would merely get the Congressmen's backs up.

Timidity By Business

A less recent case is that of the New York Stock Exchange which, in the period of its greatest exacerbation from the Securities and Exchange Commission, would not answer back through any publicity channel lest it further antagonize an SEC which, vehement members insisted, was out to hamstring the Stock Exchange administration anyway, no matter what it said or did in opposition or self-defense.

Another reason for the silence of business advocates is a feeling of trusteeship. Many business men are afraid to speak out for fear of reprisals, imaginary or actual, which may be visited by Washington on the corporations which they head. These timid—or sensible—corporation heads are aware of how the names of outspoken men like Tom Girdler, Ernest Weir, Wendell Willkie, Charles Kellogg, and others who have contradicted or resisted Washington have become a political by-word and their corporations a victim or alleged victim of Washington investigations, pressure, or hostility.

Outstanding as an example is the fate of Richard Whitney, whose criminal peculations were a political windfall to the SEC in its moves to become the great protector of security owners despite the fact that Whitney's crimes had hurt practically no investors but only other members of the exchange. On the other side of Wall Street, New York Curb Exchange officials still smart under SEC action in publicizing the Curb Exchange's action in merely ostracizing Chester Cuppia and his confederates whose offense—the splitting of commissions—had not hurt the public at all, but only other members. The feeling is, "Don't speak out, or the people that work under you, and the organization that you work for, will be penalized for your recalcitrancy."

Why Business Men Are Afraid

Another reason why business men won't speak out loud is because of federal indictment. Said Thurman Arnold recently at a private dinner, "Why do you business men take these indictments personally?" But they do. A corporation head who receives a fine and suspended sentence for actions which a previous period of government policy urged him to do, or even one who is merely indicted for violations of the Sherman Act, Clayton Act, Hepburn Act, FTC Act, Robinson-Patman Act, Wheeler-Lea Act, or other vague statute, is chagrined and nonplussed, and in the end will say nothing for publication.

Some business men don't make any public statements because they don't know how and can't learn. They originally arrived at the top of their organization because of financial acumen or because they worked hard and knew the details of the business yet could think in terms of its larger problems. That is, except the problem of publicity. They have less intuition about a good public statement than a cub reporter, and they know it. So they keep still.

These men, however, are in the minority. By and large, American business is headed by men who are keenly aware of political trends. They read the left-wing publications. They sense the political winds. They know how and when to catch the public interest. But they are puzzled and, in large proportion, they feel that they are licked before they say a word. When they add up the little good they feel their statements would make and subtract the harm they feel such statements, however justified, might bring to themselves and, more important, to the organizations of which they are heads and trustees, they generally decide that the better part of valor is discretion, and that the best thing to say publicly is nothing at all.

World's Finest Beef Cattle and Hogs Arriving for Livestock Exposition

CHICAGO (AP)—Hungry Europeans might look with envy at the world's finest beef cattle and hogs which were being unloaded today at the Chicago stockyards for the opening of the International Livestock Exposition next Saturday.

The record entry of 12,000 prize animals represents the finest purebred cattle, sheep, swine and horses reared this year by 7,000,000 farm families in North America.

They are to compete for $100,000 in cash prizes before the supreme court of the animal world in the eight-day show at the international amphitheater.

All great agricultural nations are represented in the show, for the ancestors of these animals came with American immigrants from Europe, the same Europe which now punches a ration card for each ounce of meat.

From England came the hardy Hereford beef cattle, the Shropshire and Oxford sheep, the Berkshire and Yorkshire hogs. Scotland sent its mammoth Clydesdale horses, the Cheviot sheep and hornless Aberdeen-Angus cattle. From France came Percheron horses and Rambouillet sheep.

Now American farmers, with their uncanny known-how, have reared the finest living specimens of each breed, which will parade across the tanbark judging ring in the presence of an expected 500,000 spectators.

Chief interest in the stock judging centers upon the selection of the world's grand champion steer from among 1,037 entries. The arbiter will be W. L. Carlyle, manager of the Duke of Windsor's Canadian ranch, and formerly professor of animal husbandry at the agricultural schools of Wisconsin, Colorado, Oklahoma and Idaho.

Among junior farmers the exposition will be the final court of appeals for 1,500,000 4-H Club boys and girls who have competed in hundreds of local contests. Some 2,000 of their champions will attend the 20th 4-H Club Congress, held in conjunction with the show.

Grain and hay farmers, demanding attention for their share in the meat industry, have sent approximately 5,000 samples of their best crops from which will be chosen the wheat, corn, and oat kings of North America.

More Firms Share Profits With Workers

Announcements of bonus distributions and wage increases to offset the rising cost of living are appearing with increasing frequency as the Christmas season approaches. The list of firms sharing profits with employees covers a wide range of industrial concerns, banks, insurance companies, and brokerage houses throughout the country. Workers who are absent for military service will not be entirely overlooked, either, when checks are distributed.

The Draper Corporation, one of the world's largest manufacturers of cotton looms, has announced a Christmas bonus for 3,000 employees in its Hopedale, Mass., plant, ranging from $30 to $75, including former employees now in military service.

Mengel Co. has set aside approximately $100,000 for the distribution in December of one $25 United States Defense Bond to each employee other than officers and directors, who is now on the pay roll or who is temporarily absent in the military services. Plants are in Kentucky, Misouri, New Jersey, North Carolina, Mississippi and Louisiana.

Pratt & Whitney Bonus

A Christmas bonus of 5 per cent of earnings for the second half of 1941 will be paid to 4,500 employees of the Pratt & Whitney Division of Niles-Bement-Pond Company in West Hartford, Conn., Clayton R. Burt, President, announced. Including a 5 per cent bonus granted in September, the payments to employees on Dec. 20 will total about $650,000.

Douglas Aircraft Co. announced that bonus of a week's pay, totaling more than $1,000,000, will be given 35,000 employees with regular pay checks for Dec. 12. The payment goes to all employees in the company's Santa Monica, Long Beach, El Segundo, Calif., and Tulsa, Okla., plants, except top executives.

Approximately 8,000 employees of the Procter & Gamble Co., throughout Canada and the United States, will share a $500,000 bonus soon after Dec. 31. All employees earning not more than $3,000 a year and in service since July 1 will receive 4 per cent of net wages and salaries.

Another large industrial firm, Congoleum-Nairn, Inc., plans to distribute $100,000 among 2,000 workers under provisions of a three-year-old annual wage-dividend plan. Albert W. Hawkes, President of the company, said dividends up to $50, based on one-half of 1 per cent of an employee's salary, would be paid each worker not drawing more than $2,000 annually in salary for the past five-year period.

Bonus of Month's Pay

The Ruberoid Company plans to pay a bonus in mid-December to about 476 workers who have been with the company continuously since Jan. 1, in an amount equivalent to a worker's regular December salary. Employees who have joined the company since Jan. 1 or temporary workers will receive a proportionate amount.

The Quaker State Oil Refining Corporation has authorized a bonus of two weeks' pay to employees of a year or more service.

A double pay check will go this week to 3,000 employees of the Berkshire Fine Spinning Associates, North Adams, Mass., and 500 at the Hoosac mill in North Adams under a recent agreement calling for a bonus of a week's wages.

Added to the growing list of banks which have authorized bonus payments or cost-of-living wage increases, is the announcement by the Manufacturers Trust Company, New York, that 3,184 employees, representing 98½ per cent of the staff, will receive a bonus for the quarter beginning Oct. 1, 1941.

Payments will amount to 6 per cent for all employees earning $2000 or less per year; 5 per cent to all those receiving salaries of $2,001 to $3,000; and 4 per cent to those with salaries of $3,001 to $9,000.

The Haloid Company, Rochester, N. Y., makers of special photographic papers and equipment, announced a bonus of approximately $43,000 would be distributed to about 500 employees on Dec. 23.

Cost-of-Living Pay Boosts

One of the major insurance firms in Hartford, Conn., where the defense boom has increased living costs sharply, announced increased compensation for its employees. The Travelers Insurance Company will grant 11,000 employees—5,000 in the home office and 6,000 throughout the country—an increase of 8⅓ per cent of regular wages or salary, subject to a $500 limit.

Due to increased living costs, salary adjustments ranging upward from 8 to 14 per cent have been made by the Security Adjustment Corporation, New York, during the past five months.

Payment of time-and-a-half for overtime to employees of Swift & Company, whether or not they were exempted from such payments by a decision of the United States District Court in Chicago on Nov. 3, was recently announced by John Holmes, President of the meat packing company.

Sun Oil Stock Dividend

NEW YORK (AP)—Sun Oil Co. Directors have declared a common stock dividend of 10 per cent in common, payable Dec. 29 to holders of record Dec. 8. In March, 1941, a 6 per cent stock dividend was paid.

Lumber Mutual Head

Thomas H. Silver

Elected President of the Lumber Mutual Casualty Insurance Company of New York, to succeed Horace F. Taylor, who is retiring to devote more time to his other interests. Mr. Silver, who has been General Manager and Secretary of the company, has been with the organization since its inception in 1914. He will assume his new duties Jan. 1.

Canadian Banks Show Resources At Record Highs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Total resources of the Bank of Montreal at the close of its financial year, Oct. 31, 1941, amounted to $1,046,551,000, the highest in 124 years of operation, the bank's statement revealed. This represented an increase of $85,216,000 over the close of the preceding fiscal year.

Deposits of the bank on Oct. 31 totaled $928,387,000, an increase over last year of $79,522,000. Of this amount $809,110,000 were in Canada and $119,277,000 elsewhere. The bank's commercial and other loans of $275,698,000, represent an advance over last year's figures of $42,138,000. Of the total loans $254,427,000 were in Canada and $21,271,000 elsewhere.

On other hand, loans to provincial and municipal governments, at $28,964,000, were down by $6,349,000, indicating improvement in the finances of these public bodies.

After payment of Dominion government taxes amounting to $2,242,905, the bank's profits for the year were $3,437,026, compared with $3,435,941 for the preceding year.

TORONTO (CP)—Net profit of $872,190 for the year ended Oct. 31, 1941, is reported by the Imperial Bank of Canada, compared with $961,018 in the previous fiscal year. Higher operating costs, including taxes, reduced profits moderately. Total assets and deposits are shown by the latest report to stand at a new peak.

Dividends absorbed $700,000, the same as previously and the write-off on bank premises was unchanged at $150,000, leaving $22,190 to be carried forward to profit and loss.

TORONTO—The seventy-first annual statement of The Dominion Bank, Toronto, for the year ended Oct. 31, 1941, indicates a strong position. After providing for all taxation, net profits were $939,322 from which $85,000 was transferred to officers pension fund, $150,000 written off bank premises, and dividends of 10 per cent per annum, amounting to $700,000, paid.

Total deposits of $143,151,000 increased over $12,000,000. Commercial loans and discounts in Canada made a new high at $78,817,000.

Total assets of over $168,000,000 are the highest ever published in the history of the bank.

Southeastern Power Restrictions Eased

ATLANTA (AP)—An indefinite postponement of a pending 30 per cent curtailment of power used by large commercial and industrial consumers in six southeastern states was announced by the OPM power branch staff here.

Officials also gave assurances that, beginning Dec. 15, blackout restrictions now in effect would be relaxed.

New Manual of Steel Construction Published

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The American Institute of Steel Construction has published the fourth edition of the Manual of Steel Construction, a handbook for engineers and architects. The new edition contains considerable new data useful to designers and detailers of steel structures.

In addition to various new tables included in the manual, the welding data have been entirely revised, bringing them up to date and in line with the revisions for the arc and gas welding symbols now being published by American Welding Society.

Brokerage Firms Merge

NEW YORK (AP)—The 88-year old Baltimore stock brokerage firm of Stein Bros. & Boyce has announced a consolidation with Barclay, Moore & Co. of Philadelphia, effective January 1, 1942. Barclay, Moore & Co. succeeded to the business originally founded in 1900 by its senior partner. Both organizations are members of the New York Stock Exchange.

U. S. Christmas Buying Splurge May Top 1929

CHICAGO (AP)—Spurred by the jingle of national defense dollars, a $2,400,000,000 national Christmas shopping splurge is in the making this season, merchandise trade experts here estimated.

Such a volume of business would exceed that of the boom year 1929 by more than 5 per cent and would be 11 per cent more than last year.

These estimates were compiled in a survey of the Nation's wholesale and retail trade during the last 12 years prepared under the direction of Percy Wilson, director of Chicago's Merchandise Mart.

Trade Is Ready

With preparations complete for the flood of buying already under way in the name of Santa Claus, merchandisers were reported by Mart officials to be ready with shelves and display rooms well stocked despite priorities and material shortages. Considering the increased flow of dollars, merchandisers do not expect higher costs of goods, taxes, restrictions on installment buying and shortages of some materials to stem the trade volume.

Mr. Wilson said the survey showed that although holiday business will be the largest on record, it will not keep pace with the year's average increase of 18.9 per cent in retail trade so far because there was an unusual spurt in Christmas sales last year as first effects of the defense programs were felt.

The increase in dollar-volume of business will not fully reflect the huge amount of goods to be sold, he said, because prices average 12.5 per cent lower for Christmas items than in 1929. He estimated that the total amount of merchandise to be sold will be almost 20 per cent more than in 1929. Distribution of rising operating expenses over a greater quantity of goods has resulted in keeping Christmas prices below the 1929 level.

Some Shortages

Despite precautions taken by retailers and manufacturers, bare shelves will be seen in many lines or home furnishings, apparels and piece goods, Mr. Wilson said. Delivery schedules for some items are averaging four weeks later than a year ago.

"Even though shortages are anticipated in almost every line of merchandise, this does not mean that there will be those that must go without presents," he said. "It does mean that the specific gift desired may not be in the retailer's stock but an ample supply of similar gift items will be available."

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

FOOD PRODUCTS

Pure Honey—White Clover
5 lb. pail of this quality product sent parcel post prepaid, third zone, upon receipt of $1.35. Hollyhock Gardens, Spear Rd., Buckland, Mass.

PECANS

WE WILL ship prepaid to you, ten pounds big, beautiful Paper Shell Pecans anywhere in United States east of Rocky Mountains for $1.98. Satisfaction guaranteed. Bailey's Tourist Home, Dept. C. S., Camilla, Georgia.

SALES REPRESENTATIVES

FOOD SALES ORGANIZATION interested in additional lines for Chicago territory; 25 years' food industry experience.
IRWIN R. TUCKER COMPANY
306 W. Washington St., Chicago, Illinois

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES

HIGHEST prices paid for all kinds of antiques. VILLAGE ANTIQUE SHOP, 108 Harvard St., Brookline, Mass. Tel. Asp. 5561.

ANTIQUES WANTED

CASH paid for antique furniture, glass, china, bric-a-brac, silver, etc. HENRY POSTAR, 58 Market St., Brighton, Mass. Stadium 7866.

GOOD PRICES paid for Old American Martha Washington Arm Chair; also old Wing Chair, M-34, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

OLD NEEDLEWORK made before 1800. Embroidered arms or Crewel work, showing early designs. Box M-33, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

APARTMENTS TO LET

ORANGE, N. J.
REALLY UNUSUAL APARTMENTS!
Must be seen to be appreciated. 3½ rooms, $48; 4 rooms with knotty pine sun room, $80; 3½ room penthouse apartment, terrace and sleeping porch, $85. Charming neighborhood, convenient trans., 35 min. N. Y. C. Owner managed. 108 So. Main St., Orange. Opposite Grace Church. Or. 3-8664.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

MUSIC student seeks to establish inexpensive apartment with young man. Ephraim Hian, 411 West 114th St., N. Y. C., UN. 4-4454.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS — 187 HICKS ST.
Overlooking Harbor Main 4-5500
4 AND 5 ROOMS—2 BATHS
Adjoining Hotel Pierrepont; modern; large, bright; choice of decorations; free use swimming pool; roof garden. Exceptional rental value.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

PACKARD De Luxe Limousine for all occasions; reasonable rates; insured; owner-driver; best references. BACHMAN, Brooklyn, N. Y. Ingersoll 2-2266

BOARD WANTED

MOTHER and daughter, 7 years, are seeking family life; would like to board with congenial Christian Science family in or near New York. Write Box K-15, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

COUNTRY BOARD

OLENWOOD LODGE—Overlooking Hudson Palisades; ideal for permanent and transient; refined, quiet guests; high, exclusive district; 3 acres ground, flowers, trees; airy, freshly decorated rooms, oak floors, modern equipment; inspiring outlook; quality food; no dancing; quick commuting; garage; ownership-management; reasonable. 390 North Broadway, Yonkers, Nepperhan 881.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

LOUISE C. HAHN
230 Broadway, New York City
Business Opportunities for
MEN—WOMEN—and—BEGINNERS
Employers Service — Worth 2-3030

SEE NEXT PAGE

Local Classified

(Continued)

FARMS FOR SALE

OVERLOOKING historic Powder House Hill and golf club; 2 miles from center of Amesbury; well-paying 13-acre farm, consisting of 8-room house with conveniences; barn, garage and modern poultry facilities in excellent condition; beautifully landscaped and convenient to 3 beaches. Apply Melrose 4323.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

CROCHETED BEDSPREAD
Made of imported cotton. Initial cost about $40. Any reasonable offer accepted. Write Mrs. NEWTON COX, 30 Carter St., Concord, N. H.

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973.

HELP WANTED—MEN

TEACHER of English for boys' boarding school in New England; must be single and experienced in college entrance requirements; position will be open after Christmas vacation; send references. Box W-16, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED—Man with technical education for insurance inspection work. Mutual Fire Co. Salary open. Ph. Mr. Galloway, Han. 8500 (Boston).

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST desiring home as a companion for elderly lady—Assist light housework—Salary. Mrs. H. Chichester, 123 So. Bay Ave., Freeport, N. Y.

GENERAL maid, Scandinavian preferred; middle aged, neat, excellent cook and waitress; 2 adults; city and country. Write giving recent references to Suite 502, Charlesgate Hotel, Boston.

SECRETARY WANTED—Must be alert, accurate, experienced; Christian Scientist preferred; write stating experience, church affiliation and age; position open December 18th. Write Box C-26, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

STENOGRAPHER-Secretary—For small office in suburban New Jersey, Christian Scientist preferred; give experience, references and salary. Address Box X-77, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

WOMAN for general work in rest home for Christian Scientists. Some nursing. LONgwood 9825 (Boston).

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

R-E-S-T-H-O-L-M
ATTRACTIVE home, large veranda, room, board, loving care if needed; graduate nurse in attendance. JANE WILLIAMS, 769 Washington St., Brookline, Mass. Asp. 8929.

JEWELERS

CHRISTMAS SUGGESTIONS
Diamonds remounted in platinum, white or yellow gold.
FREDERICK T. WIDMER, Jeweler
31 West St., Boston. LIBerty 3987

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
LOCAL AND DISTANCE MOVING
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
465 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312

PAYING GUESTS

REFINED, quiet, beautifully appointed private home for Christian Scientists, permanent or transient; open all year; ideal for rest and study; folder on request. E. R. MILUM, R. D. #6, Trenton, N. J.

PEST CONTROL

ROACHES, rodents, termites eliminated. Guarantee Exterminating Company, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. LOngacre 5-6600. 24 hours' service. Suburban branches.

REAL ESTATE

ARLINGTON, SPY POND
Arlington, Mass. Overlooking lake; modern 8-room house; 4 chambers, 2 baths; oil heat; excellent condition. Lovely location. One of the finer homes. $8500. George Brayley, Arl. 3430—Winchester 0492.

ESTATE for sale in Groton, Mass., mile from center lovely New England town; 5 acres, corner lot, priceless trees, shrubs, fruit, gardens, sleeping porches, two baths, two lavatories, 3 fireplaces; chauffeur's quarters, 2-car garage; suitable gentlemen's home, small school. Address Box 8, Brookline, N. H.

REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait Boston's Finest Pen Shop
5 Bromfield St.—LIB. 3913 PENCRAFT, INC.

ROOMS TO LET

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Quiet rest and study, near church and beach, from $1.00 daily, $1.50 private bath. HOTEL TROY, 1510 Pacific Ave.

BOSTON—Very desirable sunny rooms overlooking The Christian Science Mother Church Park. Com. 2119.

BOSTON, 58 FENWAY, S. 10
COMFORTABLE ROOM IN QUIET PRIVATE HOME

Hotel Huntington
SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES
FRIENDLY SERVICE
BRADFORD KENDRICK Manager
ROOMS ALL WITH BATH
Single, $1.50 and up
Double, $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
307 HUNTINGTON AVE., BOSTON, MASS. Opp. Y.M.C.A.

N. Y. C., Park Ave. 60's—For two gentlemen appreciating quiet, beautifully furnished private home, two rooms, commodious bath between. Appointment RH. 4-1303 or write Box K-14, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

N. Y. C., Riverside Drive—In duplex apartment, southern exposure; beautifully furnished, private bath; dignified, homelike atmosphere; gentleman. TRa. 4-3922.

PHILADELPHIA — Desirable front or back second floor room, residential section; convenient transit facilities. 4624 Hazel Avenue.

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotaries. C. F. Hovey, HAN. 9600, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

WOULD LIKE chauffeur's position to drive to Florida. Experienced chauffeur and mechanic. Available at once. 224 Marlboro St. Com. 5531.

YOUNG married man, executive ability, wants to learn a steady established business with idea of investment and future partnership or ownership. Has 5½ years' general business experience and Time and Motion Study. Manufacturing Methods, Sales experience. N-1, 2618 Lewis Tower, Philadelphia, Pa.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

PITTSBURGH, PA. — Experience in switchboard operating, stenographic and clerical work; Pittsburgh or vicinity. Ph. Hiland 5757.

REFINED lady desires position as companion to elderly lady. Go anywhere. Christian Scientist. Write Mrs. Marion Bradstreet, Hancock, N. H.

YOUNG woman, Christian Scientist, well recommended, with years of nursing experience, wishes position as companion. Write Box H-35, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS. All makes sold, rented and repaired. HUDSON TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 1 Newark Ave., Jersey City, N. J. Berg 4-8333.

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, capes. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

New Jersey

CRANFORD

TUTTLE BROS
CRANFORD N.J. WESTFIELD N.J.
PHONE 1497
Coal Lumber Millwork
Mason Materials Hardware
Paint

EAST ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Orange 6-6773 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

COAL—COKE
FUEL OIL
Automatic Heating Equipment with coal or oil
A. H. HOLMES JR.
860 No. Grove St. OR 3-0420

EAST ORANGE *(Continued)*

CHEERY AND INDIVIDUAL
Christmas Cards

Visit POST'S
622 Central Ave.
370 Main St.
Open evenings until Christmas
Post's

ALL LAUNDRY SERVICES
Personal Attention to Details
BOND LAUNDRIES
We invite your inspection any day.
317 MAIN STREET Or. 4-7878

Charlotte Chari Davis
CORSETIERE
Foundations made to your measure individually fitted
11 No. Harrison St. OR 4-4857

DIRECT SERVICE
Odorless Dry Cleaning
PRESSING—ALTERATIONS
27 N. Arlington Ave. OR 3-1179

SAVE AT
587 Central Ave. East Orange N. J.
Sears
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

Delicious Cakes, Cookies, Bread, Pies and Other Pastries
FECHNER'S BAKERY
458 Central Ave., Near Burnett St.

ELIZABETH

ESSO
Sales Ford Service
LINCOLN—ZEPHYR—MERCURY
TWIN BORO AUTO CORP.
158 Westfield Ave., Roselle Pk. Ros. 4-6100

Claudette Shoppe
339 MORRIS AVENUE
Exclusive
Holeproof Hosiery and Luxite Lingerie, Robes, Gowns and Pajamas

ENGLEWOOD

C. J. COOKE
Shell Service Station
Corner Dean St. and Demarest Ave.
Lubrication—Tire Service
Cars called for and delivered.
Call Englewood 3-4208

JERSEY CITY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Journal Square 2-6914 daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Phone Bergen 3-8065
Uneeda Card Co.
PRINTERS
Printing in all its branches
G. A. BANDOMER & SONS, Props.
112 Linden Avenue Jersey City

CENTRAL JEWELRY STORE
WM. GEIGER, Proprietor
DIAMONDS, WATCHES, CLOCKS and JEWELRY
390 CENTRAL AVENUE NEXT TO RITZ THEATRE
GRUEN WATCHES

George Fangmann, Inc.
Jersey City, N. J.
Koppers Coke—Coal—Fuel Oil
JOurnal Square 4-8111
Timken Silent Automatic Oil Burners
HOLSTE-PLATT CO.
Certified
COAL and FUEL OIL
Also Genuine KOPPERS COKE
908 Newark Avenue, Jersey City
Tel. J. C. 2-1814 Tel. J. C. 2-1815

MAPLEWOOD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone S. Orange 2-1584 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Always careful, courteous service at
Four Square Esso Station
1946 Springfield Ave.
at Pierson Rd. So.
Alfred Hartlieb, Prop. SO 2-9792

MILLBURN

See Us About the
VICTOR RECORD GIFT OFFER
"Two for the Price of One"
RADIO SALES CORP.
"See the Marks Bros."
MILL. 6-0015 MILLBURN, N. J.
CHAT. 4-4949 CHATHAM, N. J.

Crossword Quiz Answers

G	E	L	E	R	T			T	R	E	E	
I		A	L	A		P	O	E		A		
L	O	U	I	S		A	R	G	U	S		
P	A	R		H	A	W		A	N	T		
I	R	A	N		U		I	N	A			
N			O	R	G	A	N			W		
	P	A	D		E		K	A	M	A		
T	I	N		D	R	Y		L	O	G		
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O	I	O	S			L	A	C		E		
R	E	E	D		V	E	N	E	E	R		

857

NEW JERSEY

MILLBURN *(Continued)*

CHRISTMAS GIFTS
for Mother, Father and the Children
Hosiery, Lingerie, Knit Wear
MARX DEPT. STORE
315 Millburn Avenue

MONTCLAIR

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Montclair 3-1280 10 a. m.-12 m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

QUALITY FOOD!
Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere
The Wedgewood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK STREET MONTCLAIR

Dorothy Chadwick
Luncheon Dinner
Telephone Montclair 2-8055
33 Park Street Montclair, N. J.

Fine Jewelry
HENKE'S, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1889
Claridge Theatre Bldg. Montclair, N. J.

The Osborne & Marsellis Corporation
UPPER MONTCLAIR, N. J.
General Electric Oil Burners
Coal—Oil—Building Materials
MONTCLAIR 2-6400

NEWARK

Griffiths
"The Music Center of New Jersey"
• STEINWAY • KIMBALL • CHICKERING • MUSETTE • MINIPIANO • HAMMOND ORGAN and SOLOVOX • RADIO-PHONOGRAPHS
SMALL MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
GRIFFITH PIANO CO.
605 BROAD STREET • NEWARK, N. J.
236 MARKET STREET • PATERSON, N. J.
238 W. FRONT STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
278 HOBART STREET, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.

Hahne & Co.
Newark and Montclair, N. J.

for YARNS
Come to the
HOUSE OF WOOLCRAFT
KNITTING YARNS worthy of your . . . HANDICRAFT
THE FINEST FOR QUALITY
LOWEST PRICES
MAYFAIR OSBORNE COMPANY
12 HILL ST., NEWARK, N. J.

WE LIVE TO SERVE!
When Better Laundering Is Done
CRESCENT Will Do It
LAUNDERING DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
HUmboldt 3-7200, Newark, N. J.

Our method of individual Foot Fitting assures you of Foot Comfort. Our sensible straight lasts are your assurance of lasting freedom from discomfort after walking or standing.
ELFIN'S ARCH AID SHOE SHOP
26 Academy St. Phone: Market 3-3325
NEWARK, N. J.

ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Orange 3-8555. Hours: 9 to 11:30 a. m., Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
Sold exclusively in Orange by
$5 TO $6
B. Grossman & Co.
335 Main Street

SOUTH ORANGE

WALK IN COMFORT
CRADLE HEEL SHOES
Feel the difference!
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
Posturbilder Shoes
60 So. Orange Ave. SO. 2-4822

Samuel S. Ross
Heinz Puddings, Fig, Plum or Date, 35c each, 3 for $1.00
Nonesuch Mince Meat, 2 pkgs. 25c
Solid Pack Pumpkin, 2 large cans, 25c
55 So. Orange Ave. SO. 2-4600

NEW JERSEY

PASSAIC

SMITH'S BABY SHOPPE
Passaic's Foremost Juvenile Department Store
626, 628 Main Avenue

PLAINFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Plainfield 6-8582-W 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TEPPER'S
"A Safe Place to Shop"
FOR ALL OCCASIONS FOR EVERY SEASON FOR ALL THE FAMILY
Plainfield, N. J. Tel. Pl. 6-3100

ROSENBAUM'S
Plainfield's Metropolitan Complete Department Store
Plainfield, N. J. Tel. Pl. 6-5900

"Bank by the Clock"
The State Trust Company
Plainfield, N. J.
Member Federal Deposit Ins. Corp.
Offering Complete Banking Facilities

Fuel Oils — Timken Oil Burner
Low Cost Hot Water
with a
Timken Water Heater
CHAS. R. DANN, INC.
142 Somerset St. Tel. PL. 6-6161

Morecraft Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OILS
COKE
South Avenue, Dunellen, N. J.
Out of town call (W. X. 3050)
Dun. 2-6543

We make anything in Unpainted Furniture to your specifications.
GRIFFIN'S
24 Somerset St. Plainfield, N. J.
Call Pl. 6-0005 for Estimate
We Deliver Twice Daily

RED BANK

SUPER CREAMY MILK in the modern CREAM TOP BOTTLE
The Cream Actually Whips
PURITAN MILK COMPANY
Upper Broad St. Call R. B. 686

RIDGEFIELD PARK

R. L. MAHON
FUEL COMPANY
Coal Fuel Oil Coke
59 Mt. Vernon Street Hack. 3-0012

RIDGEWOOD

BERGER'S BAKERY
For Better Baking
41 East Ridgewood Avenue
Phone R 6-0864
Delivery Service

Invite you to visit their Greenhouses and see their fine display of
Schweinfurth Memorial
Blooming Plants and Cut Flowers
63 NO. VAN DIEN AVE. Tel. Ridge 6-4760

SALES SERVICE PARTS
Ford
LINCOLN ZEPHYR MERCURY
Helard-Guildford Corp.
619 N. Maple Ave., Hohokus Ri. 6-5900

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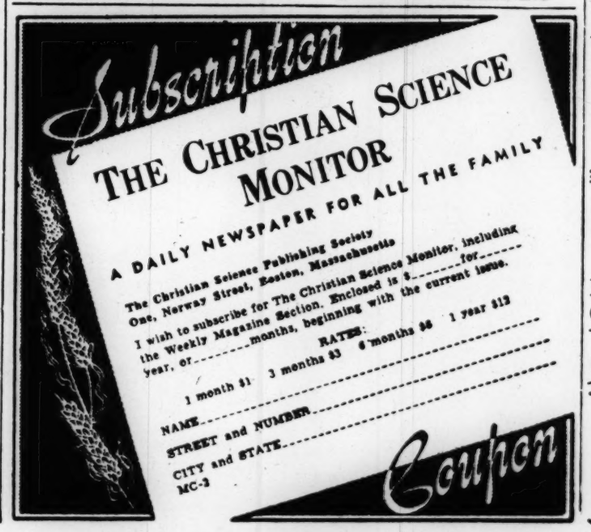
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.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A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____ for_____ year, or_____months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES:
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME_____
STREET and NUMBER_____
CITY and STATE_____
MC-3
Coupon

NEW JERSEY

SUMMIT

JOSEPH ZEIGNER, Inc.

Furniture
Interior Decoration
Upholstering
Cabinet Work
474 Springfield Ave. Sum. 6-0039

TEANECK

June Travers
Gift Shoppe - - - Antiques
721 Cedar Lane Tea. 6-6626
Opp. The Cedar Lane Tea House

DRY CLEANING RUGS CLEANED
Home Town Laundries, Inc.
Front Street Teaneck 6-8700
A Service to Meet Every Need

UNION CITY

THE ROSE M. BOENING
Style Shop
A Complete Line of Winter Dresses and Coats, Christmas Gifts, Sweaters, Slips, Cotton Frocks, Nylon Hosiery
3210 Bergenline Ave. Tel. Union 3-4089

WESTFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Westfield 2-4947, 9 to 10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Klinger's Market, Inc.
70 Elm Street, Westfield, N. J.
Meats, Groceries and Vegetables
Phones:
West. 2-4080—4081—4082—4083
PROMPT DELIVERY SERVICE

Call Sunrise Dairies
for complete service in the following towns: Westfield, Mountainside, Garwood, Cranford, Roselle, Roselle Park, Rahway, Fanwood, Scotch Plains, Plainfield, North Plainfield and Kenilworth. PLEASE VISIT OUR NEW PLANT on Route 29, Hillside, N. J., whenever you are passing by.
TELEPHONE WESTFIELD 2-4400

GARWOOD COAL CO., Inc.
Geo. M. Steuernagel M. W. Sargent
FUEL Yard and Office
Scrimgeour Coal Co. Inc. Coke Highest
SERVICE
617 NORTH AVE. GARWOOD, N. J.
Phone Westfield 2-2102

We Pledge you the best in product and the best in service for your car
INGRAM
TEXACO GOODYEAR
226 NO. AVENUE

Stetson Hats Manhattan Shirts
JOHN FRANKS
Men's Apparel
Westfield and Plainfield, N. J.
Nunn-Bush Shoes
McGregor Sportswear

For the Family at Home or the Boy in Camp
Let us make you a delicious FRUIT CAKE —Fancy Cookies, Christmas Stollen, other novelties. "OLDEST BAKERY IN TOWN." Where only quality ingredients are used.
SIEVER'S BAKERY
Conrad Wirth, Prop.
We. 2-4189 117 East Broad St.

PAUL ALLEMANN
JEWELER
104 East Broad St. Tel. We. 2-0736
WESTFIELD, N. J.

Pennsylvania

ALLENTOWN

Allentown's Busiest Clothing Store
BOHLEN GROSS & MOYER
"Outfitters to Men and Boys"
721 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

Distinctive Service
THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.
1031 Hamilton Street, Allentown
PHONE 6131
Thirty Years of BETTER DRY CLEANING

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN *(Continued)*

Appel JEWELER
Engagement Gifts
Wedding Gifts
Anniversary Gifts
Graduation Gifts
Birthday Gifts

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
One of "Pennsylvania's Good Stores"
WEITHOLD & METZGER
719 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN
Steps of Fashion
Steps of Freedom
For Men Women Children

Allentown's Only Exclusive Piano Store. All the Latest and Best in Spinet and Grand Pianos
OPEN EVENINGS
GOODENOUGH'S
223 HAMILTON STREET

Flowers for All Occasions
NEW YORK FLORAL CO.
906 Hamilton St., Phone 9687
ALLENTOWN, PA.

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

BETHLEHEM

PARKER'S
FINE GROCERIES
and
FRESH VEGETABLES
554 Main Street Phone 6-3500

CHESTER

The Prize of the Pastures! Milk, Cream, Chocolate Milk Butter Complete Dairy Service!
BERGDOLL'S DAIRY
Phone Chester 5-2328
BOOTHWYN, PA.

ERIE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone W-82-387 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 West Tenth Street
The Treasure House of Gifts For Christmas

Frank, Roscoll & Richardson Co.
DEPARTMENT STORE—ERIE, PENN.
Printzess Fur-Trimmed Coats, Special $58

HARRISBURG

"Be Kind to Your Clothes"
CLEANERS TAILORS HATTERS FURRIERS
Model
1210 No. Third St. Telephone 2-4266

"Always Reliable"
DOUTRICH'S
Clothing
Hats—Furnishings—Shoes
HARRISBURG, PENNA.

Harolds
CLEANERS AND DYERS
May We Serve You?
2ND AND WALNUT STREETS
3407 Derry Street Phone 3222

"A Little Finer, a Little More Careful"
Menger's
FINE CLEANING
325 S. 17th St. Phone 4-3128

The Store of Gifts
Watches, Diamonds, Silverware
The Ideal Jewelry Store
Convenient terms can be arranged or Lay-Away Plan for the Christmas Holidays
Rhoda C. Roberts, Proprietress
29-31 NO. FRONT ST., STEELTON, PA.

M. Lee Goldsmith
6 NORTH MARKET SQUARE
Furniture Interior
Gifts Decoration

MAIN LINE—Bryn Mawr

Flowers for All Occasions
JEANNETT'S
BRYN MAWR FLOWER SHOP
823 Lancaster Ave., Bryn Mawr
Phone Bryn Mawr 570

PENNSYLVANIA

MAIN LINE—Haverford

The NANCY ALICE
345 Lancaster Avenue, Haverford
Gifts That Are Different
Decorative Accessories
Carefully selected Christmas Cards

OLD YORK ROAD-Glenside

WHARTON SHOPPE
Dry Goods and Notions
Hosiery
Wharton Avenue. Ogontz 400

ENNA JETTICK SHOES
$5.00 and $6.00
SIMON BRODY, Inc.
43 Easton Road Glenside, Pa.
Open Evenings

OLD YORK ROAD Jenkintown

for that truly lovely gift
a practical something
chair—table—lamp
RUSSELL SMITH
Ogontz 4661 ★ 416 YORK ROAD

PHILADELPHIA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Pennypacker 9196, 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

KOPPELMAN'S
SHOES
The House of Thrifty Values
30 South 3rd Street Lombard 9224

MEYERS DAIRIES
AMBLER, PA.
Milk from Montgomery County Farms
Servel Gas Refrigerators Gas Ranges
HARRY L. STILWELL & SON
Plumbing and Heating
"Our Reputation Is Your Guarantee"
13th and Windrim Ave., Philadelphia
MIC. 3124

Cultured Pearls
Beautifully Matched Strings
Also Earrings Moderate Prices
Expert Oriental Pearl Restringing
The Ideal Pearl Restringing Co.
GRACE A. CLYMER
812 Real Estate Trust Bldg. Pen 3859

Christmas Cards and Wrappings
Personalized Napkins and Coasters
Games and Books for Children
Authentic Old Jewelry
Open 'till 8 P. M.—Kin. 3420
GIFT NOOK
209 SOUTH 13TH STREET

FRED J. COOPER
Jeweler by Birth
IT IS NOT TOO EARLY to reserve your gifts for Christmas delivery. Make your selections NOW while our stock is complete.
OPEN MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY EVENINGS
109 South 13th Street

PITTSBURGH—East End

Kuhn-Renshaw, Inc.
Finest Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
123 Sheridan Avenue
Phone Hiland 3000
Prompt Delivery Service

READING

Place your order early for your Holiday Turkey, Chicken, Capon, Duck or Goose at
SAYLOR'S
Fourth and Penn Sts. Dial 6253

"More People in Berks County EAT

Maier's BREAD
Than Any Other Kind"
640 PARK AVENUE

Do All You Gift Shopping at
POMEROY'S
Reading's Leading Gift Center Since 1876

SCRANTON

Mme. Fenwick's Beauty Salon
PERMANENTS
Wigs, Transformations Toupees, Bobbing, Marcel Wave, Finger Wave
516 Lackawanna Ave., Scranton
Branch Stores:
6 W. Market St. Wilkes-Barre
4 S. 7th St. Stroudsburg

THE Boston
Dial Scranton 8366
A complete and very modern cleaning and dyeing service.
Furniture upholstered
Domestic and oriental rugs shampooed and repaired

Gifts in Leather
Leather and Canvas Luggage, Handbags, Umbrellas, Gloves, Billfolds, Sewing Sets, Belts, Manicure Sets, Auto Robes.
Alexandra deMarkoff Cosmetics
PUHL & ZIMAN
The Leather Mart
211 North Washington Avenue

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

PENNSYLVANIA

SCRANTON *(Continued)*

Gift Shop
We are Specialists in UNUSUAL GIFTS
Addyman & Kirkwood
431 Linden St. Opp. Post Office

Give BOOKS
Toys, Games, Cards, Wrappings
Community Book Shop
Cor. Spruce and Adams Tel. 3-9187

HENRY KUCK
Art Store and Picture Framing
Gifts of Lasting Beauty
226 Adams Avenue

LEWIS & REILLY, INC.
"Always Busy"
FOOTWEAR
112-116 WYOMING AVE.
SCRANTON, PA.

SEWICKLEY

SELECT Food Market
PHONE 1900 FREE DELIVERY SUBSCRIPTION SERVICE
Visit Our Meat and Poultry Counters

Anderson Automobile Co.
Authorized BUICK *Dealers*
"BETTER BUY BUICK"
"Eveready Prestone"
Quaker State Oils
Broad Street Tel. Sewickley 461

Krape's
INTERIOR DECORATORS
Draperies Slip Covers
Upholstering Furniture
422 Broad Street, Tel. Sewickley 1383

SWARTHMORE

Complete Fuel Service
WILSON
COAL & SUPPLY CO.
Wallingford, Pa. Tel. SW. 600

RUMSEY'S
CHEVROLET
YALE AND RUTGERS AVENUES
Esso
Baltimore, Pike and Sproul Road

UPPER DARBY

Shoe Repairing Service
GERBER'S
7019 Garrett Road
Shoes Repaired, "Eased" or Dyed
BOU 197

C. EDWIN CROTHERS
DIAMONDS - JEWELRY
Watches on convenient credit terms.
101 Fairfield Ave., Upper Darby, Pa.
OPEN EVENINGS

The BLACKSTONE SWEATER SHOP
Sweaters
Knitted Sportwear
Hand Knitting Yarns Exclusively
29 S. 69th St., Upper Darby, Pa.
Blvd. 5312

Delaware County's Largest Furrier
JORDEN'S
Label Means Quality—Confidence in FURS
68 S. 69th, Upper Darby, Pa.
BOULEVARD 5200 OPEN EVES.

Arthur Kalbach Boul. 9645
ART'S TEXACO SERVICE
Service—Repairing—Tires
Official Inspection Station
Garrett and Kingston Roads

ATLAS UPHOLSTERY
JOHN McMULLEN, Proprietor
438 Church Lane, Yeadon, Pa.
WINDOW SHADES made to order. Also old shades turned and hemmed.
MATTRESSES made to order, or have your old one renovated.
FURNITURE reupholstered, repaired or refinished like new.
CHAIR CANING and PAD SEATS
Phone Madison 2557—Madison 4584-W

UPPER DARBY East Lansdowne

NU-BLUE SUNOCO
Jim Snively Sunoco Service
Baltimore and Hirst Avenues Mad. 9704

WILKES-BARRE

Woodlawn Homogenized Milk
It's Great!
WOODLAWN FARM DAIRY
Wilkes-Barre—Pittston—Scranton

WILKINSBURG

CHARLIE PLIES
CLEANER and DYER
TAILORING
"Particular Service for Particular People"
CHurchill 6800 607 SOUTH AVENUE

Studies Show Recovery From Priorities Restrictions and Trends in Housing

Federal Construction Survey Throws Light on House Types

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 —When we say that 650,000 dwellings will be built this year, from July 1 on, what kind of houses does this mean? Now that all building has been placed under a permit system, and housing agencies of the Government are to be consolidated, a Federal housing study provides a clear idea of what the nation is getting to live in.

The Federal Housing Administration made a study of the dwellings which are going up and in its answer had the help of some information compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

In one group of 6,000 houses studied, nearly 70 per cent were one-story homes, and 24½ per cent one and one-half or more stories. About 1 per cent were double houses, and the remainder were row houses. Of 540,000 houses built in 1940 there were 78 per cent of one-family design.

Figures on another group of 168,000 homes show that 99 per cent were one-family dwellings, and only 0.7 per cent were two-family homes.

Satisfying Result

The size of these homes is satisfying. Those having fewer than 4 rooms were only 0.9 per cent. Of others 21.7 per cent have four rooms, 47.1 per cent have five rooms, 25.7 per cent have six rooms, and 4.6 per cent have more than six.

These 540,000 houses built in 1940 average $5,199 in value. The $3,000-$6,000 group made up 69 per cent of the total. Those under $3,000 were only 3.2 per cent and those over $6,000 were 27.8 per cent.

One-car garages were built with 54.2 per cent of one group of 6,000 houses, while 25.3 per cent had two-car garages, and 20.4 per cent had no garage.

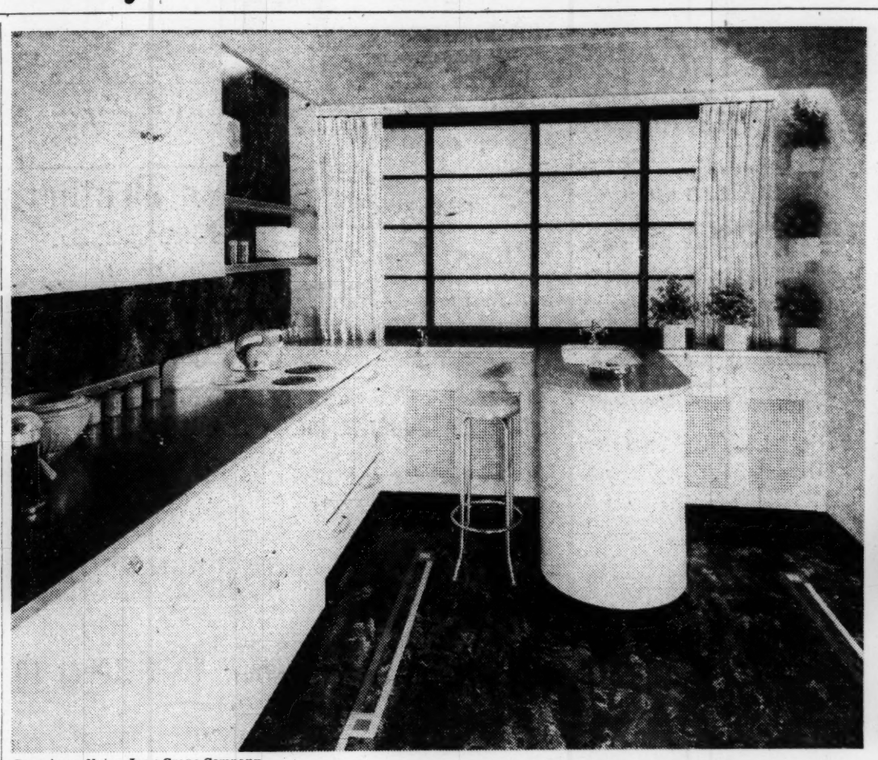
Consider the Locks

Take locks, for a common item. We see locks on doors at home, and know that we can buy them at the hardware store. But these 650,000 houses will take about 7,800,000 locks.

That isn't the biggest item; there are 18,000,000 hinges. Window fasteners, those little crescent-shaped things on the top of your window sashes that you are supposed to twist up every night, along with putting the cat out, add up to 9,500,000. To fit up the closest for hanging clothes 11,700,000 hooks must be screwed into place. And to light these houses there will be 5,740,000 ceiling or wall fixtures.

All of these 650,000 houses will have hot water heaters and laundry tubs. How they will be finished and the proportions of the 650,000 houses follows:

Basements	448,000
Termite protection	353,000
Fireplaces	405,000
Finish flooring	644,000
Metal lath and plaster	7.150
Wood lath and plaster	214,000
Standard 4-fixture bathroom	538,000
Shower over the tub	363,000



Congoleum-Nairn, Inc.; Crane Company

Good Kitchens Come in Packages for Today's Newest Homes

The "packaged" home is made up of various interior units, like bathrooms, kitchens, and living rooms, which, in themselves, are being considered in terms of individual "packages" making up the whole house. Kitchens, like those pictured above, are already being delivered in "packaged" form. The old kitchen moves out and the new one moves in almost overnight. At left is a modern "packaged" kitchen in a New Jersey home. At right is a popular pine-paneled kitchen which is also delivered in "packaged" form. This one is in a Chicago home.

Ready-to-Use Rooms Seen As Possibility

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 26—Picturing the possibility that tomorrow's housewife may be able to purchase a complete new living room, bedroom, or kitchen the same way that she now does a piece of furniture or a refrigerator, the noted American and European architect Paul Nelson told a group of manufacturers here, that there was no reason that this could not be done.

"What we have learned in this country about mass production could very easily be applied to making such houses and housing units. Furthermore," Mr. Nelson continued, "such methods applied to housing may, by making possible far more comfort at a lower cost than ever before, supply the answer to the employment and industrial problem expected to follow the present war."

"It is entirely possible," he said, "that tomorrow's housewife will be able to have delivered and installed on a day's notice the up-to-date kitchen or room she has ordered to replace one now in service. A truck will drive up to her house. After disconnecting electrical and plumbing connections—the work of a few minutes—the old room will be taken away and a new one installed in its place, ready for living, with its equipment of temperature control services, air conditioning, invisible ray lighting, radio end telephone all in running order.

Mr. Nelson's concept of the future American home is described in detail in a booklet which is published and distributed by Revere Copper & Brass Incorporated. The Company's aim, according to C. Donald Dallas, President, is to stimulate a postwar demand for residential construction and improvements and thereby offset unemployment.

Sun's Slanting Rays Save In Heating Glass-Wall Homes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Solar houses are appearing in the suburbs of Chicago. They are so designed that the sun pours through glass walls in the winter, reducing fuel bills. But by clever planning, the windows that catch the streams of winter sunshine are shaded in the summer.

George Fred Keck, the architect, has built a score or more of houses on this plan. His clients, who live in solar houses in the North Shore suburbs of Chicago, in Wisconsin, and in Michigan, say they are actually saving on their fuel bills, thanks to the sun's co-operation in heating their homes.

An example of this type of building is the house built for Howard M. Sloan at Glenview, Ill. All of its windows face South to catch the full sun, making a practically all-glass wall on this side of the house. The other walls, those that take the prevailing winter winds, are solid except for doors and minor openings just sufficient to set up currents of air when opened in hot weather.

In this house, the architect has turned the trick of bringing in sunlight in winter and keeping it out in summer by means of broad eaves. When the sun rides high in the August sky, these eaves shade the entire window. But as the days grow shorter and the sun makes a lower and lower arc, more and more sunlight enters the house. In mid-winter the slanting rays flood the full window.

Porch and Sunlight Too

It's really simple, this solar house, as Mr. Keck explains it. The one he has built for Mr. Sloan is a one-story dwelling with the rooms practically all in a row, opening on the south. There's a front porch, and one might think it would cut the sunlight from the dining room, which it adjoins, but it doesn't. The architect found a way to save his porch and keep the sunlight too. He put a row of windows above the porch roof, giving added height to the dining room and permitting the sun's rays to pour down from a high point.

As for fuel saving resulting from bringing in the sun, Mr. Keck makes no striking claims. His client, Mr. Sloan, does that. After living in his new solar home last winter, Mr. Sloan figured up his heating bills and estimated that he had saved 20 per cent over what he would have spent in the conventional type of house. He tells of one sunshiny sub-zero day when he set his thermostat at 55 early in the morning and went out. He returned at 2 from an outdoor temperature of one below zero, and found his furnace cold but the living room thermometer up to 73 degrees. It wasn't until 3:30 that the furnace kicked on again, so he figured that it had had a seven-hour rest that day, and he computed his fuel saving accordingly.

Mr. Keck doesn't tell such experiences as this to his clients. He says simply that he has been using glass increasingly in the houses he has built in the last 10 years, and has found that, with the proper window arrangement, fuel costs do not rise proportionately. The important thing, Mr. Keck thinks, is that his design enables a person to enjoy an abundance of light and air in summer and sun in winter without paying a premium for his use of glass in rising fuel bills.

Casement Style Windows

There is no special type of insulation used in the house. But the windows are double-glazed for winter—that is, storm windows are attached. Not all windows open, but those that do are casement style.

The architect began working on this idea back in the days of the Chicago World's Fair. His House of Tomorrow attracted much attention there. And no one was more interested than Mr. Keck himself when he found laborers in that sun-lit house working in their shirt sleeves without furnace heat on a cold winter day. The sun's warmth was more pleasant than that of any type of artificial heat, he observed.

President Receives Many Complaints on Hindrances to Low-Cost Housing

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

President Roosevelt's personal mail these days is punctuated with demands, proposals and requests from home building sources to rule out labor disputes, uneconomic building codes and obsolete construction methods standing in the way of up-to-date, low-cost housing.

We have seen some of this correspondence before it was dropped into the mailboxes by parties who have taken time to study building needs for the "ultimate economic house" which most writers believe must inevitably emerge from prefabrication plants.

Topping the lists of proposals is one advocating a building and research agency in the Government with authority to investigate construction methods, material and new ideas that might be of practical value in bringing down home costs.

The question frequently posed is this: "How can the building industry expect to progress unless the underlying causes for retarding influences be removed?"

And the cause most frequently mentioned is lack of unity and coordination in the building industry.

Typical of letters being received regularly by the President is this one from which are taken the following quotes:

"The problem of our defense housing as well as that for the masses generally will continue to disturb our social status. Therefore, I trust that you may see fit to recommend that some Government agency may be given authority to undertake research in housing in order that the many valuable ideas of those who have devoted much time and effort may be tried out for the benefit of our people."

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Words of Current Interest

Adversaries (Luke 13:17)—*Ad'-ver-ser'-iz* (*a* short, first *e* as in maker, second short, *i* short). Or, especially in Britain, the *a* of the third syllable may be sounded as *e* in maker, and in this case there is no secondary accent on that syllable.

The Greek word in Luke's text signifies "persons who are set on the other side." "Adversaries" descends from the Latin *adversarius*, which means "a person opposite." Another of the very numerous instances in which the translators find a Latin derivative exactly equivalent to the Gospel original.

Ambiguities—*Am'-bi-gu'-i-tiz* (*a* short, first *i* short, *u* long, second *i* clipped-short as in charity, third short).

Ambiguities are things that show "equivocalness" or "double meaning." The idea of "drive," or "be driven," inheres in the Latin verb of origin, though the only letters to show it are *ig*. The *amb* signifies "two ways at once." The last three syllables are merely ending.

Attributes (noun) — *At'-ri-buts* (*a* short, *i* clipped-short as in charity, *u* long as in cube). As the present tense of the verb, the word is pronounced *a-trib'-uts* (*a* clipped-short as in account, *i* short, *u* quick-long as in unite). A note in Webster's states that there is a tendency in English to distinguish verbs from substantives of the same spelling by a different accent.

This word is much used in philosophy, rhetoric, and art, and refers generally to a quality which a person or an object possesses by nature. Sometimes it seems to refer to what is supposed to belong but is not positively proved to. The meaning of the fundamental Latin verb *attribuere*, "to assign to," "to impute to," "to ascribe to," holds on.

Chronologically — *Kron'-o-loj'-i-kal-li* (first and third *o*'s short, second quick-long as in obey, both *i*'s short, *a* clipped-short as in account). We get the right pronunciation if we treat the first syllable as *chron-*. Another word coined from the same Greek stem, signifying "time," is "chronometer." The first syllable here is regarded as *chro-* and is pronounced with quick-long, instead of short, *o*. These differences are to be accounted for as a matter of usage, not of rule.

We may say this word means "speaking of time," by look of its Greek elements. That is chronological which has to do with the date of events in history. The adjective has been used in English the past few centuries, the adverb not quite so long.

Covenant (Ps. 111:5) — *Kuv'-e-nant* (*u* short as in up, *e* clipped-short as in silent, *a* clipped-short as in account).

An agreement, usually implying solemnity. Latin, *convenire*, "to come together."

Disannul (Isa. 14:27) — *Dis'-a-nul'* (*i* and *u* short, *a* clipped-short as in account).

Means the same as "annul," the prefix *dis-* serving only to intensify the force of "making (something) as nothing." Shakespeare, as well as the King James translators, liked the word.

Homoeopathy—*Ho'-me-op'-a-thi* (first *o* long, *e* quick-long as in event, second *o* short, *a* obscured as in sofa, *i* short). Webster's, by first choice, has the simplified spelling, *homeopathy*.

A medical system devised and brought to notice by a German physician and given currency toward the end of the eighteenth century and the beginning of the nineteenth.

Predestinated (Eph. 1:11)—*Pre-des'-ti-nat'-ed* (first *e* quick-long as in debate, second short, *i* clipped-short as in charity, *a* long, third *e* short). Webster's reminds us that in past tense verbs where the final syllable is *ed*, the vowel may be sounded either as short *e* or as short *i*.

"Ordained beforehand." The Latin *stare* is at the foundation of the derivative, with meaning "fix," or "cause to stand." The *destiny* element comes into English through French, obviously bringing certain mystical and theological connotations. As a word of translation, "predestinated" represents a Greek participle signifying "surveyed and bounded beforehand."

Sovereign — *Sov'-er-in* (*o* and *i* short, *e* as in maker). By Webster's second choice, *sov'-rin* (both vowels short); and by Webster's third choice, *suv'-rin* (both vowels short). The *g* has no part in the derivation and represents a mistake that has become fixed.

The word comes through French from a Latin form coined out of the preposition *super*, "above." It is an old word in English that has gone through many vicissitudes of spelling, which account, quite likely, for the uncertainty of its pronunciation; or else it has had a number of pronunciations which account for the many spellings it has assumed.

Verity—*Ver'-i-ti* (*e* short, first *i* clipped-short as in charity, second short).

Defined as the state or quality of being true. Anything is a verity that holds up plainly and indisputably "so." The word comes early into English from the French, by Latin descent. It seems at one time to have taken on a quaint look and to have more or less dropped out of use; but in modern times it has been called back.

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. The Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.
2. In Venice. A boat song.
3. An island in the Malay Archipelago; divided between the Portuguese and the Dutch.
4. A South American peak in Chile; 20,950 feet.
5. On the St. Marr's River, Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan.
6. Idaho.
7. The Boxers were members of a Chinese secret organization which became very active in 1900 by attempting to rid China of foreigners.
8. It rises at the junction of South and Caddo Forks, Hunt County, Texas, and empties into Sabine Lake; 380 miles long.
9. Moscow is thought to be.
10. The European wild pigeon, the parent of domestic varieties.

A Verse for Today . . .

Lift up your heads, O ye gates; even lift them up, ye everlasting doors; and the King of glory shall come in.—Ps. 24:9.

In Lighter Vein

Of Course Not

Wealthy Father (to hard-up suitor): "Young man, do you know how I made my money?"

Young Man: "Yes, but I will not permit that to stand in the way of your daughter's happiness."

Family Affair

The innumerable talents of George M. Cohan have never ceased to astound players. For versatility, Broadway has never seen his like.

Some years ago, an English manager dropped in at the theater where young Cohan was directing one of his own plays. After watching for a time, the Englishman, much impressed, turned to the director.

"Who wrote this show?" he asked.

"I did," replied Cohan.

"Who wrote the lyrics?"

"I did, too."

"And the music?"

Cohan pointed to himself.

"Who's producing it?" asked the bewildered foreigner.

"I am."

"And who's going to act in it?"

"My sister and myself."

The Englishman threw up his hands. "Who painted the scenery?" he asked. "Don't tell me you did that, too?"

"No," confessed Cohan, with a smile. "Papa did that."—Milwaukee Journal.

Where Would You Find—

1. The library where Archibald MacLeish is Librarian?
2. A barcarole sung?
3. Timor?
4. Mount Parinacota?
5. The St. Mary's Falls Canal?
6. Pioneer Day celebrated on June 15th?
7. The country where the Boxer Rebellion occurred?
8. The Sabine River?
9. The largest defended city in the history of modern warfare?
10. A rockdove?

(Answers appear on this page.)

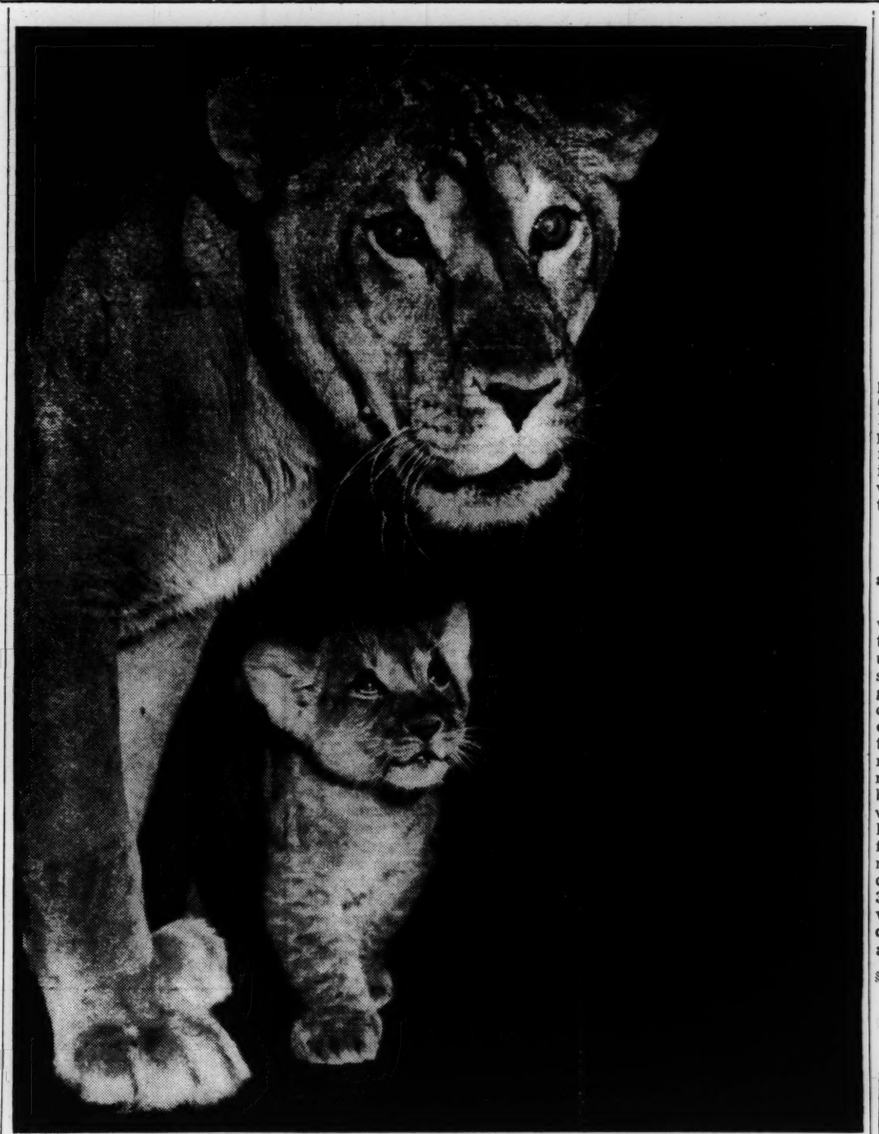


Photo by Hugo Gorski in United States Camera, 1942

"You Watch 'Em, Ma!"

From United States Camera's latest anthology of fine photography comes this excellent print. The photograph was no chance shot, it was the result of a four-day vigil at the Milwaukee Zoo. Mr. Gorski, on the staff of the Milwaukee Journal, used a 4x5-inch Speed Graphic with a portable stroboscopic lighting equipment. Using Super Press film, the exposure was made at 1/30,000th second with aperture of 7:8.

Brevities

Dallas News: A very old outstanding bill becomes a collector's item.

Indianapolis News: Another interesting thing about 5,000 farmers who came to Indianapolis for a convention is the fact that none of them looked like the cartoonist's conception of a farmer.

The Amusing Things We Say

From the Rank and File

In military circles, this term refers to the ordinary soldiers. The **rank** is the depth and the **file** is the length of the marching soldiers. The men who form the ranks stand side by side while the men making the file stand one behind the other. Therefore when a man was chosen from the ranks in the army it simply meant that he was selected from a battalion or squadron of other soldiers. Likewise, a civilian who has risen from the rank and file is a person who came from the bulk of the people, the common people.

Daily Quotation

ANY one may do a casual act of good-nature; but a continuation of them shows it a part of the temperament.—STERNE.

Did You Ever Wonder

If Panama Hats Come From Panama?

The panama is a fine hand-plaited hat made in Ecuador and Colombia from selected young leaves of the jipijapa (**carludovica palmata**), a palm-like plant found in Central America. The hat got its name from the city of Panama, which used to be the chief distribution center.

How Long a Continuous Thread a Silkworm May Spin?

In spinning the cocoon, the silkworm emits a single continuous thread in a manner forming a figure 8. This filament is so fine that several of them are grouped together for reeling or unwinding in order to have a thread large enough to handle. Only part of the total material in the cocoon can be reeled, and the length and thickness of the filament varies with the breed and condition of the silkworm, so exact figures on the length of thread produced are difficult to obtain. It has been estimated, however, that a single cocoon may contain from 3,000 to 3,500 or more feet of thread, of which something like 2,500 feet of continuous filament may be reelable.

W. P. Keasbey

Little Sister

By Virginia Carman

I HOPE MOMS LETS ME KEEP HIM HE LOVES ME MORE AND MORE HE JUST FOLLOWED ME FOR BLOCKS HOME FROM THE BUTCHER STORE

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Strange Pair

Penzance, Cornwall

Much kindly interest has been aroused in this Cornish town by the unusual sight of an elderly clergyman walking along with a horse that appeared to have seen better days. Evening after evening, the pair were encountered on the outskirts of the town, the horse leisurely cropping the grass at the roadside, while his human friend waited patiently by.

It seems that this horse used to call at the clergyman's house in the shafts of a grocery van. While the goods were delivered the parson made friends with the animal. One day he missed him, and was told the horse was unfit for service. The clergyman gained permission to visit him and spent much time with the creature. The veterinary, however, pronounced the animal unfit for further work, and then, with commendable humanity, the grocery concern presented the horse to the clergyman instead of having him destroyed.

Without a stable a horse can be an embarrassing gift, but this problem was solved by the horse sharing a near-by meadow with a superannuated white donkey. Daily the parson fetches his pet for a walk and the animal feeds from the roadside herbage.

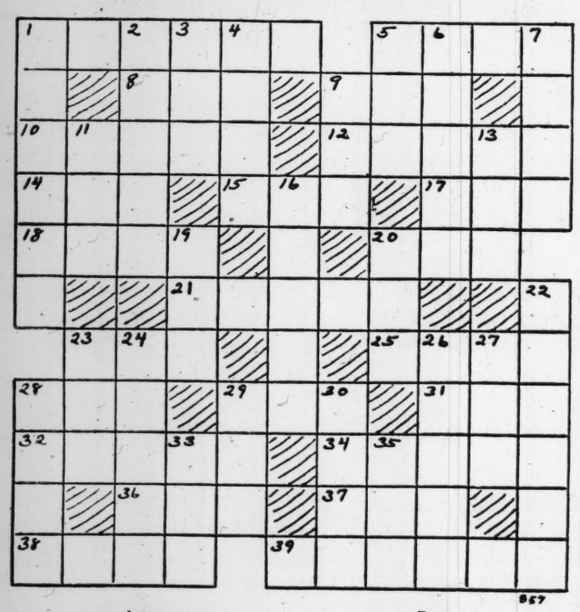
No wonder people find this simple tale of mercy refreshing at a time when ruthlessness so insistently claims the reality and power that belong to such deeds as this.

Air Conditioning

Complete air conditioning, according to University of Illinois engineers, involves five points: heating or cooling, humidifying or dehumidifying, cleaning, circulating the air, and introducing some fresh outside air.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who was Llewellyn's faithful hound?
5—The hornbeam is a tree, fish, or bird —which?
8—Anniston is in what State of U. S. (abbr.)?
9—Who wrote "The Pit and the Pendulum"?
10—What is first name of author of "Early Autumn"?
12—Who had a hundred eyes and was ever watchful?
14—Equality as to value.
15—Berry or seed of the hawthorn is what?
17—What is a small land insect?
18—Where is Teheran?
20—What is first name of Miss Claire, American actress?
21—What is largest of wind instruments of music?
23—Writing tablet is what?
25—Who is Hindu god of love?
28—What is mined in Cornwall, England?
29—Arid.
31—What is book which records ship's daily progress?
32—What is first name of prominent American automobile manufacturer?
34—What Greek poet was rescued by a dolphin?
36—What is one of islands in Aegean Sea?
37—What is used in making varnishes?
38—What is a musical pipe?
39—What is a thin layer of wood cut from a log?

Down

1—Who was London linen draper who had adventurous ride on runaway steed?
2—Who is the lady of Petrarch's sonnets?
3—Man's name.
4—What is an antonym of "cautious"?
5—High, craggy hill is what?
6—Who was one of King Lear's daughters?
7—If you were in Nome, Alaska, in what direction would you travel to reach Fairbanks?
9—Foot of an animal is what?
11—What is used to propel a skiff?
13—What Spenser heroine is attended by a lion?
16—What is a carpenter's tool for boring?
19—What is a sign of assent?
20—Writing fluid.
22—What musician has been called world's greatest dramatic composer?
23—What is a kind of layer cake spread with jam or cream?
24—"Little Orphant ——."
26—Who is heroine of a Meyerbeer opera?
27—Lowing of a cow.
28—Thruthvang was realm of what Norse god?
29—What prefix signifies "difficult"?
30—What American inventor patented a new form of lock?
33—A scepter is what?
35—Went swiftly.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*No Charge*

By LE PELLEY

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HOW MUCH ?
OH—THERE'S NO CHARGE!
NO CHARGE ?
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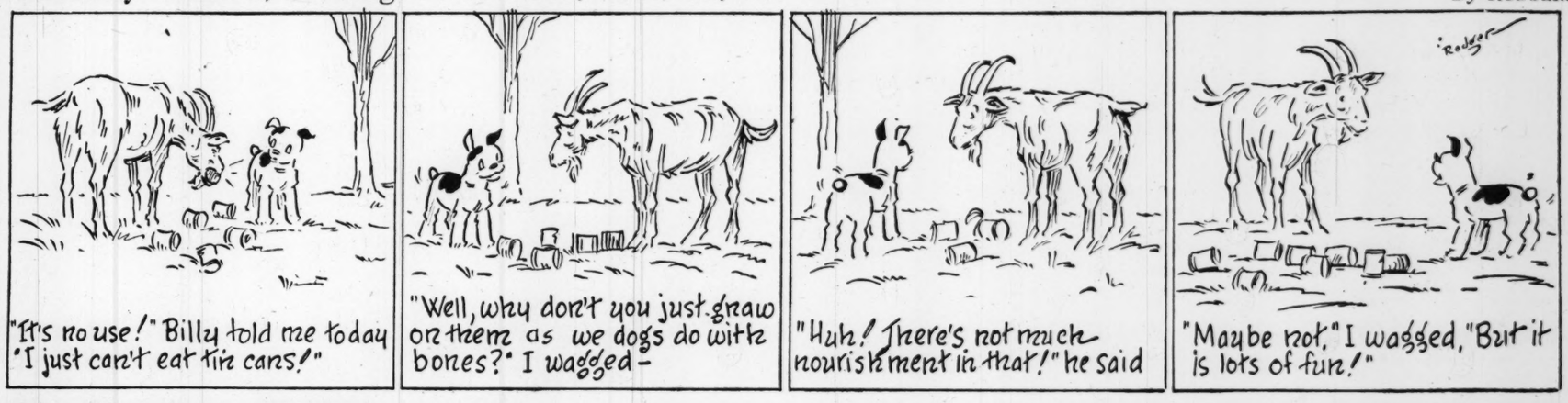
ANYBODY WANT ANOTHER SODA ?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*I'll Make a Pup Out of Billy Yet!*

By RODGERS


"It's no use!" Billy told me today "I just can't eat tin cans!"
"Well, why don't you just gnaw on them as we dogs do with bones?" I wagged—
"Huh! There's not much nourishment in that!" he said
"Maybe not," I wagged, "But it is lots of fun!"

The Adventures of Waddles—*Art Frappé*

By THE HAGERS

"MY ARTIST, SILVER, YOU MUST MEET. HE WORKS," SAID JACK, "WITH ICE AND SLEET.
ICE SHAPES ON TREES AND SHRUBS HE DRAWS. I'M SURE THAT YOU'VE SEEN SILVER THAWS.
AND CRYSTAL WHITE DESIGNS SNOWFLAKES; THESE LOVELY PATTERNS CRYSTAL MAKES.
"TO THINK," I SIGHED, "I SOMETIMES SQUAWK WHEN I FIND SNOW ON MY FRONT WALK."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Price Control Is Overdue

One of the tests of whether Americans can operate democracy well enough to meet its crisis is taking place now in the Congress of the United States.

The House of Representatives is debating price control legislation. It is legislation that should have been enacted months ago. It is critically needed to avert inflation.

Yet this legislation has undergone and is still undergoing a pulling and hauling by crassly self-interested pressure groups. It is being stymied and stalled to serve the purposes of politics instead of patriotism.

Three principal segments of the population are concerned. These are labor, agriculture, and industry. Each would like to control the prices of the others, but would like to have its own prices free or is suspicious that it will be more hampered than the others.

An editorial over the signature of William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in the Federationist voices the apprehension of labor over rising costs of living. Pointing out that the Department of Labor general index of commodity prices is 22 per cent above prewar levels, it declares: "There must be control with power to enforce. That power must be made to apply to prices of all commodities."

But labor does not like to be considered as a commodity or have wages treated as a form of prices. Yet wages are the prices for service, and they enter into the costs of what other people buy.

The farmers, for instance. They buy implements and other industrial products. They are concerned about industrial prices and the effects of high wages.

A resolution at the recent convention of the National Grange advocated that inflation should be checked by economic controls such as taxation and credit regulation if possible, but that if price control became imperative it should be made to apply to all groups.

The American Farm Bureau Federation gave evidence recently that farmers are more reasonable and intelligent than some politicians who assume to speak for them and to appeal to cupidity. Farm Bureau representatives stood by a limit of 110 per cent of "parity" on farm prices and withdrew from a meeting of congressmen who aimed at keeping any ceiling whatever from being set for agricultural prices.

Generally it has been assumed that only industrial prices were really going to be regulated and that business was bowing to the inescapable. While politically more chastened than the other two groups, even spokesmen of business have made their attempts at hamstringing the price control bill.

One of these was the removal, by committee vote, of the provision for licensing dealers in commodities for which a price ceiling had been set. This authority, similar to the enforcement powers used by the Food Administration in the last war, would obviate the use of criminal proceedings yet give a merchant benefit of full judicial review if his license were revoked for a price violation. An effort is being made to restore it to the bill.

Benjamin Franklin in the American Constitutional Convention warned his colleagues that if they allowed themselves to be divided by their "little partial local interests," their plans would be confounded, they themselves would become a reproach, and men, despairing of establishing governments by wisdom, might leave this "to chance, war, and conquest."

The groups in Congress will better serve the general welfare if they will strive to make price control work on everybody instead of trying to keep it from working on themselves.

Air Strategy

For the airplane all of Europe is no more than a single battlefield. As air strategy is now evolving, Britain and Germany form the center of a battle-line running from Russia to Libya. And commanders shift "troops" from one wing to the other on this 2,000-mile front as easily as they moved men one hundred miles in the last war.

The last few days have seen increasing activity in the North African sector. In launching their drive toward Tobruk, the British had supremacy in the air—for the first time in the Mediterranean area. But already the Nazis are flying south. Whether this migration will balance the forces Britain has collected around Mussolini's sea may settle the battle for Africa.

The British apparently have made more of a shift than was expected. London officially maintains that the "master plan" of bombing German military and industrial objectives has not been abandoned. Yet recently raids on Germany have been relatively light and scattered. At the heaviest they were far less concentrated, far more spattering, than the Nazi bombing of Britain's smaller area. It is possible that the British are now counting less on crippling widely dispersed Nazi industry, more on gaining control of the air above the Mediterranean.

That would greatly facilitate control of the sea, which in turn is a first step toward land victories in that area. Last year German air-land power was too much for British sea power in the western Mediterranean. This year Britain may hope to push back Nazi land power by superior air-sea power.

Alabama Out in Front

Alabama, whose name, like Abou ben Adhem's, leads all the rest—at political conventions—has taken the lead again. Public display of alcoholic liquors in show windows or otherwise is forbidden, beginning January 1. Moreover, they may not be visible to the public, either from the street or within the premises. In other words, not only is temptation removed from the passerby, but from patrons of eating places or other licensed premises.

Alabama's State Beverage Control Board carries its ruling to a logical conclusion: Licensees may have one sign, 12x20 inches in size, reading "Alabama Alcoholic Beverage Control Board Licensee." Just that, no more. No electrical displays of foaming steins or flowing spigots. No bottles in neon. No pictures of conviviality or invitations to imbibe. Just the simple sign.

Intoxicating liquor is an acknowledged evil; proof is the fact of legal regulation. If a State is not basely endeavoring to promote liquor sales for revenue purposes, it is honestly seeking to reduce sales to the minimum—for the good of its people. This is the least that can be expected of decent government. Removing temptation in the form of displays and advertisements of liquor can reduce consumption, keep many from starting the habit, promote health and legitimate prosperity, and lower the crime rate. Other States which permit, and try to regulate, liquor sales might well emulate Alabama.

Governor Hamlet?

Comedians have always yearned to play tragedy. Maybe that is why Harold Lloyd, he of the horn-rimmed glasses and the astonished stare in films that flourished a couple of decades ago, admits that he has been persuaded by some Californians to think of running for Governor.

If he can appeal for votes as effectively as he appealed for sympathy in "Grandma's Boy" and "The Kid Brother," Mr. Lloyd should go far in politics. That he should consider jumping "Feet First" into the pool of statecraft indicates he has not forgotten "Safety Last," though he is doubtless forewarned against being made "The Cat's Paw."

It seems traditional that one who has played comic roles has difficulty in getting people to take him seriously when he turns to utterances that are meant to be profound. The audience looks for witticisms where none are intended and is apt to guffaw at the wrong moment—so close is tragedy to farce.

Yet the odd thing is not that the public should take comedians so lightly but that it should take some politicians so seriously. So long as a statesman sticks to his last he can be moderately entertaining in a quiet sort of way. But just when he breaks over into the field of baby-kissing, tub-thumping, singing tenor solos, sponsoring football teams and hill-billy bands, waving the bloody shirt or coming out on a platform of corn-pone and fatback—in other words, just when he begins to get funny—there seem to be some people who take him seriously.

Sorry, Harold, but we can't advise you. You'll just have to figure it out for yourself.

What embarrasses us is that we are too dumb to understand that spending by the people promotes inflation while spending by the government doesn't.—*Dallas Morning News.*

Well, you see, it's this way: When the Government spends, the people get the money. And if the people will just keep it, instead of spending it, and give it back to the Government on income tax day, then there will be no inflation—well, only a 50% inflation.

Our Readers Say—

What Are We Fighting For?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your leading editorial headed "Let's stop quibbling for Hitler?" is splendid.

Let us, each and everyone, ask everyone we meet, every day until the answer comes—this most vital question:

What are we fighting for?

Hitler and the Germans are waging successful war, because for the past ten years they have known exactly *what* they are fighting for and have been willing to pay the price to get it.

If we do not know what we want how can we fight intelligently or effectively?

Washington — DUMONT BEERBOWER

Thinking Towards Peace

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

There is happiness and peace of mind today as always for those who are willing to yield an entire and undivided allegiance to God, good.

This is never attained through ignorance or a lack of information as to threatened disaster. There is no other way and there is no short-cut. It requires work, study, prayer, and self-abnegation. The price is high, but the reward is great.

Each of us individually must work his own way through the mental fog which seems to engulf the world.

Emporia, Kan. — WILLIAM C. MCNUTT

Patriotic Support?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The America First Committee has announced that it will work for the defeat of all Senators and Representatives who are on record as having voted for repeal of the Neutrality Act. They will support anybody in any party who stands for isolationism. The policy of the Nation has been voted upon in the Congress. Their action is a breach of their promise to support this Nation wholeheartedly in a war effort if and when that becomes necessary.

The true purpose of their recent propaganda that there would be no elections in 1942 is now clear—they are determined to throw a monkey-wrench into them, and are even now winding up for the throw. Their platform will be: Let's stay home, mind our own business, send no ships out on the ocean, give the Axis free play anywhere it likes, and permission to "take over" South America as Hitler took over Europe.

Their slogan might well be: "See nothing, hear nothing, know nothing."

West New Brighton, N. Y. — A. MOFFETT

Kudu—Still Numerous but Shy

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

When I read your nature note on the kudu I was under the impression that it was incorrect in stating that this animal is now rarely seen by the white man, and so I made inquiries from one who has lived here since 1890, a pioneer and a large landowner.

He informs me that at this time the kudu is so common that there is no closed season, and that fourteen miles from Bulawayo, a town of 15,000 white population, there are herds of these animals. They are classed as vermin, being very destructive to crops. In the 1890's the kudu was nearly exterminated by disease, but in about ten years' time they were as numerous as ever. I also know that there are herds of these animals on a ranch seventy-five miles from here and that they are frequently seen although very shy.

At this time I would like to express my gratitude for our wonderful paper and to say how I look forward to it more than ever before for its helpful articles. We get a lot of news in it that is still news however late it arrives. — (MRS.) IDA J. MERRY

Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia

Porcupine Gnawings

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A recent copy of your paper has an editorial about the porcupine which says that he cuts off branches in the snowy months for deer to feed on.

I can speak only for the variety found in New Hampshire and Eastern Maine, which I have never seen cutting off a branch, as they feed only on the bark of fairly mature trees, and never far from the bole of the tree.

As for cutting the branches with succulent leaves in winter time, only the evergreens belong in that class, and few deer feed on pine needles, at least in this vicinity.

Franklin, N. H. — JOSEPH H. BARNES

Editor's Note: Prof. James D. Curtis of the University of Maine, says the Science News Letter of October 4, "has found evidences of [porcupine] gnawings as much as seventy feet above the ground. . . . They gnaw smaller branches completely off." Professor Curtis questions whether cutting off branches is necessarily injurious. "It may be a form of harmless or even beneficial pruning. . . . Also, it sometimes has the incidental value of dropping leafy boughs of hemlock for deer to browse on, in seasons when such provender is hard to find at ground level."

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Pump Logs and Pod Augers

We read of imagination-stirring pipe lines running hundreds and thousands of miles, carrying oil for the needs of men. We know of huge reservoirs, far from the great cities, from which metal and concrete tubes carry pure water over hill and across plain. We know these gargantuan projects are necessary; we are grateful to workmen and engineering science which make these possible.

But there was a peculiarly satisfying glow in our hearts when we read the other day about the elderly craftsman in Vermont whose skill is still in demand among the hill farmers in the Green Mountain State. He will bore and lay a line at the rate of 35 cents a rod!

Pump-log lines still carry water from hillside springs to farm homes, barns, and milk houses. The log of spruce or balsam has a hole bored through its center to form a pipe; the average length of log is eight feet. One end has its hole enlarged with a reamer; the other has its end tapered off to fit into the enlarged hole. The taperer looks like a Paul Bunyan pencil sharpener. A metal ring is fitted over the reamed end to make a tight joint.

It requires skill to use a good auger and bore an inch- or two-inch hole for eight feet through a softwood log. We like the story, recently heard from a northern farmer friend that concerns a world-famous professor of engineering. He bought a summer home in the mountains and decided to put in a pump-log line. He would do the work himself. "Purely elemental engineering," was his description of the process, "and excellent exercise for me." According to the story, after his good auger had gone agley on half a dozen logs, he consigned the logs to the woodpile, and sent for a man who had probably never heard of the complicated formulae which were familiar to the professor.

The best part of the story is the fact that the professor stood up in a local meeting and acknowledged he had revised his ideas. He has done many things for his adopted town since then, and the name "elemental engineer" is one of affection, as he has proved his ability with nonelemental projects. We are glad that pump logs and pod augers still serve the needs of men. H. S. P.

Non-Voting Members

Lesson From a Legionnaire

As the train moved along below the Algerian mountains, the Captain in French uniform turned and smiled politely. "You are English, are you not?" he asked. "Ah, I thought so." He must have been puzzled by my appearance, for I was dressed in a dirty pair of white shorts, shirt, and military boots, the whole surmounted by an ordinary sailor's round cap with a ribbon on which were picked out in gold the words, "H. M. S. ——." An Arab, his burnous two degrees dirtier than my shirt, pushed past us down the corridor, making the immaculacy of the dapper French officer even more marked. Actually, the Captain in the French uniform was a Russian from the Imperial Military Academy of St. Petersburg, and he told me, in very good English, that he had served in the North Persian Rifles in the first World War.

"Two things I shall never forget," he said: "English corned beef and English sergeants." He then treated me to a very funny imitation of an old-time sergeant talking to recruits.

My friend had enjoyed a very colorful career. His work was soldiering wherever there was soldiering to be done, while his hobbies were listening to the works of Berlioz, reading the plays of Shakespeare, and fighting Germans. It was this last which had led him to fight with Britain in the last war, and the French Foreign Legion in this. But now that Pétain had asked for an armistice, he was on his way to Sidi-Bel-Abbes to resign his commission, and he confided in me that he had heard that an officer named de Gaulle had gone to London to continue the fight; if this were true—and in North Africa at that time there were only rumors—he was going to join him.

* * *

We got to talking of the qualities necessary in an officer.

"One must accept only the standards of the very best," he said. "Those who fall from them must rather be pitied for they are, at present, inadequate to their trust." He paused while the train rumbled over one of the great bridges which span the gorges.

"I remember, when I did my training as a young man back in St. Petersburg before the Great War, that over the dining hall of the Military Academy was an inscription which read, 'To Command Is to Serve.' We cadets saw that inscription every day, three times a day, for five years, until it was engraved on our minds. I for one have never been able to forget it. After all it is little enough to do in return for a man's confidence, to trouble about his comforts and comfort his troubles. The second is more difficult than the first, for it requires more of the virtues. But if you do this, as one of my instructors put it, you will never need to look behind you as you go into action."

With a deprecating shake of his hand he added: "I know it is, so to say, 'un-English' to use such an expression, but this relationship between officer and man is a form of love. In the dark days north of Paris, I was with a detachment of the Legion. We had only ammunition enough for two minutes' firing a day; so it was pretty hopeless. Yet not only did they fight like devils, but when panic spread through Corap's army, they were not affected. I had tried to apply the things I had learnt long ago in Russia, and I think that that was my reward. As a result I was able to get my whole detachment clear; so they had their reward, too. You see, my friend, it all dovetails."

* * *

The rhythm of the train began to slow down. "Ah! Sidi," observed the captain. "I get off here." He gathered together his kit and saluted. Yes, this gray-haired captain saluted a dusty, disheveled ordinary seaman. I shook hands with him and felt it to be a privilege. The train came to a halt and he stepped out on to the wooden platform of the rather rural station of the headquarters of the famous Foreign Legion. As he went through the wicket gate he paused to wave and call out "Au revoir," and was gone.

The train pulled out towards Casablanca, where our detachment hoped to find a British destroyer to take us home. I haven't seen that officer since, and I don't know whether he ever managed to join de Gaulle; and much water has flowed under the bridge since then. But I shall never forget what he said, and it will come in very useful because—well—because I became an officer in the British Navy myself last week. L. V. F.

Mirror of World Opinion

"Lead On, Mr. President!"

America does not expect a joyride out of this war, when all the rest of the world is enduring blood and sweat and tears. Our people know what it means to stake our strength against Hitler's and there is no reason to suspect they will flinch from sacrifice.

But they have the right to expect that Mr. Roosevelt, as the elected Chief Executive, shall not flinch from plain speech and perhaps unwelcome duties. He is our President; he bears the burdens of statesmanship, but for months he has hesitated and spoken double-talk, until the end result is confusion amounting almost to desperation. It is later than the Administration thinks.

Lead on, Mr. President!—*St. Louis Star-Times.*

The Wide Horizon

A Welder Without His Torch

By Rodney L. Brink

It is easy enough to pass casual judgment and then quickly condemn any group of men who walk off a job when that job happens to be connected with the vital defense production, such as airplanes, for instance. The West Coast welders' strike is such a case.

No excuse, you think, when the fates of nations and the lives of men are at stake. If there is something that needs straightening out, it could be done while the men were busy at their tasks. Or it could wait until the emergency's end.

And then you meet Jimme Goss. And his wife. And his baby.

* * *

Jimme Goss (called Jimmy by everyone who knows him) was undoubtedly a typical, red-haired, freckle-faced American boy not so long ago. After twenty years at welding he still looks very much that part. The men he represents are workers who have learned a special trade, a trade vital to many branches of defense production now. These men and their families live in the little FHA houses in the mushroomed suburbs around the aircraft plants, or, as Jimme Goss does, in a tiny apartment in the city.

"The men are likely to bounce me out of the Union," Jimme Goss says, after you talk with him for a while at his own breakfast table. Mrs. Goss serves up goodly portions of bacon and eggs. The son and heir of the Goss household, five months old, is entertaining himself in a wall mirror in the bedroom, just beyond the living room.

"They'll think I didn't fight hard enough to keep them from leaving their jobs," Jimme Goss goes on. "But every one of us on the Executive Board told them they couldn't win, that the National Labor Relations Board, Congress, and even the President were against them."

The history of the welders' walkout would easily fill this entire newspaper page. Pared to the core, here it is:

The labor internationals hold that a welding torch is just a tool to be used by any trade that needs it. Welders hold that their work is definitely the basis of a craft, and that they are entitled everywhere and always to bargain for themselves.

In depression years they formed two independent unions, the United Aircraft Welders of America, and the United Welders, Cutters & Helpers of America. The latter includes the shipyards group.

The exigencies of their calling, plus the fact that they were not recognized by the C. I. O. or A. F. of L., compelled steel welders at times to hold cards in other unions, such as the pipe-fitters, ornamental iron workers, boiler-makers. Some welders, moving from job to job, were compelled to pay out as much as $300 a year for the required various union cards.

Seattle welders started out to impress their demands for an international charter on the American Federation of Labor during its recent convention there. They were opposed by the A. F. of L. machinists' union which claimed the right to include welders in their group. A rival union forced the discharge of two men and the welders walked out, demanding their reinstatement. Thus, as in jurisdictional strikes generally, the employer was put "in the middle."

* * *

Welders believed that if they ever were to get out from under the domination of the two big labor monopolies, they must act before, not after, the United States was at war.

So they walked out. The strike of the aircraft welders came to a pathetic end in a few days. When the men reported back for work at the Lockheed Vega plants, they found their places taken by student welders and mechanics from other departments. They had to start as new hands.

The aircraft welders had won the only two elections the NLRB permitted them to hold.

"After the strike the Board denied us the right to hold elections," says Jimme Goss. "They said we were not an appropriate bargaining unit. I doubt if we'll get recognition until after the emergency is over.

"What we want, primarily, is to have welders—our own people—and not some other kind of mechanics, to represent us."

That seems akin, somehow, to the world issue that has brought on the emergency.

* * *

Chubby young Michael Goss, swaddled in that one-piece suit for very young men that buttons with a safety pin, lay on his stomach in his crib and tried to touch his pink toes to the back of his head. He made a fair half-moon of himself. "Honey"—that's his pretty mother—coerced him into smiling, while his blue eyes stared at a new face.

That seemed to explain some things about the welders' strike.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year $12.00 — Three months $3.00
Six months $6.00 — One month $1.00

Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.